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Wednesday, August 24, 1983/
Bhadra 2, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XLI contains Nos. 21 to 23)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

———

Wednesday, August 24, 1983/Bhadra 2, 1905 (Saka)

———

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

———

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Electronic Industries in Dust-Free Areas

*413. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether dust-free climate is a *sine qua non* for the establishment of industries in the field of electronics ;

(b) if so, whether Government have indicated any preference for the hill areas like Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Uttar Pradesh hill areas and the North Eastern States for establishing such industries as these areas are mostly 'dust-free' ;

(c) if so, the nature of the preference shown, the exact names of projects with locations which have been set up in such areas ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : It may be that this not a *sine qua non* ; that is not an indispensable condition, but it is a desirable condition, that ts for an electronics industry it should be dust, free and also moderate climate. In this context, may I know whether any preference has been given to hill areas ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : For manufacturing electronib components and material the dust free environment is required, but for manufacturing the electronic instruments dust free atmosphere is not needed. However, the hilly areas and areas which are covered with greenary do have the cool atmosphere probably which is conducive to the development of cottage industry and the industry which has to be done in a dispersed manner. The intention of the Government is to see that the industry is dispersed and wherever it can be taken to take that industry to that areas. This criterion will certainly be applicable to Himachal Pradesh also.

MR. SPEAKER : Do I understand that at least for healthy life and well-being of the human beings dust free and pollution free atmosphere should be there ?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : It is good that he has accepted that cool atmosphere is conducive to this. In this context may I know whether any particular unit has been established in Himachal Pradesh and other hill States and also may I know whether all parts of the States concerned will be taken into account.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In Himachal Pradesh, two units in the organised sector established. One is M/s. Bwitrop Electronic Ltd. The second is M/s. Nauva capacitor P (Ltd.). There are three other units in the small scale sector. One is in Himachal Pradesh. The mineral industry development Corporation has established it. Another is established by M/s. H.P. State Small Industry Export Corporation Ltd. The third is established by M/s. Raghava Electronics Private Ltd. Now these industries have been established at Simla and Solan. If applications from other parts are coming and if it is possible to give them licences also, the government's attitude will be positive.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The State of West Bengal is within the North-Eastern Region. The Government of West Bengal has requested the Central Government to set up an electronics industry in Salt Lake in Calcutta. The West Bengal Government has set aside 100 acres of Land in the Salt Lake area. May I know whether the Central Government will agree to the proposal of the West Bengal Government for setting up this industry in Calcutta.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The Electronics Department is responsible for giving permission for setting up industries. But it is not the only department which establishes industries in different parts of the country. Probably the hon. Member is referring to an industry which has to be established by some other department to which the answer cannot be directly given by me. But if there are any enterpreneurs who are desirous of establishing electronics industries in that part and if their applications can be considered by the Department of Electronics their applications will certainly be considered by the department and permission will be given.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Prime Minister is here. She can reply to my question.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I think this question has been asked keeping this thing in mind that these are areas which are industrially and otherwise also backward and that there are certain possibilities of some specific kind of industries being established there for which they should be given priority. The Prime Minister in her recent speech expressed that for historical reasons Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and some other areas remain industrially backward.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rajasthan also.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Yes, Rajasthan also. In fact she mentioned many States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and also some of the Western and Southern States and that some regions also remain backward. I would like to know whether in giving licences and also while making and formulating these policies and programmes for the establishment of new industries in new areas, whether the Government is giving priority to those States and areas which remain historically and industrially backward and whether special efforts will be made to establish new industries in those areas.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : We are giving special attention and because of this we are in some trouble. Those States which already, have industries but which have backward areas within them, feel that this policy is not fair to them.

The other problem is that some of these backward areas—in fact all these backward areas—do not have the neessary infrastructure. We think that in spite of that we should try and locate industries so that it helps us to build an infrastructure otherwise it becomes a vicious circle. As you know, this has also evoked criticism.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, please ask them what for they have clapped.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Whatever you do will evoke criticism, remember that.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग की स्थापना की मांग आई है। अगर आई है तो उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन इलाकों में इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग की स्थापना की जा रही है। जैसा कि आप जानते ही हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का पहाड़ी इलाका देश के अन्य इलाकों से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : प्रत्येक प्रदेश में पिछड़े हुए भाग हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके में इंडस्ट्री कम है, यह सब जानते हैं। इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मांग है कि वहां पर इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग लगाए जाएं। पहले भी यहां इलेक्ट्रानिक्स इंडस्ट्री लगाई गई हैं। ऋषिकेष, कोटद्वार, नैनीताल में भीमताल में लगाई गई है। नैनीताल में और भी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। इस प्रकार उस बेकवर्ड इलाके में पहले भी इलेक्ट्रानिक इंडस्ट्री लगाई गई है। मैं पहले भी इस बात को कहता रहा हूं और अब भी कह रहा हूं कि अगर कोई एप्लीकेशन आती है तो हम अवश्य उस पर पाजिटिवली विचार करेंगे। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं कोई आश्वासन दे रहा हूं। हमारा एटीट्यूड है उस तरफ देखने का। जितनी भी मदद हो सकेगी वह जरूर की जाएगी।

Import and distribution of cement by private Agency

*414. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have appointed any private agencies to import cement since 1980 ;

(b) who are the distributors of the cement in the States ;

(c) whether any provision has been made for selling the imported cement by private agencies in the States ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Under the Import & Export Policy, 1982-83, the State Public Sector Organisations designated by the State Governments concerned for importing cement were responsible for distribution of imported cement. However, under the Import & Export Policy for 1983-84, State Trading Corporation has been nominated as the only canalising agent for import of cement within the country to meet requirements of actual users.

(c) and (d) No. Sir. However as per Central Guidelines, the designated public sector agency in the State/Union Territories could prescribe, is necessary, suitable norms/guidelines for distribution of imported cement to actual users.

SHRI A. K. BALAN : This is a very important question ; it concerns many people who have been quality of corruption.

In the matter of export-import policy of the Central Government the State Government of Kerala has violated that policy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : You raise it in the State Assembly.

SHRI A. K. BALAN : In the previous session the Minister of State for Industries, had a written reply to a question mentioned that the Cement Controller had sought an explanation from the SIDCO regarding the violation of the Cement Control Order by SIDCO. Did the Cement Controller receive any

reply from SIDCO? If so, what was the reply? Was there any irregularity in the appointment of dealers and distribution of imported cement by SIDCO? What action has the Government taken or proposed to take in this connection? The directions of the Cement Controller has been violated by the State Government. What is the reaction of the Government on that?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I would request the hon. Member to put in a specific question with reference to that Unstarred Question, because this question is of a general nature pertaining to the whole country. It does not refer to any particular allocation or particular Unstarred question. I respect the hon. Member. I do not want to say no to him. But until and unless there is some specific written question from him, I cannot give any specific reply. I do not want to go by hearsay or memory.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: The Minister has clearly stated that there is a direction from the Centre that under the Import and Export Policy the State Trading Corporation has been nominated as the only canalising agent for import of cement within the country to meet requirements of actual users, But this was violated by the State Government. Regarding this I have made a detailed complaint to the Prime Minister. That letter was handed over to the Home Minister. Then it was handed over to the Chief Minister of Kerala to enquire into the matter. That is now before the Chief Minister of Kerala. You may be aware that there is......

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record.**

(Interruption)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Why are they angry? *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: They have taken a cue from you.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, I must warn you that when I am in the Chair I have to take note of everything and I know which is not required under the rules.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I wanted to draw your attention.

MR. SPEAKER: My attention has already been drawn. I have said that nothing will go on record.

*(Interruption)***

MR. SPEAKER: I know how to take care. Please do not do it. This is very bad. Nothing goes in record what he says.

*(Interruption)***

MR. SPEAKER: No name will be mentioned. For that you can come under rule 353.

SHRI A.K. BALAN: What action is the Government going to take against those who violate the import policy of the Central Government, in view of the fact that so many complaints have been submitted to the Central Government regarding the cement scandal in Kerala? Is the Minister aware of them and, if so what is his response to the complaint regarding the violation of the import and export policy of the Government?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The hon. Member has referred to the Home Minister and other Ministers, but has not referred to me and spared me. He has himself said that he has sent complaints to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. I will enquire about any letter to and from the Prime Minister's office and the Home Minister's office and then look into the matter.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): I have not received anything.

**Not recorded.

AN HON. MEMBER : You have not received anything ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. BALAN : I have the letter. I have got the letter written by the Home Minister...*(Interruptions)* What is your response ? I have got your letter "Your complaint handed over to the Chief Minister of Kerala to investigate the matter." How can you deny it ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It was written to the Law Ministry.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is not allowed.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : I have got that letter with me.

MR. SPEAKER : You can haul him under Direction 115. You have got the option.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : From the supplementary it is obvious that the motive is something ulterior. We have had (... *Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, how can he question the motive of hon. Member ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I want you to put the question and not impute any motives.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : We have had two Marxist Chief Minister on two occasions and they have had to quit office because of serious allocations of corruption...*(Interruptions)* Wherever the Marxists are in power, they indulge in two things *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Now they are getting angry !

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Shri Chitta Basu will agree with me when I say that they have only two things in mind—one is to exterminate the opposition parties and the other is to indulge in corrupt practices ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Ask the question.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Regarding the corrupt practices of the Marxist Government, I would like to know what action the Government is proposing to take on the memorandum ... *(Interruptions)* This is a straight question ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.K. BALAN : Sir, how can you allow that question ?.................. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I presume the question pertains to cement. I will look into any complaints sent to us or received from the hon. Members, whether against any Government or individuals.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Sir, in the answer of the hon. Minister it is stated that as per the export-import policy guidelines, this SIDCO has been entrusted with the work of importing cement for Kerala. That is correct. Part (c) of the question asks whether any private agency has been entrusted with the work of distributing cement. The answer of the Minister to this was "No Sir."

While going into the details, I must submit that cement is not sweet, but at times it is so sweet that people swallow cement. Here the question is that 1500 private agencies have been pointed in Kerala to distribute cement.

The second point is, a letter written by the Controller of Cement *(Interruptions)* ...on August 28, to the Special Secretary, Kerala Government, stating that the SIDCO is violating the guidelines of the Government of India.

** Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question, whether it is violating the guidelines. That is all.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Yes, I am coming to the question.

Therefore, the answer given by the Minister is misleading and incomplete. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether he is aware of the letter of August 28 sent by the Cement Controller to the Special Secretary of the Kerala Government complaining to them that they have violated the Government of India guidelines. Part (c) of the question is whether private agents have been appointed to sell cement against these guidelines given by the Government of India.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, I have already replied to most of these questions in my answer to my friend, the hon, Member, Mr. Balan. Because this question is an all-India question pertaining to all State Corporations, it seeks information regarding the general policy of the Central Government on the imported cement and not individual transactions of individual corporations. If the hon. Member—and I have great respect for the leader of the CPI (M) in this context—wants, let him put a specific question regarding Kerala.

Now he is referring to some particular communication. I do not have that communication with me. I would have very much liked to have announced it if I have had a specific question. I could have all the necessary information had I been given adequate notice. In all humility, I do not want to come before the House and before the hon. Member with incomplete information. Therefore. I would ask him that he should put a separate question on this matter so that I can answer his question specifically.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, we can't allow it. Every day we are asking questions and they are evading them.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of evading.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No Sir......

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of violating. Now, Question No. 415—Mrs. Jayanti Patnaik.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a specific question to which the reply should be given. (*Interruptions*). Sir, Parliament is becoming useless.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You put a specific question. I would get you the answer. He has not got the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Gentlemen, it cannot go on like this. Please sit down. I am on my legs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. You are sitting and talking. You are a very very truant sort of a child.

(*Interruptions*)

There is no question about this thing. I can only get answers which are pertinent. If a specific answer is to be given...

(*Interruptions*)

Look here, I am talking.

(*Interruptions*)

Had he gone out of the way, I would have told him. He has invited a specific

**Not recorded

question. He will answer that. I can assure you that answer will be given, but not like this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You should have put an intelligent question. Now do not take the time of the House like this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : This is very bad. This is bad.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I will name you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

Sixth Allocation For Production of Coal

*415. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the Sixth Plan allocation made originally for the production of coal ;

(b) whether the target set for the output of coal can be achieved with the funds allocated for the current Plan period ;

(c) if not, the amount of additional funds required to meet the coal production expenses to achieve the Sixth Plan target ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Sixth Plan allocation for coal (other than Lignite) is Rs. 2572.79 crores.

(b) The allocation in the Plan is not only for the output of coal in the Plan period but for investment on production beyond the Plan period. The likely production of coal by 1984 85 is about 154 million tonnes as against the plan target of 165 million tonnes. Additional funds would be required in the Sixth Plan over and above the allocation already made.

(c) and (d) The total of the expenditure upto 1982-83 and the Plan outlay for 1983-84 comes to Rs. 2799-28 crores. Thus a sum of Rs. 226.49 crores over and above the Sixth Plan provision has already been allocated. The allocation of funds required for 1984-85 will be finalised at the time of the 1984-85 Annual Plan exercise.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : The likely production of coal by 1984-85 is about 154 million tonnes as against the Plan target of 165 million tonnes. For the year 1983-84 also the production has to be 142 million tonnes as against the Plan target of 152 million tonnes. It seems there is a long gap between the production and plan target. Provision of Rs. 226.49 crores has been made over and above the Sixth Plan provision of Rs. 2572.92 crores. This shows that the Plan allocation has already been exhausted and now the provision has been made for Rs. 226.49 crores for 83-84.

The mid-term review of the Plan has indicated that there will be a shortfall of Rs. 1500 crores to reach even the target of 154 million tonnes. To what extent it will be funded for 1984-85 ? Will the full required amount be funded or not ? If the full required amount will be funded, will the coal sector be in a position to spend the allocation of Rs. 1500 crores which amounts to double of an Annual Plan allocation ? If not, will it not affect production of coal ultimately production of industry, power as well as Railway transportation ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : If the hon. Member goes through part (b), so far as Sixth Plan is concerned 154 million tonnes of production of coal is an assessment that the Planning Commission has made. I do not find any justification to come to the conclusion that even 154 million tonnes seems to be a difficult pro-

**Not recorded.

position. About allocation for 1984-85, I do not think that it will be possible for Government to indicate as to what is going to be the amount which will be available before 1984-85. When the annual plan discussion takes place, at that stage only, it will be indicated.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why ? You do not even know whether the Government will be there.................. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, will it be possible for the coal sector to achieve the target of 154 million tonnes production of coal with the allocated fund or whether the provision of Rs. 1500/- crores has to be provided.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I cannot offhand give the figures as to what is going to be the additional requirements. But at the same time, looking to requirements for the coal for the Sixth Plan as a whole the requirement itself is going to be instead of 165 million tonnes, it will be 154 million tonnes. And we are quite sure that this '154' is definitely going to be available. Besides that, there are about 18 to 20 million tonnes of pithead stock which are also available.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, it is understood that the coal Department have projected a demand of Rs. 168 crores for the 22 new coal projects which have not yet been funded. What steps have been taken to provide funds for these vital projects and how these programmes will be implemented and with what speed they will come up ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : So far as the new projects are concerned, these are all long-gestation projects and priority has to be given to projects which are likely to be completed in the Sixth Plan or in the first two years of the Seventh Plan. And thereafter, any new project can be considered. But at this stage, I do not think that it is going to be possible to sanction any new project except for linked schemes.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, I want to put a question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परसों तो आए नहीं थे अपने सवाल के टाइम पर, आज सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you pour sulphuric acid into sugar, you will get coal. He is right.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Sir, the main question is how the airthmetic of the Planning Commission has failed in this way. 104 million tonnes were the production when we started 6th Five Year Plan. Today, your production is nearly about 130 million tonnes. You have already exhausted your total allocation and exceeded it by Rs. 225 crores. That means, you require Rs. 100 crores for adding one million tonne of coal production capacity. That means, you need double the amount of your allocation if you are to fulfil even this scaled down target of 154 million tonnes.

I would like to ask the Minister straight—away whether you are going to fulfil the target of 154 million tonnes or you are going to scale it down further. If you are to fulfil the targets, what is the anticipated amount of extra allocation you are going to provide ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, at the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan, that is 1979-80, the coal production was 103.95 million tonnes and according to the Sixth Plan, 1980-85, the target was 165 and now it is 154. I have got the figures of what was the target and achievement. For 1980-81, the target was 113.50 million tonnes and the achievement was 113.99. In 1981-82 the target was 121 million tonnes and the achievement was 124 million tonnes. In 1983-84, the target is 142 million tonnes and we are quite confident that the figure of 154 is achievable for 1984-85.

SHRI A.K. ROY : My humble question was what was the basis of your

calculations, so that you would not exhaust even this amount.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He need not be so humble. Let him put the question. *(Interruptions)*

My question is the other way. Coal is depleting day by day and a day may come when we may not have coal. I want to know how the Minister is going to preserve the coal for the future generation ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, the hon. Member is very right that we have to conserve coal to the extent possible.

Prohibited Bores Among the Breech Loading Fire Arms

*416. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which among the breech loading fire arms are the prohibited bores;

(b) what is an 'obsolete pattern' weapon among fire arms; and

(c) what is an 'antiquarian value' weapon among fire arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The term 'prohibited bores' has not been defined in the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962. However, the term has been used in the executive instructions issued by the Central Govt. to State Govts. and Union Territory Administrations from time to time to connote weapons which have been in use by Armed/Para Military Forces/Police. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been instructed by the Central Government to restrict the issue of possession licences for such weapons to the members of the public, to the minimum.

(b) and (c) The term 'obsolete pattern' and 'antiquarian value' occur in Section 45(c) of the Arms Act, 1959, which deals with the cases to which the Arms Act does not apply. The main condition for application of the provisions under Section 45(c) is that the weapons should not be capable of being used as a fireman either with or without repair.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: In the instructions issued to the State Governments as to which particular calibre of weapons has been declared as prohibited bore, is it a fact that the list of prohibited bore weapons differs from one State to another and, if so, is the Government thinking of declared 30 carbine as a prohibited weapon and is it also a fact that some States have banned issuing of licences for .30 carbine?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The weapons referred to as prohibited bore under the Central Government instructions are included in category 1(c) schedule I appended to the Arms Rules, 1962. It contains the following list:

Bolt action or semi-automatic rifles of .303" or 7.62 mm. bore or any other bore which can chamber and fire surface ammunition of .303" or 7.62 mm. calibre; muskets of .410" bore or any other bore which can fire .410" musket ammunition.

I can just clarify that there is no total ban on the issue of licence. But we have only restricted that it should not be given to the public freely and due care would be taken in case it is issued.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: What about .03 carbine? In U.P., the issue of licences for this weapon is banned. You cannot get a licence for .30 carbine. Are you banning this weapon totally?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The pistols, rifles and carbines of any bore which can chamber and fire surface ammunition of .303" or .410" are under the banned list.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: I am talking of .30 carbine. This was allowed by the Janata Government during their regime. Are you going to declare it as a prohibited weapon? It has been used for mass murders.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No new licences for carbines are issued now. However, the previous licences which have been issued are under scrutiny by the various State Governments.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Regarding antique and obsolete weapons, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply:

> "The main condition for application of the provisions under Section 45(c) is that the weapons should not be capable of being used as a fire-arm either with or without repair."

I would like to ask the Government: Can the firearms be used if the ammunition of that firearm is not being manufactured any where in the world in the last 10 years? And, if so, will it become obsolete weapon and be exempted from the Arms Act?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have made it clear that in the rules which we are going to frame under the amended Arms Act, the obsolete and antique weapons will be exempted.

As far as the question of cartridges are concerned, if they are not manufactured since the last ten years, it does not mean that one may not possess them.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: I asked a very important point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a very important point.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: If the ammunition is not available, how can you use the guns?... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिसका एन्टीक हो गया या आब्सोलीट हो गया या नहीं हो गया —that is what he wanted to know.

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : जिसका कारतूस नहीं बनता है, उसको आप चला कैसे सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as antique and obsolete weapons are concerned, they will be outside the purview of the Arms Act.

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Member wants to know whether that becomes obsolete or not.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the obsolete and antique weapons are concerned, they are not defined in the Act. But we can go by the dictionary meaning of the words 'obsolete' and the 'antique'.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Can you fire an arm without a cartridge?

AN HON. MEMBER: You can find the dictionary meaning.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The Hon. Minister has made it clear that the prohibited bores are not supplied to the public but in some States, certain categories of people have been supplied with prohibited bores and in the Act, it has not been defined.

I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister would consider to add in the Act the detailed definition of 'prohibited bores'.

What are the categories of public who have received the 'prohibited bores' and with what condition? What is the criterion for those people?

When so many things like chairs and tables are under Antiques Act, why not

fire arms which are museum pieces not included in the Antiques Act?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have already stated while answering the main questions which are the guns which have listed as prohibited. This is under the executive instructions This is not in the Act or rules. This was clarified earlier. It has not been totally prohibited to issue such guns also to the individuls but we have only stated that total care will be taken while issuing this type of weapons to the individuls. There may be one or two instances where this has been issed.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: What is the criterion for that? Please give some criterion.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH: I would like to ask categorically from the Hon. Minister whether he is aware that for 410-bore gun or the 280 Ross Rifle, if there is any manufacture of the ammunition any more?

If the manufacturers are not making the ammunition for those two particular guns and if according to the Indian Arms Act, you can only have the weapon known as antique if you drill a hole in the barrel, will this not be a national loss. Because once this happens, that gun loses its value. What is going to happen is these guns are going to be smuggled out. For the guns in India, we will have to have this hole in the barrel for it to be declared as antiques. Is it not a national loss?

Will the Hon. Minister kindly consider whether, if the bullets are not manufactured, those guns will be permitted as antiques?

SHRI P.C. SETHI: While framing the rules, we will take the suggestion of the Hon. Member, into consideration.

Economic Development of North Eastern Region

*417. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee for the economic development of North Eastern Region met in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The important recomendations made to accelerate the pace of development in the north east are laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

RESOLUTION ON AGENDA ITEMS

Agenda Item No. I

Development of Rail and road communication in the North—East

Resolution:

(1) The BG line to Gauhati should be completed by March, 1984. No further slippage in time should be permitted.

(2) The de-reservation proposals in forest land falling along the six new railway lines have not yet been fully cleared. The Minister of State for Agriculture stated that the case was to be submitted to him within July, 1983, and it would be finalised soon after.

Item No. 1 (b)

Progress of construction of National Highways

(3) The need for improvement of National Highway 44 (Shillong—Jowai—Agartala) and National Highway 53 (Silchar to Bhadarpur) has been brought to the notice of the Committee dur:ng successive

meetings. Resolved that a Committee of Secretaries be constituted to lay down fund allocations and priorities for each N.H. for the balance period of the Sixth Plan and ensure adequate allocations for 1984-85 and the Seventh Plan.

Agenda Item No. 2

Scheme for promotion of small and medium Industries in the north-east

When Public Sector Enterprises like HMT etc. undertake expansion/opening of units they should also consider the possibility of locating these in the States/UTs of the region.

Agenda Item No. 3

Progress in investigation of Barak Dam Project and steps to accelerate completion of Investigation

The final report regarding investigation for High Dam on the River Barak at Tipaimukh be expedited and a summery of the findings placed before the next meeting of the Committee. A chart indicating targetted dates for completion of investigation should also be placed before the next meeting.

Agenda Item No. 4

Progress of action on estabiishment of Institute of Medical Science in Shillong

The detailed progress of work and the phased programme of implementation should be indicated to the next Committee meeting alongwith the draft project report.

Agenda Item No. 5

Review of action taken on construction of rail-cum-road bridge at Jogighopa and the railway line between Panchratna and Gauhati

The schedule of work for construction of rail-cum-road bridge at Jogighopa and the railway line between Panchratna and Gauhati should be placed before the next meeting and the target date for completion of the project report be indicated. Model studies should be completed by December 1983 and preliminary work at site should also start.

Agenda Item No. 6

Review of progress in functioning of paper mills at Cachar, Nowgong and Tuli

Tuli Paper Project has gone into production. The catchment area for raw-material should be fully protected and proper schemes for regeneration of bamboo implemented. For Cachar and Nowgong Paper Mills work should be expedited and target dates indicated for completion within a month. For transportation of coal HPC will have to provide funds for a coal dump at Nowgong.

Agenda Item No. 8

Review of important Central and Centrally sponsore schemes-continuing and now with targetted dates for completion Department of Food

The Department of Food should expedite setting up of Pineapple Juice Concentrate Plant at Silchar which has not yet got off the ground. They should report action to the Committee within one month.

Agenda Item No. 11

Opening of a branch of the Unit Trust of India for the region at Gauhati

Resolved that the Ministry of Finance should consider this proposal and report follow-up action in this regard to the next meeting.

Agenda Item No. 12

Opening of a branch of Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India for the Region at Gauhati

At present the offic: of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India is in Calcutta. It has been the policy of the Government to shift all such offices, functioning for the North East Region into the region itself. Resolved that the Ministry of Commerce will consider the proposal for a branch office for the region at Gauhati and the action taken reported to the next meeting of the Committee.

Agenda Item No. 13

Finalisation of special deputation terms for the staff of North Eastern Police Academy

This is a prestigious institution for the north east. The proposal for deputation terms should be finally cleared within a month from now. Keeping in view the need to give rent free accommodation, ration allowance/other allowances as being drawn by the deputationists in their parent Departments as also a certain quantum of instructional allowance as a special incentive over and above 20% deputation allowance which is normally permissible.

Agenda Item No. 16

Review of food supplies and movement of wagons as also transport subsidy for food supply beyond FCI Centres

The report of the Working Group set up in the Planning Commission to recommend measures for strengthening civil supplies system in the north east should be presented before the next meeting of the Committee of Ministers.

Agenda Item No. 18

Upgradation of mental Hospital Tezpur and Baruah Cancer Institute

Resolved that the Planning Commission should expedite sanction for the scheme for the development of mental hospital, Tezpur and Dr. B. Baruah Cancer Institute, Gauhati, since both these schemes have already been approved by the North Eastern Council and the Ministry of Health and budget allocation has also been kept in the North Eastern Council Plan.

Agenda item No. 7, 10, 14, 15, 17 and 19 may be considered by the Official-Level Committee and their recommendations placed before the next meeting of the Committee of Ministers.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD: May I know from the hon. Minister how many meetings of this Committee were held so far and how many major recommendations of this Committee were implemented by different Ministries of the Government of India?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, as my hon. friend and the hon. House know, it was at the initiative of our Prime Minister that this Committee of Ministers for the development of the North-Eastern Region was constituted in the year 1980. Since then we have had 8 meetings so far. I can just illustrate a few of the measures we have taken.

1. Tezpur Btidge over Brahamputra—we are making good progress. We are monitoring the progress also?

2. The broadgauge line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati should be completed by March 1984. This decision was also taken.

3. Another decision we have taken is about the broadgauge line to

Dibrugarh. It is under investigation.

4. Kopili's first phase will be commissioned within a month. The Project is to be fully completed by December, 1984.

5. Six new railway lines connecting the six States/U.Ts with Assam is in progress. We are monitoring the progress. We are trying to build them according to schedule. There are differeent date schedule.

6. More national highways and roads of economic importance will also come up. We have now cleared Jogigopa rail-cum-road bridge and a further extension of the line upto Garao Hills is also coming up. This Committee is also monitoring it.

7. T.V. network in N.E. region is also coming up.

8. Storage capacity of FCI is being increased in all units.

9. In the N.E. area, paper mills at Cachar-Nowgong and Tuli are being expedited.

10. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences is being established at Shillong. This is the only institute catering to the needs of these areas. Some progress has been made. We are also monitoring this.

These are vary important development schemes which this Committee is pursuing and seeing that they are completed on due time.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : My question is this. We are grateful to the Government of India, particularly to our Madam, Prime Minister, for taking the initiative for the development of the North-Erstern Region. Look at the pace of progress, particularly, the irrigation schemes of the North-Eastern region. I may mention about the Subansari and Dihang projects the studies of which were undertaken 10 yeers back are have been completed and they are in the stages of implementation.

May I know from him when actual execution work will start of these two projects ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : My hon friend will be glad to know that we are involving the respective Chief Ministers of the different U.Ts in our discussions. In the last three meetings they were attending here in Delhi. With their cooperation we hope to take up all the other schemes. Unfortunately, we have not discussed this at the last meeting. We are likely th discuss this at the next meeting.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : May I know from the hon. Minister one thing ? Lack of adequate number of trained persons and adequate number of enterpreneurships are the main constraints in the N.E. region. May I know from him as to what steps have been taken in this direction so that adequate number of trained people and adequate number of enterpreneurs may be created ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : In the current plan period also now we have increased the allocation for north-eastern region and Assam in order to provide greater opportunities for employment.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : I am not talking about employment, I want to know about the training of sufficient number of people so that adequate number of enterpreneurship can be created. He has not replied to that.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : How much money has been sentioned for the implementation of these plans and how much money has already been spent out of this? Is there any sort of monitoring done from month to month or year by year, con-

tinuously, to see that these schemes are really expedited and completed in time ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Monitoring is there. As far as the total money allocated and the money spent is concerned I would certainly collect the information and pass it on to the hon. Member.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I wish to point out to the hon. Minister that in regard to the development of the north-eastern region, already eight meetings have been held and I am sorry to say that not a single item has been taken up for development in Tripura. The Tripura Government has already sent up a proposal for setting up of a paper mill and for the construction of railway line from Dharmanagato to Agartala. I want to know from the Minister why these items were not taken up in the earlier meeting. Already eight meetings have been held. I want to know why even a single Item relating to development in Tripura has not been taken up by the committee ; I want to know when it will be taken up.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Somehow or other the Chief Minister of Tripura could not attend the last meeting But, it is not correct to say that nothing has been done for Tripura. Regarding the National Highway which is going to Tripura via Shillong and all that we have taken steps to see that all the weak bridges are strengthened. Necessary steps have been taken in this respect. Regarding the paper mill it was not in the Agenda and we have not discussed it.

Removal of the Statue of poet Kamoish from Goa

*418. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a grave discontent among freedom fighters in Goa on the failure of the Government to remove the statue of the Portuguese poet Kamoish from Goa in response to the patriotic aspirations of the people ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Goa had assured in Goa Assembly that peoples' strong feelings on this matter would be conveyed to the Centre ;

(c) if so, whether Centre has received any communication from Government of Goa in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu informed that there was a demand from local freedom fighters to remove the statue of Portuguese Poet, Luiz de Camoes which had been erectedd uring the Portuguese regime.

(b) to (d) In the course of discussions in the Goa Assembly on a Calling Attention Motion regarding the damage caused to the statue by some explosive substance on the night of July 24, 1983, the Chief Minister of Goa, had assured that he would convey the feelings of the House to the Government of India. A formal reference on the subject has been received from the Government of Goa and the matter is under consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that generally, as far as the reaction to a litterateur or a poet is concerned, it is one of universal appreciation. But in spite of this general proposition, since this freedom fighters in Goa have been agitating for the removal of the statue of Luiz de Camoes which had been created during the Portuguese regime, has the Minister tried to find out why there is such a strong feeling and whether in the writings and campaigns of this poet there was anything that was deterimental or derogatory of the freedom movement in Goa ? Is there something within your knowledge ? If so, will you kindly share your knowledge with the House ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : As far as this movement is concerned I would like to point out that there are mixed feelings with regard to this, However very strong feeling is there that this should be statue removed. I would also like to point out that this statue is at present situated in a religious place and therefore that also will have to be taken into consideration. However, the feelings of the Assembly of Goa have been conveyed to the Government of India and we are taking action in the consultation with the Archaeological Department. We have received the communication only yesterday and naturally the hon. Member would appreciate that we would take some time to take the decision. However, we will be taking into consideration the feelings expressed in the Goa Assembly. As far as the writings of this poet are concerned, Sir, I have no knowledge about the same.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, there is no reply to my first question. Whst is the reason as to why the people of Goa was so much opposed to this particular poet ? Normally, poets are universally appreciated in love.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have no knowledge about the writings of this poet.

PROF, MADHU DANDAVATE : He has pleaded ignorance. I accept that. Now, the second part of the question is......*(Interruptions)* My second supplementary is this. While replying part (b) (c) and (d) of my question, you have said that the Chief Minister of Goa had assured that he would convey the feelings of the House, that is, the Assembly, to the Government of India. A formal reference on the object has been received. Now, I would like to know whether the Chief Minister of Goa like a fine Post Master-General has only send and conveyed the strong feelings of the House in Goa or whether along with the communication of those feelings, he had also tried to tell you what exactly are the feelings of the Government of Goa, Diu, Daman. I would like to know whether he had only communicated the feelings or whether he had committed about the point of view of the Government of Goa.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : He has communicated to us the proceedings of the Assembly of Goa and naturally a majority of the Members were for the removal of this statue. That includes the feelings of the ruling party also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was asking some clarifications. The question is not replied to. My specific question was whether the Chief Minister of Goa had just conveyed and communicated to you the feelings of the House or whether he has himself committed about the view point, the viewpoint of his Government. He has only referred to the ruling party's feelings. But he has not said anything about the Government's points of view. I want to know whether he had any commitment regarding the view-point of the Government of Goa.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, we received this communication only yesterday and I have not gone through the contents. However, the information is that the Government has also recommended the removal.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Luiz de Camoes was an epic poet of the 15th Century. But as Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said, he did eulogise Portuguese expansionism and we now call him imperialist and we have no sympathy for him. However, the statue is in the raligious complex, the Church complex which is locate in old Goa. Will the Government, before taking a final decision in this matter, as a matter of principle, also take a confidence the religious faith there who are as patriotic as everyone of us here ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Speaker of the Goa Assembly who happens to belong this religious has also written to us, has also communicated to us, that the Statue should be removed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I am on the point that the religious faith which is in control of the statue should also be taken into confidence, as a matter of principle.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This statue has been recently installed there.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार बीच में क्यों पड़ रही है ? वहां भी सरकार है, क्या वह फैसला नहीं कर सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे रेफर कर रहे हैं। वे रेफर क्यों करते हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mid-Term Appraisal of Sixth Plan

*419. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whethsr it is a fact that Planning Commission met on 3 August, 1983 to finalise the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, whether various Advisory Councils also met the Prime Minister and submitted various proposals in regard to the consideration of economic resources and the plans that should be added in the Sixth Plan to achieve the targets that have not been fulfilled in the Sixth Plan;

(c) what were the major decisions taken by the Planning Commission;

(d) to what extent they will be implemented during the remaining period of the Plan; and

(e) whether any directive in this regard has been issued to various States ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council of Economic Advisers has submitted its first Report in which the Council has examined a variety of subjects which have a bearing on the current functioning of the Indian economy.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission finalised the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan. The document was laid on the House on 19.8.83.

(e) There is no question of issuing any directive to the States in this regard.

Adoption of Villages by Industrialists for Development

420. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has urged the industrialists to adopt villages to improve the lot of the rural poor;

(b) if so, their response; and

(c) which of the Industrial Houses have come forward to implement his suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. I made an observation to this effect in the course of an Adress delivered at the Installation Meeting of the Rotary Club (West Delhi) on 30th July, 1983.

(b) and (c) it is too early to assess the response.

Booking of Scooters in Fake Names

*421. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether unscrupulous persons get registration of scooters in fake names for blackmarketing them ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a scooter can be booked in the name of a minor ;

(c) the reasons for which a scooter is allowed to be booked in the name of a minor and in case of allotment of a scooter whether it is seen that the scooter is allotted to him only when he becomes major; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to find out benami booking for scooters and to ensure that the scooter is allotted only to a genuine person?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) According to information available the procedure adopted by the leading manufacturers for booking of scooters are aimed at providing scooters to genuine customers. There is no bar to booking a scooter in the name of a minor through the guardian. There is no statutory control over distribution of scooters, except that Government have imposed a ban on resale of scooters for a period of two years from the date of initial purchase.

'Smart Sensor Camera in Rohini RS-D-2 Satellite'

*422. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Smart Sensor Camera in the Rohini RS-D-2 Satellite orbiting the earth since April 17 had developed certain anomalies ;

(b) if so, whether they were set right; and

(c) whether the satellite has started functioning well and sending photographs ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Due to anomalies detected in the functioning of the payload, the operation of the Smarat Sensor Payload was suspended during May 16-20, 1983.

(b) Yes, Sir. The normal operation was resumed on May 21, 1983.

(c) After a thorough investigation, it was concluded that the above anomalies in the functioning of the payload in the spacecraft at that time were due to low solar illumination on the spacecraft which, as a result, experienced very cold temperatures. The analysis also indicated that the anomaly could be overcome with improved illumination conditions. The spacecraft was, therefore, slightly reoriented to provide better illumination conditions and the payload operations were resumed.

China Clay Deposits in Orissa

*423. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received information regarding the rich China clay deposits in Mayurbhanj district in Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of the places in the area where such deposits are located; and

(c) what active measures have been adopted by Government for the proper exploitation of those mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Government are aware that there are rich

deposits of China clay in the Mayurbhanj district in Orissa.

(b) These deposits are located near Joshipur, Jamda, Karalia, Kalapathar and Rangamati-Jaina, etc.

(c) A number of china clay mines are being worked by private parties and the Orissa Mining Corporation. The latter is also contemplating to set up a large size china clay washing plant near Dumuria for which they are conducting experiments. The Indian Bureau of Mines inspected some china clay working mines during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and have made suggestions which would contribute to conservation and scientific development of these mines.

Steel production in Public Sector Steel Plants

*424. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether steel output in Public Sector steel plants is short of one million tonnes of target of 1982-83; if so, reasons thereof ;

(b) whether targets for production of 1983-84 had been reduced to 8.87 million tonnes which is much less than the target of 1982-83 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that on account of backwardness of technology used in public Sector steel plants, the output is behind the target ; and

(d) steps taken for achieving high rate of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) During 1982-83 the integrated steel plants of SAIL produced 6.679 million tonnes of ingot steel as against the revised target of 7.155 million tonnes. The main reasons for this shortfall in production were severe restrictions imposed on the supply of power to steel plants and inadequate availability and poor quality of coking coal.

(b) The 1983-84 targets of hot metal and ingot steel for the SAIL plants are 8.82 million tonnes and 7.52 million tonnes respectively as compared to 9.37 million tonnes and 7.155 million tonnes respectively during 1982-83.

(c) There are several factors that affect production, the most important of which are the regular supply of the requisite quantity of power free of voltage fluctutaion, the supply of the requisite quanitty of coking coal of the correct quality. The technology in use in the steel plants can enable the achievement of targets if these inputs are ensured.

(d) To enable steel plants to attain targets, efforts are made to maintain equipment in proper working order and to arrange for timely and adequate supply of various inputs. Scheme for comprehensive repair and modernisation of the steel plant of Indian Iron and Steel Co. in Burnpur is being formulated. Schemes for the SAIL steel plants in Durgapur and Rourkela requiring large funds have been formulated and are being examined evpeditiously. Efforts are being made to ensure the regular supply of power and coking coal in close cooperation with the supplying organisations. The steel plants are also making every effort to maximise their own captive generation. As a long-term measure, additional captive power generating units are being established in Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants.

No Industry districts in Gujarat

*425. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many districts from Gujarat, particulary South Gujarat have been included in the list of No Industry Districts ;

(b) the purpose of preparing the list of No Industry Districts ;

(c) how many industries in Gujarat have been developed in the said list of No. Industry Districts ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have represented and recommended to include certain districts in the list of No Industry Districts ; and

(e) if so, the names of the districts recommended and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) to (e) Dangs District in Gujarat has been included in the list of No Industry Districts. The purpose of identifying No Industry Districts in the country is to identify such districts where no large or medium Scale Industries, have been set up as yet and to achieve rapid industrialisation of such backward districts by giving over-riding priority in grant of Industrial Licences in addition to the concessions, incentives and subsidies available for setting up industries in identified backward areas.

So far eight letters of intent have been issued for setting up industries for manufacturing following items, in the Dangs District :—

1. Glass Jars and Bottles
2. Sensitized Paper and Films
3. Magnetic and Friction Texturising Spindle
4. Energy Saving Fluorescent Lamps
5. Pollution Control Equipment
6. Nylon Filament Yarn
7. Nylon Filament Yarn
8. (a) Multiple effect evaporation Plant

   (b) Spray Drying Plants

   (c) Stainless Steel Storage Tanks and Silos

The Government of Gujarat had recommended inclusion of the following Districts in the list of No Industry Districts :—

Dangs

Gandhi Nagar

Banaskantha

Sabarkantha

Amreli

As only Dangs fulfilled the criteria, it has been included in the list of No Industry Districts.

On-Going projects in North Eastern Regions

*426. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate funds have not been provided by the Planning Commission for the on-going projects of irrigation, communications and railways in the north-eastern region ; and

(b) if so, the special measures proposed by the Planning Commission to have these projects completed on a priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) It is not correct to say that adequate funds have not been provided for the purpose.

(b) Does ont arise.

Withdrawal of restrictions imposed on the movement of foreigners in Darjeeling Area

*427. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal of the Government of West Bengal from the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation to withdraw restrictions imposed by the Government in the name of national security on the movement of foreigners in Darjeeling and adjacent areas particularly Mirik and Kalimpong ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether such restrictions have been imposed on foreigners for the same reason in other parts of the country ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the decisions of Government to withdraw restrictions imposed ont he foreign tourists and save tourism in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Department of Tourism have intimated that the State Government are interested in facilitating visits by foreign tourists to Mirik, Kalimpong and the wildlife sanctuaries of the Dooars.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, there are restrictions on the entry of foreigners into border areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, States and Union Territories in the North East, Sikkim, northern districts of West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(e) Under the existing instructions which have been in force for a number of years, foreign tourists are being permitted to visit Darjeeling town and surrounding areas for tourism on very liberal basis. As regards the suggestion for permitting visits to certain other places in Darjeeling district, the State Government have been addressed in July, 1983 to examine the matter with reference to various related aspects and communicate their views for consideration.

Elimination of the 'Mafia' Menace from Dhanbad Coalfield Area

*428. SHRI A.K. ROY :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received the resolution passed in Sixth Annual General Meeting of Dhanbad District Coordination Committee of Employees and Workers Association, held at Dhanbad on 22 and 23 May, 1983 regarding the elimination of the 'Mafia' menace in Dhanbad Coalfield area ;

(b) if so, what are the reports and recommendations made by Raja Gopalan Committee of 1979 and Kumarmangalam Committee of 1982 regarding elimination of 'Mafia' activities from Coalfield area; and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the said committees to eliminate the 'Mafia' menace ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in library. *See* No. LT 6970/83]

Offloading of a contract for Boiler by B.H.E.L. to a Polish Firm

*429 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUS-

TRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has offloaded the contract for the boiler for the Rourkela Steel Plant to a Polish firm; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) BHEL had quoted against the global tender of Rourkela Steel Plant, with BHEL make TG sets and imported biolers based on offers for boilers received from foreign suppliers. It was not possible for BHEL to offer a suitable indigenous boiler to match the tight commissioning schedule stipulated as the boiler was not of standard design. Accordingly, boilers are being supplied by a Polish firm.

Study Group on Financing of Private Corporate Sector

*430. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a study group on financing of the Private Corporate sector in the Sixth Plan headed by Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, whether the said study group in its report recommended the abolition of surtax on company profits; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is being examined.

राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र की तकनीकी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने हेतु गठित की गई समिति

*431. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र की तकनीकी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए प्रसाद समिति गठित की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या समिति ने, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह बताया है कि 'टर्बाइन ब्लेड' में खराबी पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग न किए जाने के कारण आई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त संयंत्र की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं ।

Encroachment on reserved items for Small Scale Industries

*432. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale industries are increasingly encroaching upon the items reserved for production in the small scale sector ;

(b) whether the present reservation for small scale industries is illusory as medium and large scale units provide unusual competition to SSI units in the reserved sector; and

(c) when Government propose to implement recomendations of the Bhatt Committee on Small Scale Industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) According to the Government policy, no new licences are being granted to large houses in areas reserved for the small scale sector, except on the basis of a minimum export of 75 per cent of production. Endorsement of capacities in COB licences on balanced line capacities are applicable to production of reserved items, subject to stringent export obligations. Government keep under constant review the need and scope for protective measures for the small scale sector.

(c) Government have accepted in principle to accord legislative protection to small industries and necessary action will be taken at an appropriate time.

Persons Killed/Injured in Police Firing in South Delhi

4670. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a few persons were killed and many others were seriously injured in Police firing on June 7, 1983 in South Delhi when police fired 15 rounds in two sequences and lobbed 41 tear gas shells to disperse the agitators protesting against local police apathy in a murder case;

(b) whether the police firing was indiscriminate and the police did not do anything in the murder case which took place some days back in spite of naming the suspects in the F.I.R.;

(c) whether the suspects have been arrested and challan presented in the court; and

(d) the findings of the Magisterial inquiry and whether a copy thereof will be laid on the table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) In the Police firing on 7th June, 1983 in South Delhi, two persons were killed and two other sustained bullet injuries. The police had used 42 tear gas shells to disperse the crowd. When this did not have any effect after due warning, four rounds from service revolver were fired in the air and 7 rounds from service rifle were fired.

(b) The investigation of the murder case was in hand. A magisterial enquiry into the incident of police firing has been ordered.

(c) The investigation of the murder case has been transferred to the C.B.I. on 18th July, 1983 and is in progress. No arrest has been made so far.

(d) The report of the Magisterial inquiry is awaited. Such inquiries as they are different from Inquiries under the Commission of Inquiries Act, are not laid on the Table of the House.

Supreme Court's Observations About the Right of the Accused for Bail

4671 SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the Supreme Court's observations about the right of the accused far bail and for appeal in death penalty cases while suggesting changes in the present murder law; and

(b) when the Supreme Court made the above observations and the action taken thereon so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government have not

been able to locate the observations referred to in the question. The Registry of the Supreme Court which was addressed in the matter has pointed out that the question is vague and has further mentioned that the Supreme Court Reports from 1980 have been checked but nothing could be traced about the subject.

Districts in the Tribal Sub-Plan Manned by the Tribal Officers at D C. and S.P. Lev ls

4672. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts in the Tribal sub-plan areas, State-wise, currently manned by the Tribal Officers at the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police levels as against the total number of Districts falling in Tribal sub-plan areas State-wise;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the present state, of representations of officers as Deputy Commissioners and Superintendent of Police in Tribal sub-Plan districts in various States keeping in view the 'personnel policy' recommended by the Working Groups set up by the home Ministry/Planning Commission in the recent past; and

(c) if not, whether Government would deem it fit to instruct/direct the States having Scheduled Areas therein to conform strictly to the personnel policy as recommended by the Working Groups if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Information is being collected from the State Governments and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House later.

(b) and (c) Working Groups set-up by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission in the recent past have not made any specific recommendation regarding representation of Tribal Officers as Deputy Commissioners & Superintendents of Police in the Tribal sub-Plan Districts in States.

Imposition of Sales Tax on Safety Matches in Delhi

4673. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to impose sales-tax on safety matches in Delhi ;

(b) if so, what is the position thereof ; and

(c) the reasons why a necessity of it has been felt when Government are replacing sales-tax with excise duty besides depriving the Delhi's trade of the special status given to it being the capital of the country ?

THE MINISTER OE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration has intimated that sales tax is leviable at the rate of 4% on machine made matches, Hand made matches, however, are exempt from the levy of sales-tax in Delhi. The question of re-imposition of sales-tax on handsome matches is under consideration of the Administration.

(c) The Delhi Administration has intimated that there is no proposal at present under consideration to replace sales-tax on matches by levy of additional excise duty.

Transfer of Staff in the Ministry of Industry and its Organisations

4674. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3618 on 3 November, 1982 regarding transfer of staff in the Ministry and its organisations and state :

(a) Which are the non-transferable or isolated posts in the various sections in Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices and the nature of work handled by them ;

(b) which of the officers, whose stay has three years period, have been transferred after the above reply was given ;

(c) whether Liaison Officers of the Large Industrial Houses are working hand in glove with the officials of his Ministry dealing with licensing, DGTD, Cement Organisation and Petrolieum Ministry and had built relations with the Development Officers, DGTD dealing with man-made fibre industry ; cement ; scooter's etc ; and

(d) the measures contemplated for keeping surveillance ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A statement containing information regarding the isolated posts in the Departmant of Industrial Development, Department of Heavy Industry, DGTD and the office of the Cement Controller, is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library- *see* No. LT-6971/83]

(b) A statement containing requisite information is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library *see* No. LT-6971/83].

(c) This is not correct to say that the liasion officers of large industrial houses are working in hand and glove with officials of the Ministry. Strict instructions have been issed to all the officers to keep a close watch over the officers and staff working under them so as to ensure that their conduct and dealings are above board.

(d) For tightening up the Vigilance and security in this Department and DGTD, various steps, including the following have been taken :-

(i) Instructions have been issued that officers of the rank of Dy. Secretary and above only should meet visitors.

(ii) Instructions have been issued for maintaining strict surveillance over personal staff to ensure that there is no leakage of information from this source.

IPICOL Collaboration with Big Houses

4675. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleaseed to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL), a State of Government Agency, is going in a big way for collaboration with several large houses like the Tatas, Birlas and the JK Group for setting up industries in the State ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the projects alongwith their proposed collaboration with the Industrial Houses concerned which the IPICOL has submitted to his Ministry for clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Indians sent abroad under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme

4676. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian sent abroad under Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme/Bilateral Programme alongwith qualifications, experience, specialisation and nature of posting of persons sent abroad in last two years ;

(b) how mony inquiries/references were received by Government for foreign

assignment of Indian University Academic in last two years alongwith names of persons, qualification, experience, specialisation and nature of job of Indian Academics sent abroad in last two years ; and

(c) the procedure for registration of Indian University Academics for foreign assignments, how many such persons under each specialisation are registered with Government for foreign assignment and the procedure by which Government recommends such names to foreign employers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) From the information available with Department of Personnel and administrative Reforms during the last two years. 1527 Indian experts possessing the requisite qualifications and the experience as desired by the indenting countries were selected for foreign assignment under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation and Bilateral Programmes for deputation in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. These experts belong to diverse fields of specialisation e.g. Engineering, Medicine, Teaching, Agriculture, Science, Finance/Accountancy etc.

(b) 86 enquiries/references for teaching assignments were received, in response to which 582 experts belonging to different fields like Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Medicine, Engineering etc. were sent abroad.

(c) The candidates who want to registered for foreign assignments are required to apply through proper channels in the prescribed form. University Lecturers and other academic personnel holding graduate/post graduate qualification with not less than 3 years professional experience are eligible for registration. These registrations are valid for a period of three years. Candidates who are so registered are sponsored in their turn as and when demands suited to their qualifications and experience are received from foreign governments/organisations.

As on 31st July, 1983, 8479 persons were registered with the Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms (FA Division) for teaching assignments as per details of specialisation given in the statement attached.

Statement

Number of experts registered for teaching assignments (as on 31.7.1983)

1.	Social Sciences	...	2354
2.	Natural Sciences	...	2802
3.	Engineering	...	935
4.	Languages & Linguistics	...	954
5.	Medical Sciences	...	507
6.	Agricultural Sciences	...	225
7.	Veterinary Sciences	...	112
8.	Food Sciences	...	30
9.	Others	...	560
		... Total	8479

Expenditure by CSIR During Last Three Years

4677. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) total expenditure on and by C.S.I.R. in the past three years;

(b) names of specific researches given out in this period (although may be going on since long in the past) which have improved situation in the scientific and industrial fields or the public in general; and

(c) the researches by CSIR which have outstandingly benefited the small-scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Rs. 245.11 crores.

(b) 166 processes were released to industry during the past three years are given in the statement laid on the tabel of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT. 6972/83].

(c) Majority of CSIR processes released to industry are in the small scale sector. A selective list giving some of the significant processes commercialised by small scale industries is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT 6972/83]. In addition, more than 100 technologies suitable for cottage and village scale industries are available for commercialisation, a lost of which is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT 6972/83].

Review of Facilities to Government Employees

4678. SHRI PIYUS TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are considering to review the utility of L.T.C. facilities for the Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : No, Sir.

Supply of Levy Cement to Orissa

4679. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the demand of levy cement sent by Government of Orissa per month during the year 1982-83 ;

(b) the quantity actually supplied per month during the said period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity supplied was much less than the requirement and due to that many important projects have suffered ;

(d) the allocation of cement sent by Government of Orissa for the year 1983-84 ; and

(e) steps being taken to meet the demand so that the work may not suffer ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) State Government of Orissa do not furnish their requirement of levy cement on a regular basis.

(b) to (e) Information about allocation and despatches of levy cement to States is maintained on a quarterly basis. During the year 1982-83 and the first two quarters of 1983-84 the following quantities of

levy cement have been allocated and despatched to the State of Orissa :-

Figures in '000 tonnes

Period	Allocation	Despatches
April '82 to March' 83	559.3	350.2
April-June'83	126.5	81.6
July-Sept. '83	119.4	Not available

As it has not yet been possible to meet the requirement of levy cement in full, it is possible that some of the projects could have been adversely affected.

Every effort is being made to improve availability of cement by better utilisation of existing capacity, creation of additional capacity and to some extent by import.

Allotment of Cement to Karnataka

4680. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka have approached Central Government for allotment of cement, during the last two years;

(b) if so, what has been the allotment in respect of above item in the respective years to Karnataka; and

(c) whether Central Government have proper agency to check the requirements and proper utilisation of the allocation made by the Centre to ensure the proper supply to the needed areas particularly in rural areas where drought situation is prevailing ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Allocation of levy cement to the States/Union Territories including the State of Karanataka is done by the Cement Controller in the normal course in accordance with the provisions of the Cement Control Order, 1967. The following quantities of levy cement have been allocated to the State of Karnataka during the years 1981 and 1982 :-

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	Allocation
1981	1050.5
1982	751.4

(c) Under the scheme of distribution of levy cement, bulk allocations of levy cement are made in favour of State Government/Union Territories for distribution among the various categories of eligible consumers in the State/Union Territory, having regard to the overall availability of levy cement and giving due weightage to factors such as population and development of rural areas etc. State Governments/Union Territory Administration are expected to ensure that levy cement is supplied to different eligible categories of consumers taking into account *inter-se* priorities within the State/Union Territory.

Termination of Labourers in NPL, Pusa

4681. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain labourers who have worked for more than 1 year in N.P.L., Pusa have been terminated on 1-3-1983 without assigning any reasons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that immediately after some days from the termination of these labourers the same work was given to the contractors;

(c) if so, the reasons why the same was given to the contractors ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the contractors are now claiming Rs. 18.75 for the same work, when the terminated labourers were doing the work at Rs. 11.60 to Rs. 12.40 ; and

(e) whether Government propose to reinstate the labourers who have been terminated on 1-3-1983 and dispensed with the contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

नील गायों का मारा जाना

4682. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर जिले के कुछ व्यक्तियों ने नील गायों को मारे जाने के विरोध में आत्मदाह किया था ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार नील गायों को संरक्षित पशु घोषित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में लिए जाने वाले कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नील गायों को मारे जाने के विरोध में कानपुर जिले में एक व्यक्ति द्वारा आत्मदाह किए जाने का एक मामला सूचित किया है ।

(ख) और (ग) वन्य प्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के अन्तर्गत नील गाय एक संरक्षित पशु है । यह अधिनियम की अनुसूची 3 में है, जिसका अर्थ है कि इसका शिकार तब तक नहीं किया जा सकता है जब तक कि राज्य वन्य प्राणी वार्डन या प्राधिकृत अधिकारी लाइसेंस प्राप्त नहीं किया जाता ।

Setting up of High Tension Insulator Projects

4683. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details redarding the total number of High Tension Insulator Projects which have been set up in the country so far;

(b) whether Government have also decided to set up one such High Tension Insulator Project at Rairongpur in Orissa;

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) At present following 9 units in the organised sector are engaged in the manufacture of high Tension Insulators :

Sl. No	Name of the Unit	Location	Installed capacity per annum (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Jayshree Insulators Limited, Calcutta.	Rishra, Calcutta	9,200

1	2	3	4
2.	M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (Porcelain Divn.), Mysore.	Bangalore	7,500
3.	M/s. H. T. Insulators Ranchi.	Ranchi	1,900
4.	M/s. W. S. Insulators Ltd., Madras.	Porur, Madras	10,000
5.	M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta.	Calcutta	2,400
6.	M/s. Seshasayee Industries, Madras,	Valalur, North Arcot District	6,000
7.	M/s. Indian Rayon Corpn. New Delhi.	Halol, Gujarat	4,500
8.	M/s. Bharat Insulators Pvt. Ltd. Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh.	Mandsaur (M.P.)	1,350
9.	M/s. Universal Insulators & Ceramics Ltd. Rai Bareilly.	Rai Bareilly (U.P.)	700

(b) No. Sir. However, a letter of intent for the manufacture of H. T. Insulators for an annual capacity of 6,000 tonnes has been granted in favour of M/s. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL-Government of Orissa Undertaking) for the establishment of a new undertaking in Tehsil Rairongpur District Mayurbhanj, in the State of Orissa.

(c) M/s. IPICOL have been granted a foreign collaboration approval. Their application for fresh approval with another foreign firm is under consideration. The company has yet to submit its application for import of capital goods.

(d) In their application for grant of industrial licence, M/s. IPICOL have indicated the estimated time required for commercial production from the date of issue of the letter of intent/industrial licence, as 3 years. The letter of intent was issued on 17-4-82. The case of grant of industrial licence will be considered after the applications of the party for grant of foreign collaboration approval and import of capital goods are cleared and the party makes such an application. No such application has so far been received from M/s. IPICOL.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की विधवाओं को पेंशन की स्वीकृति देने में विलम्ब

4684. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वर्गवासी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की विधवाओं को पेंशन की स्वीकृति देने में अनावश्यक विलंब किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । जैसे ही किसी विधवा से अपने पति की मृत्यु की सूचना का आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होता है, विधवा के पक्ष में पेंशन हस्तांतरित करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जाती है । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं कि विधवाओं को अविलम्ब पेंशन स्वीकृत की जाए :—

(1) राज्य सरकारों और स्वतंत्रता सेनानी प्रभाग के प्रक्रिया अनुभागों को ये अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि विधवाओं और उनकी अविवाहित पुत्रियों को पेंशन की स्वीकृति के लिए सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाए ।

(2) जिन मामलों में विधवाओं ने अपने पतियों, जो अपने जीवन काल में पेंशन प्राप्त नहीं कर सके, की यातना के सबूत में भी अपेक्षित दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत कर दिए हैं, उन्हें संबंधित राज्य सरकार की सत्यापन रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने तक पेंशन स्वीकृत कर दी जाती है ।

(3) स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के पक्ष में भावी स्वीकृतियों के संबंध में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की मृत्यु होने पर विधवाओं को पेंशन के स्वतः हस्तांतरण की सुविधा देने का निर्णय किया गया है ।

Improvement of Technology in the field of Khadi

4685. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has improved its technology in the field of Khadi ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the figures of production and sales of the products of Khadi and Village Industries particularly in the State of Orissa ; and

(c) the number of persons engaged in these industries at present in the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

KVIC has been using several improved techniques and tools of production in the field of khadi, as a result of which, the quality and durability of khadi yarn has improved leading to improved productivity and earning capacity of the workers.

(b) and (c) Details regarding production, sales and employment in the field of Khadi and Village Industries in the State of Orissa during the year 1981-82, are as follows :—

	Khadi	Village Industries
(I) PRODUCTION		
(A) QUANTITY	4.22 (lakhs Sq. metrs.)	...
(B) VALUE	51.02 (Rs. lakhs)	989.01 (Rs. lakhs)

	Khadi	Ailiage Industries
(2) SALES	57.09 (Rs. lakhs)	1040.77 (Rs. lakhs)
(3) EMPLOYMENT (lakh persons)	0.07	1.18

Rules for transfer of Civil Servants

4686. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules have been formulated for civil servants for shifting from one Office/Ministry to another and from one State to another State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Infiltration from Burma and China

4687. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been some incidents that foreign tribes, Lisus of Burma and Yobins of China, had swelled in numbers and made fortunes in Arunachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of families of such tribes at present ;

(c) whether any decision was taken by Government to allow former jawans who after retirement had been permitted to settle in this sensitive border area to prevent such infiltration from Burma and China ;

(d) if so, whether Government have received any information that they are feeling insecure and unhpapy with these tribes ; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A tribe called Lisus (alias Yobins) had migrated to Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh from Burma more than 25 years back. They are settled in Arunachal Pradesh. There has not been any abnormal increase in their population. Their population according to 1971 census was 929. Identity cards have been issued to all the Lisus and any new influx can be checked.

(c) to (e) The ex-Assam Rifles personnel are settled in 9 separate villages, There is no report about ex-Assam Rifles personnel settled in the area feeling insecure because of Lisus. Necessary vigil is being maintained.

Units Registered by DGTD

4688. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units registered by the DGTD in each State during the period from 1 January, 1983 to 30 June, 1983 ;

(b) the number of units which have started construction of their units and those which are in production, in each State ;

(c) whether State Governments are consulted before the units are registered particularly from locational angle and are otherwise associated with the monitoring programme to ensure that the units registered with DGTD do not face financial or other infra-structural problems; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) As registrations were granted by DGTD is valid for 2 years and these registrations were granted only recently, it is too early for these units to have started construction and/or commenced production :

(c) and (d) Every entrepreneur applying for DGTD registration is expected to forward a copy of the application directly to the concerned State Director of Industries, who is expected to send his comments directly to D.G.T.D. "The views of the State Governments are taken into consideration if received in time. A copy of letter of registration issued by DGTD is endorsed to the concerned State Director of Industries with a view to enable him to monitor the progress of unit and provide necessary facilities. As regards locational policy DGTD follows the same policy as prescribed for the purpose of licensing. It may, however, be mentioned that the exemption from licensing and registration with DGTD is not available for setting up of a unit in a location which falls within the Metropolitan City with a population of 10 lakhs or more or within Municipal limits of a city with a population of 5 lakhs or more, as per 1981 census.

Statement

Number of Units registered with DGTD during January—June, 1983

(*State wise*)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Schemes Registered with D.G.T.D.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92
2.	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	26
4.	Delhi	3
5.	Gujarat	59
6.	Chandigarh	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22
8.	Haryana	160
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19
10.	Kerala	13
11.	Karnataka	31
12.	Maharashtra	121
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91
14.	Tamil Nadu	54
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Pondicherry	7
17.	Orissa	22
18.	Punjab	39
19.	Rajasthan	55
20.	Uttar Pradesh	137
21.	West Bengal	31
22.	Sikkim	1
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	4
24.	Dadar, Nagar and Haveli	2
	Total :	1004

Amount spent out of Special Component Plan

4689. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the amount so far spent out of the special component plan outlay, State-wise during the last two years ; and

(b) the number of families covered under the programme, State-wise during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The required information is furnished in the statements I and II respectively.

Statement I

Statement showing outlay and expenditure on S.C.P. 1981-82 and 1982-83 for the Scheduled Castes

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT.	1981-82		1982-83	
		Outlay	Expdr.	Outlay	Expdr*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5184.12	3810.73	6266.99	
2.	Assam	317.21	238.22	430.85	
3.	Bihar	5034.92	2567.73	5876.90	
4.	Gujarat	2506.01	2066.90	1752.17	
5.	Haryana	3470.72	2910.99	2468.14	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1169.59	1102.71	1015.50	
7.	Karnataka	5245.41	4459.10	6568.75	
8.	Kerala	2107.62	1567.66	1558.86	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4376.77	3212.64	4670.80	
10.	Maharashtra	4265.41	2054.12	3100.64	
11.	Manipur	88.66	59.55	90.39	
12.	Orissa	2861.77	1920.58	1157.35	
13.	Punjab	2147.95	1794.26	2049.60	
14.	Rajasthan	3206.84	2699.72	3073.46	
15.	Sikkim	27.01	27.01	41.07	
16.	Tamil Nadu	8091.24	7085.12	10341.11	
17.	Tripura	320.10	222.23	460.70	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	10330.54	8648.86	12099.80	
19.	West Bengal	4385.14	2694.80	2917.20	
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	— 85.55	

	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Delhi	982.35	977.52	1191.53	
22.	Chandigarh	64.43	50.04	99.37	
23.	Pondicherry	238.91	195.54	259.60	
24.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	29.59	
	Total	66422.72	50417.03	67575.92	

Note : 1. *Actual Expenditure for the year 1982-83 is not available at present.

2. The State of J and K and the UT of Goa, Daman and Diu prepared SCP since 1982-83 onward.

3. Since final figures have not been received from all States/UTs there may be some marginal changes.

Statement II

Number of Scheduled Caste Families benefitted under Special Component Plan during the last two years

S. No.	State/UT	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,38,000	1,30,917
2.	Assam	18,317	10,584
3.	Bihar	89,904	1,85,089
4.	Gujarat	55,000	50,000
5.	Haryana	55,396	50,366
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21,335	22,980
7.	Karnataka	1,18,030	1,57,226
8.	Kerala	40,850	42,662
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,72,000	1,40,589
10.	Maharashtra	1,15,940	81,731
11.	Manipur	235	125
12.	Orissa	80,214	96,576
13.	Punjab	81,956	91,703
14.	Rajasthan	83,400	87,000
15.	Sikkim	340	400
16.	Tamil Nadu	1,22,360	1,50,460

1	2	3	4
17.	Tripura	5,000	5,092
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,50,000	4,50,000
19.	West Bengal	1,63,643	2,27,200
20.	Delhi	5,959	8,778
21.	Pondicherry	2,000	2,490
22.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	310
23.	Chandigarh	—	25
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	3,380

Note : 1. The state J and K and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu prepared Special Component Plan since 1982-83 onward.

2. Since final figures have not been received from the States/UTs there may be some marginal changes.

Cancellation of Big Houses for manufacturing Laundary Soap

4690. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of laundary soap is one of the items reserved for the small scale industries ;

(b) if so, the names of big houses or multinational companies which are still manufacturing laundary soap ; and

(c) the steps being taken to cancel their licences for manufacturing laundary soap to save the small scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The names of MRTP/FERA Companies engaged in the production laundary soap are given in the Statement attached.

(c) These companies were registered for production of laundary soap prior to reservation of this item for the small scale sector in April, 1967. Their registration certificates have been endorsed in accordance with the Notification dated 5th July, 1975.

Statement

Laundary Soap

S. No.	Name of the unit
1.	Hindustan Lever Ltd.,
2.	Tata oil Mills,
3.	Barar Oil Industries,
4.	Godrej Soaps,
5.	Swastik Household Products,
6.	Mattur Chemical and Ind. Corpn.
7.	Modi Soap Works,
8.	DCM Chemical Works,
9.	Rohtas Industries,
10.	Tungbhadra Industries Ltd.

Development of Tribal and Backward Areas

469 . SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that backward districts and tracts have remained backward due to wrong planning ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that backwardness of these areas is growing more and more ; and

(c) if not, what has been the planning in every sphere of development in respect of Scheduled areas/Tribal areas/Hilly adivasi areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The development of the areas referred to is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments in developing the Scheduled Areas and certain designated hilly areas by giving special Central Assistance for specific programmes. To ensure an integrated development of these areas, a sub-plan approach is followed for the Scheduled areas as well as Himalayan Hill areas. The programme content of the sub-plan for Tribal areas lays emphasis on increasing the productivity levels of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, small and village industries as well as marketing. The endeavour is to preserve the economic base of the tribals and gradually introduce improved techniques in these sectors. Shifting cultivators are encouraged to take to settled cultivation by providing a package of services. Provision is also made for basic amenities like safe drinking water, housing, health care nourishment etc. As regards the Hill areas, the policy has been to improve the economic conditions of the inhabitants of these areas through beneficiary oriented schemes. In view of the importance of ecology, emphasis is laid on eco-preservation and eco-restoration in any scheme for development of the Hill areas.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

4692. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the name of medium and large scale industries so far cleared by his Ministry to be set up in tribal and backward districts of Orissa State during Annual Plans of the Sixth Plan and the investment made by the public and private sector on these industries ;

(b) the measures taken to establish the industries in no industy subdivisions of Koraput district and the proposed industries therefor, if any ; and

(c) whether his Ministry has asked the States to eradicate the imbalances in industrial development in tribal districts of that State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) The detailed industrial planning of specified districts remains the primary responsibility of the State Government concerned, through Central Government have always supplemented such efforts through various Central fiscal, financial and programmes initiatives. Besides Central Government are constantly aware of the need to use policy instrument such as licensing, location of public enterprises etc. to help reduce regional imbalances in development.

Recently the Government of India have announced by Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. 11I) dated 27-4-1983 (copies available in the Parliament Library) a new set of incentives/concessions to backward areas (which include areas of Tribal Concentration). Under the scheme the backward areas have been categorised into 3 Categories viz. Category 'A', 'B' and

'C'. The Central Investment Subsidy in these categories will be as follows :

Category	'A'	—	25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs.
Category	'B'	—	15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.
Category	'C'	—	10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

In Orissa the districts falling in the three categories are as follows :—

Category	'A'	—	Balasore, Bolangir and Boudh Khonomals (Phulbani).
Category	'B'	—	Kalahandi, Myurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Koraput.
Category	'C'	—	———————

During the years 1982-83 (upto June, 1983), 34 letters of Intent and 4 Industrial Licences were issued for setting up industries in backward areas of Orissa. The details of Letter's of Intent/Industrial Licences *viz.* name of undertaking, items of manufacture, Capacity and location etc. are published by the India Investment Centre in their monthly News Letter' copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Letters Received from MPs by Andaman and Nicobar Administration

4693. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many letters from members of Parliament were received by Andaman and Nicobar Administration during the last three years ; and

(b) how many of these letters have been replied finally and how many remain to be replied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Information has been called for from the A & N Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Non-Poisonous Snake with Bharat Leather Corporation

4694. SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Leather Corporation (BLC) has acquired non-poisonous snake skins from the customs ; if so, tha quantity acquired till now ;

(b) how much quantity of the said item was available with the Customs before it was acquired by the Bharat Leather Corporation ;

(c) how much has been finished by the Bharat Leather Corporation and articles made out thereof and what is the balance quantity with them ;

(d) how much time Bharat Leather Corporation needs to dispose of the stocks it has acquired uptill now ; and

(e) the quantity of finalised articles exported by the Bharat Leather Corporation so far and details of export orders secured by them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir, 584,596 pieces.

(b) The snake skins which were readily available with Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and Nagapattinam Customs Houses were acquired by Bharat Leather Corporation.

(c) Snake Skins Finished :	...	1,52,703	pieces
Articles manufactured :	...	14,917	Nos.
Balance from Customs Stock :	...	4,31,893	pieces.

(d) As disposal is directly related to the export orders received. no target date can be set for liquidation of stocks.

(e) The Corporation has already exported 7331 articles and additional export orders for 1,346 articles like ladies handbags, wallets, brief cases, belts have been secured.

Non-Assignment of Duties to Officers of the Rank of Joint Secretary and Above

4695 SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers of the Central Government of the rank of Joint Secretary and above who are on the 'COMPULSORY WAIT' ;

(b) the reasons for not assigning any duties to the officers ;

(c) the minimum and maximum period of the wait ; and

(d) the expenditure/loss to the exchequer because of the idle period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) As per available information only one officer of the rank of Joint Secretary is awaiting posting orders at the level of Joint Secretary at present.

(b) to (d) Appointments to posts of Under Secretary and above entirely depend upon the suitability of individual officers for specific posts with reference to their job requirements and in rare cases, when a suitable post cannot be found for an officer, he has to be kept on compulsory waiting for posting. The period of actual waiting, however, varies from case to case. As the best interests of Government are served by placing the post suitable person in each post, it might not be appropriate to reckon the cost of such compulsory waiting in financial terms.

Exemption of Duty on Import of Ferro-Nickel

4696. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw duty exemption on the import of ferro-nickel, an essential raw material for the stainless steel industy and which is not produced in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the industry is in a position to bear the adhoc increase in the duty leading possibly upto 81.5 per cent ; and

(c) how Government are going to save the industry including the public sector Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and the entire mini steel industry from the crippling

effect of the duty on mass consumption of stainless steel utensils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) Exemption from countervailing duty available on the import of ferro nickel has been withdrawn with effect from 19th July, 1983. The total import duty on ferro nickel now works out to 81.5% ad-valorem (on par with the total import duty on nickel oxide) as against 65% earlier.

It is estimated that this withdrawal of exemption from countervailing duty would increase the cost of production of stainless steel ingots by barely 4.5%.

The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant does not produce stainless steel.

The Durgapur Alloy Steels Plant does Manufacture stainless steel. The effect of the change in the import duty structure as explained above, is expected to be marginal but the situation will be watched very closely.

Details of awards in the working hours of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

4697. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an award was given by the arbitration on 30 April, 1983 by Justice Kapoor in Supreme Court on the working hours of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay under J.C.M. Scheme ; and

(b) if so, details of the award thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes. An Award was given by the Board of Arbitration (JCM), consisting of Justice H.N. Kapoor, Shri G. Ramanujam and Shri S. Vasudevan on 30-4-83 on working hours in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

(b) The Award given is as follows :

"We award uniform working hours of seven per day (exclusive of half an hour lunch break) to all employees covered by this Reference. This would reduce by half an hour per day the working hours of all non-industrial employees of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. If, however, it is found by the department that such reduction in working hours per day will create operational difficulty for BARC, it shall be open to the department to pay cash compensation to the employees concerned on monthly basis for 136 1/2 extra hours in a year. This Award shall come into effect from the date of Award."

Manufacture of Electric Typewriters by Hindustan Teleprinters

4698. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Teleprinters have started making Electric Typewriters with foreign collaboration and the reasons for doing so ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have the monopolistic right to make Telex and no one else is allowed to make telex machines ;

(c) the backlog on deliveries of telex machines ;

(d) the reasons as to how this monopoly has not improved its telex machines in the last 20 years ; and

(e) the need to go into a field which is non-priority and many companies are making electric typewriters ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e) : An industrial licence for the

manufacture of 4000 electric typewriters was granted to M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters Limited in May, 1976. Having produced a few hundred typewriters, they discontinued their production due to quality problems. Their proposal for foreign technical know-how was approved by Government in July/September 1981, They have recently imported some sets in SKD condition. There is no other unit presently manufacturing electric typewriters, although a few schemes have been approved.

M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., is the only undertaking which has been granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of teleprinters used for telex. It has been reported by them that there is no backlog on their deliveries. They are manufacturing teleprinters according to international standards. The company proposes to incorporate the latest technology of electric teleprinters in its production line which has been adopted by the leading manufacturers of the world.

Technical services for Soviet-Aided Nigerian Mill

4699. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal was put up before Steel Authority of India Ltd., to provide project management and technical services for the Soviet-aided Nigerian Mill ; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by SAIL in response to that proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) It has been proposed that a consortium will be formed between TIAJPROMEXPORT of USSR, Plan African Consultancy Services (Nigeria) Ltd. and the Steel Authority of India Ltd. to offer services to operate the two newly commissioned Mills at the Soviet aided Ajaokuta Steel Plant in Nigeria. A bid will be submitted by this Consortium.

Recommendations of the Committee on the Electric Ring Railway in Delhi

4700. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee of the Planning Commission had examined the working of the electrified ring railway in Delhi ;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Committee and the salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee in the matter ; and

(c) what action has been taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve the working of the Delhi ring railway system in the light thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee examined the reasons for the low patronage of the Delhi ring railway. It has identified the high fares and low frequency of the ring railway service and the more convenient and direct DTC routes as the important reasons for its poor patronage. The Committee has recommended *inter-alia* the revision of the prevalent flat fare structure to a graded fare structure as applicable in other metropolitan cites, provision of suitable road feeder bus services, increased frequency of the trains on the ring and connectivity of Ghaziabad, Palwal and Shakurbasti in phases.

(c) The examination of the Report has not been completed.

मोटर वाहन बुक करने के लिए जमा धनराशि पर ब्याज

4701. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मोटर वाहन निर्माताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने देश में विभिन्न "मोटर वाहनों" दो पहिए वाले, तीन पहिए वाले और चार पहिए वाले, वाहनों के लिए अग्रिम बुकिंग के रूप में धनराशि प्राप्त की है और 30 जून, 1983 तक प्रत्येक वाहन के संबंध में कितनी-कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त की और प्रत्येक निर्माता के उद्योग में निवेशित पूंजी का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन जमा धनराशियों पर यदि कोई ब्याज दिया जाता है तो प्रत्येक निर्माता द्वारा अलग-अलग दी जाने वाली दर क्या है ; और

(ग) इतने कम साधारण ब्याज की दर जमा धनराशियां प्राप्त करने का आधार क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) 30 अप्रैल, 1983 तक की जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। मोटरगाड़ी निर्माताओं द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी का ब्यौरा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) मोटरगाड़ियों के लिए आर्डर बुक करने हेतु निर्माताओं द्वारा ली गई जमा राशि के प्रश्न की सरकारी अधिकारियों की एक समिति द्वारा जांच की गई है। इस समिति ने इसके सभी पहलुओं की जांच की है और अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुतकर दी है। समिति की सिफारिशें विचाराधीन हैं।

विवरण

क्रमांक	कम्पनी का नाम	निर्माण की वस्तु	30-4-83 को कुल जमाराशि	जमाराशि की दर	ब्याज
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	मे० लोहिया मशीन्स लि०, कानपुर	स्कूटर	रु० 10500.00 लाख	500 रुपये प्रति गाड़ी	9%
2.	मे० बजाज आटो लि०, पुणे	स्कूटर और एम-50 मोटर साइकिल	रु० 7074.00 लाख	500 रु० प्रति गाड़ी	9%
3.	मे० महाराष्ट्र स्कूटर्स लि०, पुणे	स्कूटर	रु० 2333.00 लाख	500 रु० प्रति गाड़ी	9%
4.	मे० स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि०, लखनऊ	स्कूटर्स	रु० 495.18 लाख	500 रु० प्रति गाड़ी	9%
5.	मे० कर्नाटक स्कूटर्स लि०, बंगलौर	स्कूटर तथा मोबाइक	रु० 294.42 लाख	500 रु० प्रति गाड़ी	शून्य
6.	मे० एस्कार्ट्स लि०, फरीदाबाद	मोटर साइकिल	रु० 113.00 लाख	1500 रु० प्रति गाड़ी	1%
7.	मे० गिरनौर स्कूटर्स लि०, अहमदाबाद	स्कूटर	रु० 132.67 लाख	500 रु० प्रति गाड़ी	5%
8.	मे० आटोमोबाईल प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई,	तिपहिए	रु० 53.80 लाख	1000 रु० पैट्रोल वाला 2500 रु० डीजल वाला	9%
9.	मे० केल्विनेटर आफ इण्डिया लि०, फरीदाबाद	स्कूटर/मोपेड	रु० 37.04 लाख	गाड़ी की किस्म के आधार पर रु० 300 से 500 तक	7% से 9% तक, गाड़ी के आधार पर

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	मे० मारुति उद्योग लि०, नई दिल्ली	यात्री कारें और हल्के उपयोग वाली गाड़ियां	रु० 13000.00 लाख	कार तथा वैन के लिए 10,000/-रुपये पिक-अप ट्रक के लिए 5,000/-रुपये	7%
11.	मे० अशोक लेलैंड लि०, मद्रास	ट्रक/बसें	रु० 2856.44 लाख	10,000/-रु० प्रति गाड़ी	12%
12.	मे० टेल्को, बम्बई	ट्रक	रु० 1539 लाख	गाड़ी के टाइप/माडल के आधार पर 4000 से 8000 रुपये प्रति गाड़ी	12%
13.	मे० बजाज टेम्पो लिमिटेड, पुणे	हंसीट और मेटाडोर	रु० 625.40 लाख	हंसीट 1500 रु० मेटाडोर 5000 रु०	6%
14.	मे० महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा लि०, बम्बई	जीपें	रु० 483.99 लाख	गाड़ी की किस्म के आधार पर 3000 से 4000 रु० तक	12%

Applications for purchase of Maruti Vehicles

4702. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 567 on 27-7-83 regarding applications for purchase of Maruti Vehicles and state:

(a) the complete figures for category-wise Maruti Bookings and category-wise delivery schedules;

(b) when and where the allocation numbers will be determined by computer maintenance (Operation) and how can applicants saisfy themselves that the programme is properly written and each applicant is included in the data cards to ensure unblased allocation;

(c) the criteria on which 5 per cent vehicles in Director's discretionary quota will be allocated and whether a copy of the resolution of Board of Directors setting aside 5 per cent quota will be laid on Table of the House; and

(d) the step by step method and programme logic and method by which allocation numbers will be determined for each vehicle and delivery centre separately?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The category-wise figures of bookings and delivery schedules for Maruti vehicles would become available after completion of computerised analysis.

(b) The computer programme will be made available at the factory of Maruti Udyog Ltd. at Gurgaon for scrutiny by desirous applicants. Thereafter priority will get generated on the computer of M/s. Computer Maintenance Corporation by October 1983.

(c) It is for the Board of Directors of Maruti Udyog Ltd. to decide upon the allocation of cars etc. against their discretionary quota in the best interest of the company. It would not be in the commercial interest of the company to place the Board proceedings on the Table of the House.

(d) The data contained in the booking forms will be punched on cards and then transferred on to computer tapes. Thereafter, the bookings would be separated out in the memory of the computer dealer city-wise and vehicle-wise. Distribution lists would, thereafter, be prepared in accordance with the software programme. A seed number would need to be fed into the computer for each list to be printed out at random, and the order in which names appear in the lists would depend on this seed number. It is intended that a high dignitary would preside over the preparation of the distribution lists, and provide a seed number in each case.

"Decline in environmental quality of Beaches and Coastal Areas"

4703. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental quality of beaches and coastal areas is showing a decline;

(b) whether any study has been made so far about the ecological significance and damage existing on beaches and coastal areas; and

(c) the steps proposed for preventive measures and development of better environment in these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes Sir. in a few localised stretches.

(b) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has conducted a rapid inventory of pollution sources in selected stretches to assess the status of pollution of the coastal waters. Some damage from oil pollution is possible on coral reefs.

(c) It has been suggested to the States to prevent further degradation and misutilisation of beaches and to keep them clear of all activities at least up to 500 metres from the water at the maximum high tide. The Department of Environment has prepared environmental guidelines for the development of beaches to help Coastal States in environmental impact assessments and sound management of these areas.

The State Water Pollution Control Boards are to ensure adequate measures prevent and control pollution from the different sources.

Conversion of posts of LDCs into Head Constables in Delhi Police

4704. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENUPATI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of LDC in Delhi Police were converted into Head Constables (Ministerial);

(b) whether it is also a fact that inspite of clear orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Police Headquarters has not initiated action for their seniority from the date of appointment ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the persons concerned are losing about Rs. 250/- per month because they have not yet been given promotion to the next higher grade ; and

(d) how long Police Headquarters will take to implement the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) In pursuance of the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 5 posts of LDC in Delhi Police were converted into Head Constables (Ministerial) on 1-6-82 and the incumbents of the posts were given option absorption as Head of Constables. Since a number of Head Constables (Ministerial), who were junior, had already been promoted and confirmed even in the next rank, an examination had to be undertaken in depth to fix the *inter-se*-seniority amongst Head Constables (Ministerial). Orders for fixing *inter-se* seniority were issued on 7th February 1983. Supernumerary post have since been created and those eligible have been confirmed as Head Constables (Ministerial) on 23rd July, 1983. The case for their promotion to the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector (Ministerial) will now be considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee, which will also decided the matter of restrospective proforma promotion. According to the Delhi Police it is not correct that the LDCs who have become Head Constables are suffering a loss of Rs. 250/- per month.

Mining of Raw Sand in Quilon (Kerala)

4705. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Minerals factory at Chavra, Kerala under Indian Rare Earths Limited has been carrying on mining of raw sand containing minerals from coastal area of Karunagapally taluk in Quilon District during the past several years ;

(b) whether as a result, the coast line has advanced far inland threatening the very existence of the narrow coastal strip and the dwelling places of poor fisherfolk ;

(c) whether their wells and tanks which used to provide drinking water till some years ago have become totally unusable because of salinity and even their paddy fields over the area have become unfit for cultivation due to the same reason ; and

(d) whether Government propose to adopt measures to provide all necessary protection to these people and ensure minimum necessary amenities by erecting

sea walls, installing tube-wells and setting up housing colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a constant erosion caused by the sea along the coastal belt near the Quilon District; hence the sea erosion which is a natural phenomenon in the Quilon belt cannot be entirely attributed to the Company's operations.

(c) In areas where mining operations are being carried out by the company, there are no paddy fields or wells for providing drinking water to local inhabitants.

(d) The State Government has undertaken the construction of a sea wall to protect the inhabitants from further sea erosion. Indian Rare Earths Limited has also undertaken construction of small bunds in the mining areas to protect the areas to the extent possible from sea erosion. The Company as part of its welfare programme has paid a sum of Rs. 60,000/- to the State Public Health Engineering Department for the provision of additional drinking water facilities.

Profits/Losses in Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries

4706. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state how do the profits/losses per year during each of the last three years compare of the engineering goods and heavy electricals industries run by Government with similar ones run in private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : A statement is enclosed.

Statement

For some of the Public Sector Undertakings aud Private Sector Units in the Engineering and Electricals goods industries, the Profit/Loss is as ander :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Units	Profit/Loss**		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Public Sector			
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	(+) 4218	(+) 3752	(+) 5165
H M T Ltd.	(+) 2373	(+) 1960	(+) 3591
Bharat Brakes Valves Limited	(—) 42	(—) 15	(—) 38
Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	(+) 33	(+) 48	(+) 60
Burn Standard Company Ltd.	(—) 961	(+) 921	(—) 149
Private Sector			
Larsen and Toubro Limited	(+) 1577	(+) 2170	(+) 2175
Kirloskar Brothers Limited	(+) 92	(+) 107	(+) 126
Hindustan General Industries Ltd.	(—) 40	(—) 58	(—) 74
Texmaco*	(+) 140 (1980)*	(+) 216 (1981)*	(+) 245 (1982)*

*Figures for financial year from January to December.

**Profit (+)

Loss (—)

Inquiry into Natural/Unnatural Deaths in Tihar Jail

4707. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many deaths from natural and unnatural causes took place in Tihar Jail during the last one year ;

(b) whether enquiry was held to find out the cause of death in the case of deaths in Jail ;

(c) if so, the results of each enquiry ; and

(d) if no enquiry was held whether Government propose to hold such enquiry in jail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) The Delhi Administration have reported that during the last one year ending 31-7-1983, 14 persons died while under custody in Tihar Jail. A magisterial enquiry into the cause of death was ordered to be conducted under Section 176 of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in respect of all these cases. However, so far, the enquiry has been completed in respect of 7 cases only. According to the findings of the enquiries apart from two persons committed suicide, two persons died of pulmonary Tuberculosus, one due to heart attack and the remaining two due to other illness.

Panel of Directors for Promotion

4708. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS : be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 16th July, 1983 regarding widespread discontentment amongst officers of the Central Secretariat ;

(b) whether Government had a proposal to bring out the panel of directors for promotion from 1 July, 1983 ;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in bringing out the panel ; and

(d) when the panel will finally be brought out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A suitability list of CSS Selection Grade Officers is drawn up every year for appointment to posts of Director in the Central Secretariat. No specific date has been fixed for drawing up the 'suitability list'. For this purpose, the qualifying period of 5 years is taken from the year of the Selection Grade Select List. Action for the preparation of the 'suitability list' of CSS Selection Grade Officers for the year 1983 has already been initiated and the list will be drawn up as soon as the screening of the Character Rolls of the concerned officers and other formalities are completed.

Assistance to Families by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

4709. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1622, on 3 August, 1983 regarding assistance to families by Khadi and Village Industries Commission and lay a statement showing :

(a) full details of 229 blocks identified by K.V.I.C. in 125 districts of 18 States and the institutions which are to operate the integrated Rural Development Programme and details of new guidelines ;

(b) the details of remaining 271 blocks where programme is to be taken up by KVIC during Sixth Plan ;

(c) full details of allocations under (a) and (b) above ;

(d) whether backward hill areas, specially neglected Garhwal will receive fullest and special consideration ; and

(e) if so, details of allocation made *vis-a-vis* other regions under (a) and (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The new guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development are given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See No* LT. 6973/83]. The details of 229 blocks identified by KVIC are given in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See No.* LT. 6973/83].

(b) Against the remaining 271 out of 500 blocks where KVIC proposes to implement the programme during the Sixth Plan, a list of 233 blocks selected by 128 institutions is at present under consideration of KVIC.

(c) The Commission is implementing the IRD Programme with the assistance of the banks and the respective District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) working under the State Governments. Therefore, no funds are required to be allocated by it. However, in cases where some delay is anticipated in the allocation of funds by DRDAs, the Commission considers funding of the programme initially.

(d) and (e) Details of blocks selected in backward hill areas have also been furnished in Anuexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT. 6973/83].

Manufacture of Electronic Telephone Instruments

4710. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going in for electronic telephone instruments to be manufactured solely by four State Electronic Corporations with imported foreign technology ;

(b) if so, what sort of advantages Government are going to gain in introducing electronic instruments over the conventional ones by way of expenditure and efficiency ; and

(c) whether small scale industries capable of producing conventional telephones should not have a share in the production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLY (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Four State Electronic Corporations have been licensed each to manufacture 2 lakh instruments per annum. DOE, being of the view, that Electronic telephone instruments constitute the State of art, is coordinating activity for centralised purchase of such a technology. The telephone instruments, to be manufactured by these 4 State Sectors will be as per the above selected technology.

DOE has also proposed to Ministry of Communications that ITI may, if they so desire, also take the technology for electronic telephones.

(b) Electronic telephone instruments have certain advantages over conventional technology rotary dial telephones :

(i) Push button dials used in electronic telephone instruments are intrinsically more reliable.

(ii) Electronic Telephones make better use of the sub-scriber facilities available in Electronic Exchanges.

(iii) Multi-frequency signalling which

can be used with Electronic Telephones enable Electronic Exchange to function more efficiently.

(iv) Carbon transmitters in Conventional Technology telephones have lower life, lesser reliability, higher distortion and current drain compared to transmitters in Electronic Telephones.

(v) Circuitry used in Electronic Telephones can be largely implemented with high reliability semi-conductor chips.

(vi) Electronic Telephones are presently slightly more expensive than Conventional ones. This higher cost would be more than offset by reduced expenditure on maintenance and lower power consumption.

(c) Under IPR-1956 manufacture of Telephone Instruments is reserved for Public Sector.

Allocation for Tribal Sub-Plan

4711. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break up of Central allocation for the tribal sub-plan in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) the actual utilisation of funds out of that allocation in each State in each of these three years.

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any ;

(d) the conditions which an area has to fulfil for entitlement to tribal sub-plan being implemented there ;

(e) the extra benfits whtch accrue to an area through this plan ;

(f) the State-wise number of development blocks in which tribal sub-plan in under implementation now and in 1980-81 ; and

(g) number of development blocks which have earned entitlement for tribal sub-plan in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) State-wise allocation of Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-plan during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and expenditure incurred by the States is given in statement I.

(c) The reasons for shortfalls appear to be inadequate preparedness for the investments in the tribal sub-plan areas. weak administrative machinery, procedural delays, delays in issue of Sanction etc.

(d) The main requirement is that of concentration of scheduled tribes in the area. Generally developmental blocks/ tehsils and other areas having more than 50 percent tribal concentration are included under the tribal sub-plan areas.

(e) The area comes under an integrated approach to tribal development and special attention is paid to such development. Regulated flow of funds with accountability is ensured. Special Central Assistance is also made available.

(f) and (g) The information is given in the statement II. The tribal sub-plan areas have not undergone any change since 1980-81.

Statement I

Amount released by the Ministry of Home Affairs and expenditure reported by State Governments for Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan including Pockets and Tribal concentration and Primitive tribal groups

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Allocation (Released).	Expenditure as reported by State Govt.	Allocation (Released).	Expenditure as reported by State Govt.	Allocation (Released).	Expenditure as reported by State Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	337.22	311.41	383.00	411.76	428.41	Not available
Assam	319.01	233.93	367.00	209.32	411.00	—do—
Bihar	973.98	1019.35 **	1212.28	1143.59 **	1349.28	—do—
Gujarat	568.04	568.64	718.26	718.26	798.26	—do—
Himachal Pradesh	81.22	119.21	121.94	111.37	140.20	140.33
Karnataka	17.17	19.48	61.00	36.23	68.00	42.58
Kerala	57.00	64.82 **	48.00	49.98 **	56.00	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	1923.51	1923.51	2412.83	2412.83	2677.83	—do—
Maharashtra	544.16	457.87	578.67	504.00	646.00	—do—
Manipur	112.05	129.85	150.00	149.71	171.00	—do—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	886.45	835.37	1166.42	1124.09	1344.42	1343.90
						**
Rajasthan	516.49	512.13	590.79	546.95	636.79	448.94
Sikkim	10.00	10.00	22.00	32.00	25.00	N.A.
		**		**		
Tamil Nadu	80.87	80.87	95.00	95.00	100.00	—do—
Tripura	130.58	119.21	142.00*	141.79	159.00	—do—
		@				
Uttar Pradesh	19.07	28.71	14.81	92.12	17.81	—do—
West Bengal	364.58	366.15	376.00	366.37	421.00	—do—
			**		**	
A. and N. Islands*	14.00	9.50	16.53	14.82	40.00	22.43
Goa, Daman and Diu	12.11	10.34	4.00	4.37	5.00	N.A.

* Drawn by the U.T. Admn.

@ combined figures of flow from State Plan and S.C.A.

** Tentative.

Note : Excess expenditure incurred by States is mainly due to utilisation of balance of previous years.

Statement II

Total No. of Blocks coverd under Tribal sub-Plan

S. No.	State/UT.	No. of Blocks covered	
		Fully	Partly
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	32
2.	Assam	2	53
3.	Bihar	112	—
4.	Gujarat	64	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	7	—
6.	Karnataka	23	—
7.	Kerala	—	25
8.	Madhya Pradesh	174	6
9.	Maharashtra	50	22
10.	Manipur	20	—
11.	Orissa	118	—
12.	Rajasthan	22	1
13.	Sikkim	*	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	4	16
15.	Tripura	4	13
16.	Uttar Pradesh	—	1
17.	West Bengal	3	111
18.	A. and N. Islands	2	—
19.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1	—
Grand Total		633	280

* Sikkim has 21 Panchayat Units.

Pay Scale of Photostat and Gestetner Operators

4712. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the category and pay scale of those working as Photostat and Gestetner Operators in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Railways and Health ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : A statement is attached.

Statement

There are no posts of Photostat Operators in the Ministries of Home, Railways, and Health However, there is a post of Gestafax Scanner-cum-Duplicating Machine Operator in the scale of Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700 in the Ministry of Health. The categories of Gestetner Operators in these Ministries alongwith their pay scales are as under :

S. No.	Name of the Ministry	Designation of post	Pay scale
1.	Ministry of Home Affairs (including Deptt. of Official Language, Deptt. of Justice and Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.	(a) Senior Gestetner Operator, Group 'C'	Rs. 260-6-326-EB-8-350.
		(b) Junior Gestetner Operator, Group 'D'	Rs. 210-4-250-EB-5-270.
2.	Ministries of Railways	(a) Roneo Operator	Rs. 260-6-326-EB-8-350.
3.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.	(a) Senior Gestetner Operator, Group 'C'	Rs. 260-6-326-EB-8-350.
		(b) Junior Gestetner Operator, Group 'D'	Rs. 210-4-250-EB-5-270.

Employment to Legal Heirs of Deceased Government Servants in Ministry of Home Affairs

4713. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of death of a Government Servant while in service, one legal heir is given employment in the respective Department;

(b) if so, the particulars of Gazetted Officers who died while in service in the Ministry of Home Affairs during the year 1982 and 1 January, 1983 to 30th June, 1983;

(c) whether in all cases legal heirs have been given employment and if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the remaining legal heirs will be provided employment in place of their deceased guardians ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) Under the extent orders the son/daughter/near relative of a government servant who dies in harness, leaving his family in indigent circumstances and needing immediate assistance, can be appointed to a Group C or a Group D post.

2. The particulars of Gazetted Officers who died while in service in the Ministry of Home Affairs including the Department of Official Language, Department of Justice and the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms during the period from 1.1.1982 to 30.6.1983 are given below :—

S. No.	Name	Particulars of Post held
1.	Shri S. C. Bablani	Under Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs.
2.	Shri R. S. Shakunt	Under Secretary Department of Personnel & A. R.
3.	Shri M. W. Gadkary (Re-employed)	Additional Private Secretary to the Home Minister.
4.	Shri S. S. Sardana	Section Officer Ministry of Home Affairs.
5.	Shri I. C. Khanna	Hindi Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Requests for providing employment on compassionate grounds were received from the families of S/Shri S. S. Sardana and I. C. Khanna. Employment was given only to a daughter of Shri I. C. Khanna in whose case the criteria laid down for appointment on compassionate grounds were satisfied.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4714. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कोई उद्योग स्थापित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्थानों पर उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं और उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार वहां कोइ उद्योग स्थापित करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या-क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क), (ख) और (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में स्थापित की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र की कुछ परियोजनाओं के नाम सहित उनके स्थापना

स्थलों का विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	परियोजना/उपक्रम का नाम	स्थापना-स्थल
1.	इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लि०	ऋषीकेश, जिला देहरादून
2.	पायराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०	मसूरी, जिला देहरादून
3.	हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	रानी बाग, जिला- नैनीताल
4.	भारत रिफ्रैक्टरीज लि०, की पिथौरागढ़ मैग्नेसाइट प्रोजेक्ट	देवाल थाल, जिला- पिथौरागढ़
5.	भारत इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लि०	गढ़वाल क्षेत्र

Reservation of items for Small Scale Unit

4715. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reserved some items to be manufactured only in small-scale sector;

(b) if so, which are these items;

(c) whether Government have taken any financial measures to help maximum small scale sector industries;

(d) if so, the measures Government have taken in detail;

(e) whether Government have framed any policy for the development of small scale units (Industry) for 1983-84; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) There are 837 items at present reserved for the small scale sector.

(c) and (d) Government have been providing liberal credit facilities to small and tiny sector industries through commercial banks and lending institutions, at concessional rates of interest.

(e) and (f) The Industrial Policy Statement of 20th July, 1980 already contains a reference to development of small scale sector. Government have also decided to give larger incentives to units set up in backward locations as announced in Department of Industrial Development's Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.83, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

गृह मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक सुधार विंग के अधिकारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर किया गया व्यय

4716. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक सुधार विंग (एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म विंग) में कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उस विभाग के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान कितनी राशि खर्च की जा रही है तथा वर्ष 1982-83 में इन शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि खर्च की गई थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) वहां 154 कर्मचारी हैं जिनमें से 36 राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं ।

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान वेतन और भत्तों के लिए 26,50,000/- रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान इन शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत 27,58, 219.00 रुपए का खर्च किया गया था ।

Assessment of Various Programmes by Programme Evaluation Organisation

4717. SHRI BABURAO PRANJPE :
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Programme Evalution Organisation (P.E.O.) in the Planning Commission is charged with the most imortant function of assessment of various programmes undertaken as Plan schemes:

(b) if so, whether a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P. R. Dubhashi made an in-depth study of the functioning of this organisation with a view to make it more purposeful;

(c) the main recommendations of the Committee, those accepted and implemented and which are awaiting acceptance and/or implementation; and

(d) reasons for non-acceptance/implementation of recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Copies of the Report containing the recommendations are available in the Parliament Library. The post of Joint Secretary in the P.E.O. was re-designated as Evalution Adviser as recommended by the Committee (appearing at para 5.34 of the Report). All the other recommendations are still awaiting acceptance.

(d) The question does not arise.

हिन्दी पुस्तकों की खरीद

4718. **श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालयों के ग्रन्थालय ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हिन्दी की कोई पुस्तक नहीं खरीदी है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संबंधित अधिकारियों का रवैया हिन्दी पुस्तकों की खरीद के मामले में पूर्णतया उदासीन है जबकि अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों की खरीद के लिये लाखों रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं।

मैसर्स सहारा डिपोजिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कम्पनी द्वारा करोड़ों रुपयों का घोटाला

4719. **श्री छोटे सिंह यादव** :
श्री जगपाल सिंह :
श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :
श्री रामजी भाई मावणि

क्या **गृह** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 मई, 1983 के "जनयुग" में इनवेस्टमेंट कम्पनी द्वारा करोड़ों रुपयों का घोटाला" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके घोटाले के शिकार व्यक्तियों को "सहारा डिपोजिट एन्ड इन्वेस्ट कम्पनी" में उनकी जमा धन-राशि का कब तक भुगतान कर दिया जाएगा और कितनें जमाकर्ताओं को उनकी जमा राशि पहले ही वापस कर दी गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जाँच करायी है और यदि हां, तो जांच रिपोर्ट का ब्योरा क्या है और कुल कितनी धनराशी का घोटाला किया गया और यदि कोई जांच नहीं कराई गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार के घोटालों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम उठाए है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को सहारा डिपोजिट एंड इनवेस्टमेंट लि०, जिसके देश भर में कार्यालय हैं और बम्बई में मुख्य कार्यालय है, के बारे में कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने कहा है कि कम्पनी के कार्याकलाप प्राइज चिट्स और मनी सरकूलेशन स्कीम्स (बैनिंग) एक्ट, 1978 के क्षेत्र में आते हैं। राज्य सरकारें और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन इस अधिनियम के उपबंध लागू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। जमाकर्त्ता कम्पनी पर अपने किसी दावे के बारे में न्यायालयों में जा सकते हैं।

प्राप्त शिकायतों के आधार पर दिल्ली पुलिस ने फार्म के विरूद्ध 3 मामले दर्ज किए हैं और उनकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। कम्पनी द्वारा जारी की गई कैश रसीदें कब्जे में ले ली गई हैं और 6 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गए हैं।

(घ) जब कभी कोई ऐसा मामला ध्यान में आता है, तो तुरन्त कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Supply of Cement to Madhya Pradesh

4720. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Council of the Public Distribution System had a Central-State meeting in Delhi on 20 May, 1983 ;

(b) the supply figure of cement to Madhya Pradesh during 1982-83 ;

(c) the demand of Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 ;

(d) the targets of Fair Price Shops in Madhya Pradesh during 1981, 1982 and 1983 ; and

(e) steps being taken to avoid shortages, hoarding and blackmarketing by traders in Madhya Pradesh in the above item ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A meeting of the Advisory Council on public distribution system was held in Delhi on 19-5-1983 under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Food and Civil Supplies. It was attended among others, by the State Food and Civil Supplies Ministers or their representatives.

(b) and (c) State Governments including Government of Madhya Pradesh had not been furnishing their requirements of levy cement on a regular basis. However, the Government of M.P. had intimated that their quarterly requirements of levy cement exclusive of the requirements of irrigation and power projects were of the order of 4.5 lakh tonnes. The following quantities of levy cement have been despatched to the State of M.P. during the Calendar year of 1982 and the first two quarters of 1983 :

Period	*Despatches (In thousand tonnes)*
Jan-Dec. 82	585.0
Jan-March, 83	168.7
Apr.-June, 83	202.4

(d) The Government of M.P. had fixed a target of setting up 1169 Fair Price Shops for the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 the State Government had fixed a target of opening 1092 Fair Price Shops.

(e) Every effort is being made to increase the availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacity and to some extent through imports. The State Governments (including Madhya Pradesh) had been advised to undertake periodic reviews of the implementation of the public disiribution system and for streamlining the system. Attention of the States had also been drawn to the need to ensure a greater degree of coordination in procurement, transportation, storage, and distribution of essential commodities, and for strengthening the field-level administrative apparatus. As administration and implementation of public distribution is the State responsibility, the State Governments had been advised to take recourse to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Committees Act, 1980 for dealing effectively with hoarders and blackmaaketeers of essential commodities.

Investment opportunity in Eastern India

4721. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the comments of a counsel general in India regarding most favourable investment opportunity in Eastern India ;

(b) if so, reaction of Government on the said observation ;

(c) whether Government intend to reschedule their investment policy in view of the alleged investment climate in Eastern India ;

(d) if so, details of the said rescheduled investment policy ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e) This Ministry is not aware of the comments "of a consul general in India regarding most favourable investment opportunity in Eastern India". The North Eastern Region is identified as industrially backwards and has been included as special region in Category 'A'

of the identified backward areas. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in this region are eligible for all concessions/incentives available for backward areas such as Central Investment Subsidy, concessional Finance, Transport Subsidy, Tax concessions, consultancy facilities for technical services, hire-purchase of machinery for Small Scale Industry, Special facilities for Import of raw material, margin money assistance and comprehensive range of extension service and support through District Industry Centres.

As the main objective of industrial policy is to remove the regional imbalances and backwardness in the country, there is no proposal to revise this policy at present.

Visit of Americans to Tihar Jail

4722. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a group of 23 Americans belonging to Lysle Foundation who were invited to India bs the Gandhi Peace Foundation for a month—long course in "education for non-violent social change" visited Tihar Jail to meet the person who was on hunger strike at Rajghat for about 35 days in protest against cow slaughter ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same group visited last year also and witnessed the Cow slaughter satyagraha at Bombay and later participated in a prohibition satyagraha at Jaipur ; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Government are aware that two members of a group of 21 Americans and one Sri Lankas belonging to Lysle Foundation visited Tihar Jail or 16-6-83 to meet the person who was on Hunger strike at Rajghat in protest against Cow Slaughter. Another group of 21 Americans had visited Bombay and Jaipur in June-July 1982 and witnessed Satyagraha against cow slaughter in Bombay and against Prohibition in Jaipur. This group was led by a person who was a member of the group which was in Delhi in June, 1983.

पोखरन के पास हवाई जहाज से पर्चों का फेंका जाना

4723. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल में पोखरन के निकट जहाज से कुछ पर्चे फेंके गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन पर्चों में कोई बात चीनी भाषा में लिखी हुई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन पर्चों की विषय वस्तु का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इन पर्चों के फेंकने का उद्देश्य क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार ने कोई जांच की है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (च) उप-

लब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, बताया जाता है कि 10.7.1983 को नांव थेबन, थाना फालसून्द, तहसील पोखरन, जिला जैसलमेर (राजस्थान) के क्षेत्र में कुछ पुस्तिकाएं तथा पर्चे बिखरे पड़े पाये गये थे । स्थानीय पुलिस को इस मामले की जानकारी है । इस घटना में बरामद पुस्तिकाओं और पर्चों में कम्युनिस्ट चीन के विरुद्ध के० एम टी० चीन की प्रचार सामग्री पाई गई है । ये इश्तिहार प्रत्यक्षतः के० एम० टी० चीन से मुख्य भूमि चीन की ओर भेजे गये एक गुब्बारे से गिरे थे, जो भारतीय क्षेत्र में भटक कर आ गया था । विगत में भी गुब्बारों से चीन के ऐसे प्रचार साहित्य के गिरने की घटनाएं देश के भिन्न-भिन्न भागों से सूचित की गई है, परन्तु यह प्रतीत नहीं होता कि इनसे देश की सुरक्षा को कोई खतरा है ।

Right of Accused to Bail

4724. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the following remarks of Judge S.M. Aggarwal in a judgement delivered on 14 July, 1983 "May I hope and trust that some one in the police hierarchy would look into the disquieting feature of our police investigation which enables the person accused of heinous crime earn the statutory Right of bail by failing to file the chargesheet within the statutory period of 90 days from the date of his arrest" ;

(b) whether any enquiry is made from those concerned for their failure ;

(c) if so, the details ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The official concerned who was the Investigating Officer in the case has since been transferred to the Delhi Armed Police and departmental action has been initiated against him.

(d) Instructions already exist for expeditious investigation of cases and filing the charge sheet within 90 days, so that the accused are not bailed out on that account.

Submission of Periodical Reports on Scheduled Areas

4725. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States having Scheduled Areas are submitting periodical reports regularly regarding the administration of such areas if so, the actual dates of receipts of such reports for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) what is the machinery for study and analysis of these reports and extent of their utility in plan formulation for the development of such areas ; and

(c) whether the Central Government have ever issued directions to any State Government in regard to administration of such areas, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The reports are submitted but received late in some cases. Information about the actual date of receipt of reports is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The Tribal Development Division in the Ministry undertakes the work. The Reports are taken into account by the State Governments in preparation of plans and programmes for the Development of the area.

(c) No direction, as envisaged under Article 339 (2) and para 3 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, has been issued. The States are, however, advised from time to time about the policy, priority and programmes for the development of the Scheduled Areas.

Statement

Date of Receipt of Reports of Governors on Administration of Scheduled Areas

State	Year	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Due in Oct. 1983)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not received	Not received	Due in October 1983	
2.	Bihar	—do—	—do—	—do—	
3.	Gujarat	—do—	—do—	—do—	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	16-11-81	N.A.	15-4-83	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Not received	Not received	Due in October, 1983.	
6.	Maharashtra	10-5-83	—do—	—do—	
7.	Orissa	17-8-82	28-6-83	—do—	
8.	Rajasthan	15-3-82	28-5-83	—do—	

Raids on the Premises of Sahara Financial and Investments

4726. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of raids have been made on the premises, residences and offices of Directors, Managing Directors, Chairman, Managers, Branch Managers and office bearers of Sahara Financial and Investments (a private Limited Financial Company), throughout India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the details of raids and searches from each place; and

(d) the arrests made of the responsible persons so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) A number of complaints have been received by Government as well as by Reserve Bank of India regarding Sahara Deposits and Investments (India) Limited having Registered Office at A5/23, Krishna Nagar, Delhi and Head Office in Bombay. The Reserve Bank of India has held that the activities of the Company come with-

in the purview of Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning), Act, 1978. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing the provisions of this Act. The matter has been brought to the notice of the State Govt. as law and order including crime is a State Subject. The Crime Branch of Delhi Police is reported to have arrested the Chairman and some officers of the Company for alleged cheating of depositors all over the country. Three cases have been registered against Sahara Deposits and Investments (India) Limited by Delhi Police.

मराठावाड में मैसर्स सहारा डिपाजिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट इण्डिया लिमिटेड के कार्यालयों को सील किया जाना

4727. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने औरंगाबाद के मराठावाड़ क्षेत्र में मैसर्स सहारा डिपाजिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट इंडिया लिमिटेड के सभी कार्यालयों को सील कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आदेश जारी किए गए थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) सहारा डिपाजिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट इण्डिया लिमिटेड जिसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय ए 5/23, कृष्ण नगर, दिल्ली तथा मुख्य कार्यालय बम्बई में है के संबंध में सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का मत है कि कम्पनी की गतिविधियां इनामी चिट और धन परिचालन योजना (प्रतिबन्धन) अधिनियम, 1978 के क्षेत्राधिकार में आती है। राज्य सरकारें और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को लागू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। मामले को महाराष्ट्र सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है क्योंकि अपराध सहित विधि और व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है।

Bonded Labour in Mirzapur Tribal Belt

4728. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Patriot dated 14 July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that more than 3,000 bonded labourers have been leading sub-human life in Mirzapur tribal belt; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken by Government to provide proper facilities to those bonded labourers and if so: the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) According to the press report most of these bonded labourers have been working with moneylenders over long periods ranging from 6 to 27 years for a small sum of money ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 400 which was advanced to the labourers by moneylenders.

Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested to investigate the matter through the District Magistrate Mirzapur and to furnish a report to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, which is awaited.

Take-over of Motor Machinery Manufacturers Ltd.

4729. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the takeover of management of Motor Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. by Central Government, BHEL was appointed the authorised controller;

(b) whether it was decided to merge Motor Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. with BHEL;

(c) whether the chairman and Managing Director of BHEL in a letter dated May 18, 1981 wrote to Joint Secretary of the Department of Industrial Development of stage-wise development of Motor Machinery enabling, BHEL to utilise this unit as a reliable source for the repair of the traction machines;

(d) if so, why BHEL has now backed out;

(e) whether it is a fact that despite his Ministry asking BHEL to merge Motor Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. with it, BHEL has refused now; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f) In reply to a reference from the then Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Industrial Development, Chairman and Managing Director of BHEL, while referring to stagewise development of Motor & Machinery Manufacturers Limited, had stated, *inter-alia* that moving into the highly sophisticated technology of traction motors with the complexities involved in the repair work would call for careful planning. Further examination brought out that heavy investments would be required to start traction repairs at the unit. After considering the matter in consultation with BHEL; Government have come to the conclusion that since the products and markets covered by Motor & Machinery Manufacturers Limited do not match with those of BHEL, there is no case for their merger.

"Conversion of Himalayan Meadows into National Parks"

4730. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that ever since the Himalayan meadows were converted into National Parks, no grazing of livestock is allowed resulting in great resentment among the people who are likely to enter these lands alongwith their cattle herds: and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this matter considering the seriousness of the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) Lately only two National Parks have been constituted in the Himalayan region. These are the Vally of Flowers and the Nandadevi National Park in Uttar Pradesh, Only 3 villages are said to be affected and the State Government is taking action to provide alternative sites and facilities for grazing of the domestic animals of these villages. In addition, arrangements are being made to provide employment opportunities and to take up afforestation and agroforestry activities to serve the needs of the villagers for fodder and fuelwood.

Theft on G. T. Express on 27 June, 1983

4731. SHRI P. PENCHALAIAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a theft took place in G. T. Express, between Ongole and Vijayawada on 27 June, 1983;

(b) whether Government have received theft report of property worth Rs. 20,000/-, and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to available information, on the complaint of Subedar G. Ramanjulu, a case in crime No. 357/83 under section 379 of Indian Penal Code was registered at Railway Police Station Vijayawada. It was transferred to Railway Police Station Ongole on point of jurisdiction and the case was re-registered as crime No. 79/83 under Section 379 of the India Penal Code at Ongole Railway Police Station. The value of stolen property is 10,000/-. The case is under investigation.

जहाजों को खोलने के कार्य में कम्पनियों को सुविधाएं

4732. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या **इस्पात श्रौर खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पुराने बेकार जहाजों को खोलने का काम किया जाता है और प्रतिवर्ष कितने जहाज खोले जाते हैं तथा तत्सम्बंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) जहाजों को खोलने के कार्य में लगी हुई कम्पनियों के वित्तीय समर्थन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें क्या सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) गुजरात में जामनगर तथा भावनगर के निकट के तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जहां इस कार्य के लिए प्राकृतिक तट हैं ?

इस्पात श्रौर खान मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) पुराने/बेकार जहाजों को खोलने का काम देश के निम्नलिखित तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में किया जा रहा है :—

	राज्य		स्थान
1.	महाराष्ट्र		बम्बई
2.	पश्चिम बंगाल		कलकत्ता
3.	गुजरात	(क)	सचना
		(ख)	अलंग
4.	केरल	(क)	कोचीन
		(ख)	बेपुर
5.	आंध्र प्रदेश		विशाखापत्तनम
6.	तमिलनाडु		मद्रास

पिछले तीन वर्षों में मेटल स्क्रैप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन द्वारा तोड़ने के लिए सप्लाई किए गए जलयानों की संख्या तथा उनके टनभार का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	तोड़ने के लिए सप्लाई किए गए जहाजों की संख्या	कुल एल० डी० टी० भार
1980-81	35	1, 28, 683
1981-82	46	1, 96, 654
1982-83	55	2, 56, 646

(ख) और (ग) सरकार जहाज तोड़ने के उद्योग का नए स्थानों पर विकास करने के कार्य को विशेष रूप से बढ़ावा दे रही है। सरकार द्वारा की गई पहल पर तटवर्तीय राज्यों ने समुद्र के किनारे उपयुक्त स्थलों पर आवश्यक अवस्थापना सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अपने नोडीय अभिकरण मनोनीत किए हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रम तथा तोड़ने के लिए जहाजों का आयात करने वाला माध्यम अभिकरण नामतः मेटल स्क्रैप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्य सरकार के अभिकरणों को अपेक्षित तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। अवस्थापना विकास पर आने वाली लागत को पूरा करने के लिए नोडीय अभिकरणों को लौह-स्क्रैप विकास निधि से भी वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। जहाज तोड़ने वाली निजी इकाईयों, जो निर्धारित मानदण्डों को पूरा करती हैं, भी नए क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना विकास पर आने वाली लागत के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता लेने की पात्र हैं।

गुजरात सरकार द्वारा नामित नोडीय अभिकरण नामतः गुजरात औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने गुजरात में भावनगर के पास अलंग के स्थान पर जहाज तोड़ने का एक यार्ड स्थापित किया है। गुजरात औद्योगिक विकास निगम को इस यार्ड की स्थापना के लिए लौह-स्क्रैप विकास निधि से 25 लाख रु० मंजूर किए गए हैं। कुछेक निजी उद्यमों ने भी जामनगर के पास सचना में जहाज तोड़ने का काम शुरू किया है।

Investigation of Hasish Case by Delhi Airport Police

4733. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Airport Police is investigating the dodging of security staff by a passenger on 25 July, 1983 in the matter of leaving behind a hand bag containing 12 packets of Hasish valued at Rs. 48,000/- and

(b) if so, the results of the investigations and whether any person has been apprehended in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) On the 25th July, 1983, at 14.55 hours, a locked attache Case, with keys fastened to the handle, was found abandoned at Gate No. 4 of the Palam Airport. The search of the attache case led to the recovery of 12.5 Kgs. of Hasish wrapped in 12 polythene packets.

(b) A case under Sections 61/1/14

Excise Act has been registered and is under investigation. No person has been arrested so far.

पुलिस आयुक्त, दिल्ली के कार्यालय में दुर्घटना

4734. **श्री अनवर अहमद** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 जुलाई, 1983 को पुलिस आयुक्त दिल्ली के कार्यालय के आर्म्स इन्सपैक्टर के कमरे में कोई दुर्घटना हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) 23 जुलाई, 1983 को एक व्यक्ति बलबीर सिंह अपने रिवाल्वर का निरीक्षण करवाने आया था। यह रिवाल्वर उसने हाल में अपने शस्त्र लाईसेंस पर खरीदा था । संबंधित क्लर्क, हैड कांस्टेबल टोडर सिंह हथियार की निरीक्षण प्रभारी द्वारा जांच करवा कर श्री बलबीर सिंह के साथ लाईसेंसिंग शाखा के शस्त्र अनुभाग के लिए चला गया । हैड कांस्टेबल टोडर सिंह हथियार के सही इस्तेमाल के बारे में लाईसेंस धारक के लिए प्रदर्शन कर रहा था तो ट्रिगर दब गया और गोली छत में लगी ।

(ग) हैड कांस्टेबल को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गैर योजना व्यय में वृद्धि

4735. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-योजना व्यय में वृद्धि होने से आर्थिक विकास के खर्च में कमी होती है और 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के वर्षों में यही हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान गैर योजना व्यय की तुलना में आर्थिक विकास व्यय की स्थिति क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) गैर-योजना व्यय में वृद्धि से आर्थिक विकास पर सरकारी क्षेत्रक व्यय में आवश्यक रूप से कमी नहीं होती है, क्योंकि सरकारी क्षेत्रक व्यय की वित्त-व्यवस्था न केवल सरकारी क्षेत्रक संसाधनों अपितु अर्थ-व्यवस्था के गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रक से सरकारी क्षेत्रक की बचतों के स्थानांतरण पर निर्भर करती है । यदि अर्थ-व्यवस्था की बचत की समग्र दर में गिरावट नहीं आती है, और विदेशी संसाधनों की निवल प्राप्ति में भी ह्रास नहीं होता है, तो सरकारी क्षेत्रक बचत में कमी को गैर-सरकारी बचतों में अधिक ड्रफ्ट करके पूरा किया जा सकता है ।

वर्तमान कीमतों पर गैर-योजना व्यय में वर्ष 1979-80 में 13.6 प्रतिशत, 1980-81 में 12.2 प्रतिशत और 1981-82 में 16.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई जबकि योजना व्यय में उन वर्षों में क्रमशः सामान्य रूप से 13 प्रतिशत, 21.8 प्रतिशत और 22.8 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई ।

Non-Processing of spent Fuel Supplied by USA

4737. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'New York Times' in its editorial has accused India of "blackmail" and of being a 'violator of contracts';

(b) whether the 30 years contract by USA to supply the Tarapur reactors until 1993 contained a clause for non-processing of spent fuel supplied by USA ;

(c) whether Government had accepted these clauses ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Testing of LPG and Kerosene Stoves

4738. SHRI D L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted tests in regard to the claims made by various establishments/industries that L.P.G. stoves and kerosene stoves, manufactured by them have the capacity to produce maximum energy with the minimum consumption of fuel because of their advance production techniques;

(b) if so, the names of such producers, tests in regard to the capacity of whose stoves have been conducted, indicating the types of stoves of these producers tested and the details of the tests conducted in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that certain L.P.G./kerosene dealers stress upon their consumers to purchase stoves of some particular mark and if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir. However, a few years back, performance of popular kerosene wick stoves and L.P. Gas stoves was assessed at the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. R and D Centre, Faridabad, with a view to develop fuel efficient Stoves.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply given to (a) above.

(c) The customer is at liberty to buy a gas stove of his choice either from the dealer or in the open market. Under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, a prospective customer in whose favour a gas connection is released, can purchase gas stove of ISI Mark from any agency including the LPG distributor through whom gas connection has been released. Message to this effect is printed on each intimation Letter sent to new customer and similar message is also displayed prominently in gas distributors showrooms. The Oil Companies have warned the LPG Distributors that should there be any complaint in this regard, penal action would be taken against them.

Increase in Crime in the Capital

4739. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crimes on persons and property have been on increase in the capital ;

(b) whether large-scale country made arms are invariable used in these crimes;

(c) whether there is any special cell to deal with these problems ;

(d) whether the investigating officers have reported interference of local merchants, traders, politicians-cum-advocates; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The figures of crime under various heads reported to the Delhi Police during the first 7 months of the current year and the corresponding period of last year are indicated below :

Crime Head	1-1-83 to 31-7-83	1-1-82 to 31-7-82
Dacoity	10	15
Murder	159	144
Attempt to Murder	128	126
Robbery	132	88
Riots	101	95
Snatching	77	61
Hurts	1065	1024
Burglary	781	767
Cycle theft	1422	1649
Misc. theft	5192	5097
M.V. theft	1175	1212
Misc. I.P.C.	6113	5425
Total	16355	15703

There is marginal increase under certain heads where as there is decline under some other heads.

(b) In a few cases only country made arms were reported to have been used.

(c) The cases are normally dealt with by the Local Police. However, important cases are investigated by the Special Police of the District or Crime Branch at the Police Headquarters.

(d) No such complaint has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

Declaration of Shree Narayana Guru Deva Jayanti and Samadhi Days as Public Holidays in Central Government Offices in Kerala

4740. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether till 1982, Shree Narayana Guru Deva Jayanti and Samadhi Days were treated as public holidays in

Central Government Offices and institutions in Kerala State :

(b) if so, what is the reason for taking them out from the list of public holidays as far as Central Government Offices and institutions in Kerala are concerned;

(c) whether Government are aware of the request to restore Shree Narayana Guru Deva Jayanti and Samadhi days as public holidays as regards Central Government Offices and institutions in Kerala, and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on the request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Requests have been received for declaring Shree Narayana Guru Deva Jayanti and Samadhi days as public holidays in Central Government Offices and institutions in Kerala State, but the Government have not found it possible to accept such requests.

Sale of Raw Materials Quotas by Fake Industrialists

4741. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that a number of fake industrialists in various industrial belts are making money by selling their quotas of raw materials in blackmarket ; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to curb such malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) For the small scale units, monitoring the use of scarce raw material and other facilities provided by Governmental agencies is being done by the State Directors of Industries, who have been advised to take appropriate action including deregistration of all such units as are found to be misusing these facilities.

"Pollution Due to Hindalco and Renusagar Power House"

4742. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the alarming increase in air pollution caused by the chimneys of Hindalco and Renusagar Power House, the two concerns owned by Birlas and located in the south of Pipri Mirzapur, UP which has destroyed the crops within a radius of 5 Kms and endangered the lives of more than a lakh of population; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken so far to check this menance and action Government propose to take against the firms for not talking anti-pollution measures and against those officials who have failed to enforce the anti-pollution regulations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) The Government is seized of the matter.

(b) The Government have enacted the Air (Prevention and Control of Population) Act 1981 for Prevention and Control of Air Pollution. The rules under the Act the being processed for notification by the UP Government. Air Pollution Control Programmes will be intensified after the notification of these rulers. The question of taking legal action will arise thereafter. However, a study with samples has been made of the problem by both the Central and State Pollution Control Boards and results are awaited.

Benefit to Industry and users after partial Decontrol of Cement

4743. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had introduced partial decontrol of cement so that both the industry and the users can benefit;

(b) whether it is a fact that while the industry during the first year of the decontrol earned Rs. 400 crores, they have no fulfilled their commitment to users;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many manufacturers have shown reluctance to despatch levy cement while they were too eager to flood market with free sale cement; and

(d) if so, whether Government have made a thorough inquiry into the matter and if so, the names of the defaulting firms and steps proposed to set right the peculiar behaviour of the manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The scheme of partial de-control of cement was introduced w.e.f. 28.2.1982 with a view to rationalising the pricing and distribution policy in ragard to cement industry.

(b) to (d) During the first year of operation of the new policy, the Cement Industry had improved its cash flow position significantly. There has been only a marginal short supply in levy cement despatches against allocations made on the cement factories and no cement factory has, in fact, totally defaulted in meeting its levy commitments. Despatches against allocation of levy cement are closely monitored and in cases where cement factories which have a backlog of levy commitment, they are directed to make good such short-falls.

मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों का गठन

4744. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों का गठन हो चुका है ;

(ख) इन समितियों के गठन के क्या उद्देश्य है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न विभागों की इन समितियों की बैठक समय पर आयोजित नहीं की जाती है ;

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) सत्ताईस मंत्रालयों /विभागों में हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया जा चुका है । इनकी सूची विवरण-एक में दी गई है । रेल मंत्रालय ने अपनी समिति को 1982 में भंग कर दिया था । उस समिति के पुनर्गठन पर सक्रिय रूप से कार्य हो रहा है ।

(ख) यह समितियां अपने-अपने मंत्रालय/ विभागों को उनके कार्यालयों में सरकार की राजभाषा नीति अनुसार हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिए सलाह देती है ।

(ग) विभिन्न हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों की पिछले तीन वर्षों (अगस्त, 1980-जुलाई, 1983) में हुई बैठकों का विवरण विवरण-दो में दिया गया है । निदेशों के अनुसार प्रत्येक समिति की बैठक हर तीन महीने में एक बार होनी चाहिए । परन्तु कभी-कभी अपरिहार्य प्रशासनिक और अन्य कारणों से ये बैठकें निर्धारित अवधि में नहीं हो पाती ।

विवरण - एक

मंत्रालय/विभाग जिनमें हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियां गठित हो चुकी हैं

1. गृह मंत्रालय
2. विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय
3. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय
4. रेल मंत्रालय
5. डाक-तार विभाग (संचार मंत्रालय)
6. विदेश मंत्रालय (यहां केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की उप-समिति है।)
7. शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय
8. रक्षा मंत्रालय
9. कृषि मंत्रालय
10. वित्त मंत्रालय
11. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
12. उद्योग मंत्रालय
13. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय
14. नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय
15. पूर्ति विभाग
16. इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय
17. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय
18. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय
19. श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय
20. रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय
21. योजना मंत्रालय
22. खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय
23. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
24. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय
25. सिंचाई मंत्रालय
26. समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय
27. विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग

विवरण - दो

मन्त्रालयों/विभागों की हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों की तीन वर्षों (अगस्त 1980 से जुलाई, 1983) में हुई बैठकों का विवरण

क्रम सं०	मन्त्रालय/विभाग	बैठकों की तिथियां		
		अगस्त, 80-जुलाई,81	अगस्त, 81-जुलाई,82	अगस्त, 82-जुलाई,83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	गृह	10·7·81	28·1·82	10·12·82
2.	विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य	25·10·83 27·3·81	—	7·8·82 10·3·83 8·7·83

1	2	3	4	5
3.	सूचना और प्रसारण	—	10.11.81 10.5.82	13.10.82 22.3.83
4.	रेल	2.8.80 25.10.80 22.1.81 17.4.81 25.7.81	31.12.81	—
5.	डाक-तार विभाग (संचार मंत्रालय)	4.4.81	28.8.81 3.12.81 17.7.82	24.3.83 21.6.83
6.	विदेश (केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की उप समिति)	31.12.81	—	—
7.	शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति	2.4.81	—	18.6.83
8.	रक्षा	26.12.80	14.9.81 11.3.82	17.1.83 14.7.83
9.	कृषि	—	—	27.4.83
10.	वित्त	30.1.81	—	14.6.83
11.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	—	—	9.2.83 16.7.83
12.	उद्योग	24.6.81	5.3.82	17.9.82 25.5.83
13.	वाणिज्य	—	19.8.81	29.10.82 27.7.83
14.	नौवहन और परिवहन	3.7.81	22.3.82	13.9.82 2.4.83
15.	पूर्ति	—	1.8.81	23.8.82 17.2.83 27.7.83
16.	इस्पात और खान	—	14.8.81 16.12.81 22.5.82	2.11.83 30.5.83

1	2	3	4	5
17.	उर्जा	—	—	—
18.	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन	—	—	10.6.83
19.	श्रम और पुनर्वास	—	21.8.81	3.2.83
20.	रसायन और उर्वरक	—	19.8.81	—
21.	योजना	29.6.81	4.5.82	17.3.83 29.6.83
22.	खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति	—	29.4.82	8.2.83
23.	ग्रामीण विकास	—	25.2.82	18.1.83
24.	निर्माण और आवास	—	13.11.81	—
25.	सिंचाई	—	—	11.5.83
26.	समाज कल्याण	—	—	—
27.	विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी	—	—	—
	कुल बैठकें	16	22	33

Implementation of projects relating to Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.

4745. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the plan projects relating to Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited included in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) how far these projects have been implemented; and

(c) whether any of these projects have been dropped and if so, for what reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) The progress of the plan projects relating to Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. is given below :

Progress in implementation

A. Continuing Schemes :

(i) Plant improvements, including balancing facilities (ii) Replacement & Renewals	Improvements to the existing plant are being carried out to improve output and operational efficiency. A phased programmes of replacement of both production equipment and services is on hand to ensure uninterrupted operation of factory.

B. New Schemes :

(i)	Doubling production of X-Ray film and graphic arts Film.	Completed.
(ii)	Project for manufacturing of processing chemicals.	Second Phase in respect of manufacture of processing chemicals taken up.
(iii)	Indigenous coating plant.	The project is expected to be commissioned in September, 1983.
(iv)	Manufacture of Magnetic Tapes.	Collaborators for transfer of technology have been located.
(v)	Additional coating plant for X-Ray and Graphic Arts Film.	Project proposals are being envolved.
(vi)	Manufacture of cine colour positive and colour paper.	An investment note has been submitted by the company. Technical details and collaboration terms are being negotiated. Investment decision is yet to be taken.
(vii)	R & D Centre	Project is expected to be completed in March, 1984.

Manufacture of Colour TV Tubes with Foreign Collaboration

4746. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have given clearance to some Indian companies to manufacture colour TV tubes in technical collaboration with foreign firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many applications for foreign collaboration are still under consideration with Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S, SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No application for foregin collaboration for the manufacture of Colour T.V. Picture Tubes is under consideration of Government.

Lack of Spare Parts for Tarapur Reactors

4747. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the U.S. officials as reported from Washington in the Indian Express of July 11, 1983 to the effect that the Tarapur reactors had developed serious radiation leaks because of the lack of spare parts;

(b) if so, how far the said lack of spare-parts is attributable to US violation of the bilateral agreement for running and maintenance of the Tarapur Power Plant; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the 1963 Indo-US agreement for cooperation concerning the civil uses of atomic energy, the US Government, in our view, have an obligation to permit the supply of spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

Renewal of Licence for Coir Industry, Ammandivilai

4748. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether renewal of licence for the biggest Coir factory at Ammandivilai in Kanya Kumari District, Tamil Nadu has not been issued; and

(b) the reasons for delay in issuing the renewal of registration and licence ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Government have conveyed their decision to the Coir Board for renewal of registration of the factory at Ammandivilai.

Vijayanagar Steel Plant

4749. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the progress of Vijayanagar Steel Project (Karnataka); and

(b) whether Government will give a schedule to complete the project early ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Studies are in progress to determine the most cost effective technology, product-mix etc. for this project; the schedule will be available only after these studies have been completed and examined.

Hungary Offers Equity Tie-up

4750. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hungary has offered equity tie-up with India, as published in the "Business Standard" dated 13 July, 1983;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of Indian delegation who visited Hungary in this connection, and outcome of discussions held with Hungarian counterparts;

(c) the details of the project for which Hungary has agreed to provide necessary assistance to India including technology and other know-how;

(d) what will be the expected prouction capacity of the plant/project, location thereof and the names of the countries to which the produce will be exported and on what terms; and

(e) whether assistance from other developed nations viz. USA, UK, France, West Germany etc was sought, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rich Marble Deposits in Jammu and Kashmir

4751. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is rich in marble deposits;

(b) whether any investigations have been made in the State and if so, the findings of these investigations;

(c) whether it is a fact that marble in varied colours and form has been discovered in abundant quantity in Handwara region of Kashmir valley; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to popularize and explore the market for this newly rich finding and also what steps are being envisaged so that these deposits of marble of special variety found in Kashmir are saved from any kind of exploitation by private bidders and contractors who are a deterrent to State exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) The Directorate of Mines & Geology, Jammu and Kashmir Government has estimated about 14.5 million cubic meters of marble (semi crystalline limestone, fine to medium grained) of various shades and hues in Kupwara district, which includes Handwara region, in Kashmir. Detailed geological investigations will continued to confirm these reserves and to locate fresh ones.

(d) Grant of Mining Leases for exploitation of marble falls within the competence of the State Government. So far the State Government has sanctioned minining leases to 15 parties including private parties, but the largest block has sanctioned in favour of Jammu and Kashmir Minerals Limited, a State Government undertaking. Infrastructural facilities are being built up by the State Government for commercial exploitation of the deposits.

Foreigners Involved in Espionage Activities in Gangotri U.P.

4752. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the news which appeared in 'Blitz' dated 25 June, 1983 that a large number of Foreigners from Western countries are involved in espionage activities in Gangotri, U.P.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Government have seen the said news item in the Blitz dated 25 June, 1983. No instance of foreigners engaging in antinational/espionage activities around Gangotri has come to notice of the Government.

Import of Machinery for Manufacturing Gillette Blade

4753. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has rejected the application made by the House of Poddars for the import of second hand Machinery for the manufacture of safety razor blades with particular reference to strip grinding machine including stropping machines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government on representation made by the firm are reconsidering their earlier decision;

(c) whether the import of strip grinding machine including stropping machine other than in brand new condition will not affect the product; and

(d) if so, the reasons for Government's inclination to agree to the request of the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A representation has been received against the decision, which is being examined.

हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन

4754. **श्री डूगर सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालयों, केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों, सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों, आदि अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के अधिक प्रयोग और प्रचार के लिए गृह मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में गठित हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की कार्य-प्रणाली में आई ढ़ील के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) गठन के बाद से इस समिति की कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं श्रौर कितने-कितने श्रंतराल के बाद हुई हैं ;

(ग) समिति की नियमित बैठकें करने श्रौर इसे सक्रिय बनाने के लिए मंत्रालय को किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(घ) क्या समिति द्वारा किए गए निर्णयों तथा उनके कार्यान्वियन के बारे में तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार **रंजन लास्कर**) : (क) गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की कार्यप्रणाली में कोई ढ़ील नहीं श्राई है । समिति की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन पर निरन्तर कार्रवाई की जाती है तथा उनके कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की समीक्षा विभागीय बैठकों में समय-समय पर नियमित रूप से की जाती है ।

(ख) समिति का पुनर्गठन अप्रैल, 1981, में किया गया था । तब से इसकी बैठकें 10.7.81, 29.1.82 और 10.12.82 को हुई हैं । अगली बैठक के लिये तारीख निर्धारित कर दी गई है ।

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की बैठकें नियमित रूप से बुलाने की कारंवाई की जाती है परन्तु श्रपरिहार्य एवं तात्कालिक तथा सामयिक महत्व के अन्य मसलों के कारण इसकी बैठकें कभी-कभी स्थगित करनी पड़ती है ।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

छत्तरपुर श्रौर टीकमगढ़ में उद्योग

4755. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तरपुर श्रौर टीकमगढ़ जिलों में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बड़े तथा मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योगो की पृथक-पृथक संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं ; श्रौर

(ख) यदि वहां, ऐसे उद्योग नहीं हैं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तरपुर श्रौर टीकमगढ़ दोनों ही जिले "उद्योग रहित जिलों" की सूची में सम्मिलित हैं । उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबन्धों के अधीन इन जिलों में एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए वर्ष 1982 श्रौर 1983 (जून तक) के दौरान 2 आशयपत्र स्वीकृत किये गए हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, उपरिलिखित अवधि में इन जिलों में मझौले क्षेत्र के 4 एककों को

तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत किया गया है। इन एककों का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

पार्टी/एकक का नाम आशयपत्र	स्थापना स्थल	उत्पादन की वस्तु
1.	2	3
1. श्री सोनी राकेश (नया उपक्रम)	छतरपुर	इस्पात के पाइप व ट्यूबें
2. श्री अमिताभ जैन (नया उपक्रम)	टीकमगढ़	—वही—
3. तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय के पंजीकृत एकक		
1. प्रगति प्रोडक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	छतरपुर	विलायक निस्सारण प्रक्रिया द्वारा बनस्पति तेल
2. अरुण इण्डस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०	टीकमगढ़	—वही—
3. के० पी० सोल्वेक्स (प्रा०) लि०	टीकमगढ़	(1) —वही— (2) रिफाइन्ड तेल
4. श्री राम अग्रवाल	छतरपुर	(1) चीनी मिट्टी की चिकनी दीवाल टाइलें (2) चीनी मिट्टी की फ्लोर टाइलें।

Merit Rank in LDC Examination 1981 by Staff Selection Commission

4756. SHRI NATHU RAM SHAKYAWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in LDC Examination 1981, the merit rank was given by Staff Selection Commission on the basis of the written test performance and type-test is merely a "qualifying test" for nomination;

(b) if so, the reasons why the merit rank was not given on Written Test basis by the Commission to such candidates, who had qualified the Type-test examination held in August, 1982;

(c) whether it is not a discrimination or injustice to them; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to remove the discrimination/injustice done against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since qualifying in the type-test examination is also part of the scheme of examination for recruitment of LDCs, the successful candidates at the written examination, who did not take the typing test are deemed to have failed in the examination. However, when a second chance was given to certain Scheduled Tribe candidates to qualify in the typing test, as a special case, the candidates who did not take the qualifying type test earlier, were allowed, on merits, to take the typing test along with the Scheduled Tribe candidates. All such candidate who qualified at this subsequent typing test were placed *en bloc* below those who had already qualified in the examaination.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Additional Installed Capacity of Paper

4757. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expert Committee has recommended to increase the additional installed capacity of paper:

(b) if so, the basis on which such recommendation has been made;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the recommendation made by the expert Committee in regard to increasing the installed capacity; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) A Committee appointed by the Development Council for Paper, Pulp & Allied Industries has estimated that an installed capacity of 40 lakh tonnes per annum should be established by the turn of the century to meet the demand. The Committee's estimates are based on a study of the trends of production, capacity, utilisation, consumption and growth patterns.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Development Council on the Committee's Report are awaited.

Pensions to Freedom Fighters of Bihar

4758. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are genuine freedom fighters duly certificate as co-prisoners by Members of Parliament and those whose incomes were above Rs. 500/- per month who have not yet got honorary pensions;

(b) if so, their number, district wise, from Bihar;

(c) whether certified copies of interpolated court records, certificates of underground life by unauthorised persons and grant of pensions through unfair means to non-freedom fighters have come to the notice of Government ;

(d) if so, action taken thereon ; and

(e) the full list of persons from Bihar authorised to issue certificates for underground life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Prior to 1.8.1980, a freedom fighter was entitled to pension under the Central Scheme if his income was below Rs. 5,000/- per annum and he had undergone six months imprisonment in connection with Freedom Struggle. With the liberalisation of the Scheme with effect from 1.8.80. the income ceiling was removed and thereafer over 1.5 lacs applications have been received under the liberalised Pension Scheme, which include applications accompanied by certificates, of co-prisionership from sitting and former Members of Parliament. Some of these cases have already been finalised and pension sanctioned. The remaining cases are attended to as and when verification reports from the concerned State Government are received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Complaints received from various quarters are promptly examined and referred to the State Governments for verification. Where there is *prima-facie* doubt about the genuineness of the claims, immediate action to suspend the pension is taken, pending verification reports by the State Governments and show-cause notices issued to the pensioners. Pensions is finally cancelled where the documents furnished by the applicants are found to be false and steps taken to recover the wrongly drawn amount.

(e) The Government have not formally authorised any person to issue certificates in the matter of underground suffering. However, under the libralised Pension Scheme, certificates issued by freedom fighters with five years suffering in respect of abscondence are accepted for purpose of Samman Pension, provided the certifier belongs to the same District, before the re-organisation of the States to which the applicant belongs and there is no complaint of indiscriminate issue of such certificates by such a certificer.

Government Servants Under Suspension

4759. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the absence of comprehensive instructions on guiding principles for placing a Government servants under suspension, Government servants are placed under suspension on flimsy grounds under provisions of (i) cases where continuance in office of Government servant will prejudice investigation, trial or inquiry (e.g. apprehended tempering with witnesses, or documents) and (ii) where the continuance in office of Government servant is likely to seriously subvert discipline in the office where the public servant is working and disciplinary authority has discretion whether to place a Government servant under suspension or not;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to elaborate the circumstances under which the suspension would be desirable so that no Government servant is unnecessarily victimised otherwise than in the public interest and discretionary powers withdrawn; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof and safeguards available against possible victimisation/harassment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The circumstances in which a Government servant may be placed under suspension are contained in the relevant statutory rules. Comprehensive instructions have been issued laying down guidelines for the competent authority on the subject. The competent authority has the power to take a final decision on merits of each case after taking into account the facts, the statutory rules and the guidelines. Such an authority is expected to take decision judiciously.

(b) The instructions are comprehensive and no need has been felt to elaborate them.

(c) The Government servant has a right under the rules to appeal against the order of suspension. The competent authority is also required under the rules to review periodically each case of suspension.

उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए ऋण

4760. श्री ग्राशफाक हुसैन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रमीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए ऋण प्रदान करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऋणों संबंधी नियम और विनियम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले के ब्लाक पिसावां के ग्राम

बरगावां में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र सरकार राज्य/संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकार को उनके द्वारा चुने गए उद्यमियों को लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु बीज/सीमान्त धन के रूप में बांटने के लिए ऋण देती है ।

(ख) ऋण सहायता ऐसे सभी एककों के लिए उपलब्ध है संयंत्रों और मशीनों में जिनका निवेश 2 लाख रुपए से अधिक नहीं है तथा वे ऐसी जगह स्थित है जहां की जनसंख्या 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 50,000 तक है । सहायता की सीमा कुल पूंजी जिसमें कि स्थिर पूंजी निवेश, परिचालन-पूर्व के खर्चे तथा तीन महीने के लिए आवश्यक चल पूंजी सम्मिलित है के 10 प्रतिशत या 20,000 रुपये जो भी कम हो उस तक है । अनुसूचित जातियों/जन- जातियों के उद्यमियों के लिए बीज धन सहायता कुल पूंजी निवेश का 5 प्रतिशत या 30,000 रुपये जो भी कम हो तक सीमित है ।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रसरकार उद्यमियों को सीधे कोई ऋण सहायता नहीं देती ।

Loans to States for Modernisation of Police Force

4761. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given loans and advances to the States for modernisation of police force during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the total amount disbursed till date, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes. The funds given by the Central Government are in the shape of 50% loan and 50% grant.

(b) A statement given the required information is enclosed.

Statement

Statement giving the information regarding total amount disbursed under the modernisation of State Police Forces scheme to various States for 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (To Date)

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount released in			
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.82	31.88	63.76	
2.	Assam	38.18	50.91	38.18	50.19
3.	Bihar	47.74	—	—	
4.	Gujarat	37.96	50.61	32.96	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Haryana	20.39	27.19	27.19	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.94	18.59	13.94	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.52	13.68	34.20	
8.	Karnataka	31.52	42.03	31.52	
9.	Kerala	35.31	47.08	35.31	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	59.67	79.56	59.67	
11.	Maharashtra	56.46	—	56.46	
12.	Manipur	7.56	10.08	10.08	
13.	Meghalaya	8.48	11.31	11.31	
14.	Nagaland	—	10.78	8.07	5.39
15.	Orissa	35.22	46.96	46.96	
16.	Punjab	36.13	57.435	59.975	
17.	Rajasthan	52.78	70.38	35.19	
18.	Sikkim	3.15	4.20	4.20	
19.	Tamil Nadu	56.35	75.14	75.14	
20.	Tripura	9.42	12.56	12.56	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	78.05	104.06	32.755	50.00
22.	West Bengal	53.35	35.565	53.34750	
	Total	750.00	800.00	733.77750	105.58

"Breeding of Rare Birds and Animals"

4762. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken for the breeding of rare birds and animals in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the Zoological gardens or National Parks where breeding of birds and rare animals has been taken up ; and

(c) the details of the schemes drawn up by Government, if any, in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) In all National Parks, fullest protection is provided to animals and birds which promotes natural breeding and growth in numbers. On the other hand, one of the main objectives of setting up of zoological parks or gardens is to promote captive breeding. A complete list of National Parks and zoological parks in the country is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	
1	2	
		National Parks
1.	Assam	1. Kaziranga National Park
2.	Gujarat	1. Gir National Park
		2. Vansda National Park
		3. Marine National Park
		4. Velavadar National Park
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Dadhigam National Park
		2. Kishtwar National Park
		3. Hemis High Altitude National Park
4.	Karnataka	1. Bandipur National Park
		2. Nagerhole National Park
		3. Bannerghatta National Park
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Kanha National Park
		2. Madhav National Park
		3. Bandhavgarh National Park
		4. Sanjay National Park
		5. Satpura National Park
		6. Panna National Park
		7. Indravati National Park
		8. Van Vihar Bhopal Zoo National Park
6.	Kerala	1. Eravikulam National Park
		2. Silent Valley National Park
		3. Periyar Tiger Reserve/National Park
7.	Maharashtra	1. Tadoba National Park
		2. Ponch National Park
		3. Nawegaon National Park
		4. Borivili National Park
8.	Orissa	1. North Simlipal National Park
9.	Manipur	1. Keibul Lamjao National Park
		2. Sirohi National Park
10.	Rajasthan	1. Keoladeo National Park
		2. Ranthambore National Park
		3. Desert National Park
		4. Sariska Tiger Reserve National Park

1	2	
11.	Sikkim	1. Khangchendzonga National Park
12.	Tamil Nadu	1. Guindy National Park
		2. Marine National Park
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Corbett National Park
		2. Dudhwa National Park
		3. Valley of Flowers National Park
		4. Nanda Devi National Park
14.	West Bengal	1. Sundarban National Park
15.	Andaman and Nicobar	1. Saddle Peak National Park
		2. North Butten National Park
		3. Middle Butten National Park
		4. South Butten National Park
		Zoological Parks
1.	Andaman	1. Andaman Zoological Park, Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Visakhapatnam
		2. Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad.
3.	Assam	1. Assam State Zoo and Botanical Garden, Kamrup Division, Gauhati.
4.	Bihar	1. Patna Zoo, Patna
5.	Delhi	1. National Zoological Park, New Delhi.
6.	Gujarat	1. Jamnagar Zoo, Jamnagar
		2. Maharaja Fateh Singh Zoo Luxmi Villas Palace, Baroda
		3. Municipal Hill Garden Zoo, Kankaria, Ahmedabad.
		4. Nehru Children's Zoo and Natural History Section, Prakriti Bhavan, Amreli.
		5. Sakkar Bagh Zoo, Junagadh
		6. Sri Sayajibag Zoo, Baroda.
7.	Haryana	1. Mini Zoo, Pinjore

1	2	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Mini Zoo, Renuka
		2. National Himalayan Zoological Park, Simla.
9.	Kerala	1. State Museum and Zoo, Trichur
		2. Trivandrum Zoological Garden, Trivandrum.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Maitri Bagh Zoo, Bhilai Nagar, Bhilai Steel Plant.
		2. Municipal Corporation Zoo, Gandhi Park Lashkar, Gwalior.
		3. Mini Zoo Kamla Nehru Park, Indore.
		4. Bhopal Zoo, Bhopal
11.	Maharashtra	1. Borivili Zoological Park, Borivili, Bombay.
		2. Kolhapur Zoo, Kolhapur.
		3. Maharajbagh Zoological Garden, Nagpur
		4. Peshwae Park Zoological Garden, Poona.
		5. Veermata Jijabai Bhosle Udyan, Byculla, Bombay.
12.	Mysore	1. Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
13.	Nagaland	1. Zoological Park, Kohima.
14.	Orissa	1. Nandankanan Biological Park, Nandankanan (Cuttack).
15.	Punjab	1. Mini Zoo, Patiala.
		2. Chatbir Zoological Park, Chandigarh.
16.	Rajasthan	1. Bikaner Zoological Garden, Bikaner.
		2. Zoological Garden of Jaipur, Jaipur.
		3. Jodhpur Zoological Garden, Jodhpur.
		4. Kota Zoological Garden, Kota.
		5. Pilani Zoo, Pilani.
		6. Udaipur Zoological Garden, Udaipur.

1	2	3
17.	Tamil Nadu	1. Children Park, Guindy, Madras. 2. Snake Park, Guindy, Madras. 3. Vandalur Zoological Park, Madras.
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Kanpur Zoological Park Kanpur. 2. Prince of Wales Zoological Trust, Lucknow.
19.	West Bengal	1. Alipore Zoological Garden, Calcutta. 2. Himalayan Zoological Garden, Darjeeling.

Directions on the Problems of Minorities

4763. SHRI SYED MUZAFFAR HUSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the measures taken by his Ministry on the recent directives given by the Prime Minister on the problems of minorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : The suggestions of the Prime Minister have been sent to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations and the matter is under correspondence. A Minorities Cell has been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to oversee the work relating to the welfare of minorities.

Director's discretionary quota for Maruti Cars

4764. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the legality of having 5 per cent Directors' discretionary quota for Maruti allotments by a Public Sector Company ;

(b) whether in the light of the *prima-facie* illegality of such a quota, the Board of Directors are being advised to rescind their earlier decision, if not, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) what were the reasons that proved Maruti to decide upon a Director's discretionary quota ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) to (c) The proposal of Maruti Udyog Ltd. to have a directors' discretionary quota does not *prima-facie* infringe any legal provisions and is in line with the commercial practices followed by other automobile manufacturers.

Setting up of Captive Power Plants

4765. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the steel plants have put up their captive power plants ;

(b) if so, the total cost incurred ;

(c) to what extent the power requirements of the plants had been met due to these captive plants; and

(d) to what extent the steel production has increased because of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) The four integrated steel plants of SAIL *viz.* Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro have captive power plants designed to

take care of the critical load (Category I load) and to maintain the safety of the Plants. Additional captive power generating units have been sanctioned for all the four integrated plants to take care of bulk of their power requirements and these additional units are under implementation; an amount of Rs. 146.46 crores has been incurred on them upto June 30, 1983. Since these units have not yet been commissioned, the question of a increase in steel production from them does not arise at this stage.

Copying of design of HMT

4766. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been copying of design prepared by the R and D Wing of HMT by a private institution at Coimbatore;

(b) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the matter as to how the leakage had taken place and who are the persons involved; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against the officers who had leaked the information?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) There is no evidence of leakage of designs prepared by the R and D Wing of HMT and copying of such designs by a private institution at Coimbatore. HMT has, however, instituted an inquiry to ascertain whether their machine has been copied by a private institution of Coimbatore, and recommend further course of action in the matter within the framework of law. Hence there is no need for intervention by Government.

Reported inflammatory speeches by Central Ministers during Panchayat Elections in West Bengal

4767. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during Campaign for the recently held Panchayat elections in West Bengal some Union Cabinet Ministers visited that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they made some inflamentary speeches with the result that violence took place in different parts of the state; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Union Finance Minister and Union Railway Minister visited West Bengal during the State's Panchayat Elections.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Resources Gap among States

4768. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent appraisal of the progress of the current Plan in the States it has been found that the States have been facing a wide resources gap;

(b) if so, what is the estimate of such gaps; and

(c) whether Government are taking any measures to help the States to tide over their difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) On the basis of discussions with the States during October-November, 1982 in connection with the Mid-term review of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the shortfall in States' resources for 1980-85 period was estimated at about Rs. 5800 crores as compared to the original estimate of total resources of Rs. 33,250 crores. This assessment did not take into account the yield from further measures to be adopted by the States in 1983-84 and 1984-85. State-wise estimates are indicated in the attached Statement.

(c) It has been decided to provide additional Central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores to the States for the two-year period 1983-84 and 1984-85 and to allocate market borrowings on the basis of 20% increase in 1983-84 over the 1982-83 level as against 10% increase of earlier years. The State Governments have also been asked to take appropriate measures to raise additional resources in the remaining period of the Plan.

Statement

State's own Resources for the Sixth Plan 1980-85

(Rs. crores)

STATES	Original Estimates	Latest Estimates (As worked out in the discussions held during Oct. Nov. 1982)	Deterioration (—)/Improvement (+) in State's resources
1	2	3	4
I. Sol. Category States			
1. Assam	287.98	(—) 97.81	(—) 385.79
2. Himachal Pradesh	122.65	122.94	+ 0.29
3. Jammu and Kashmir	(—) 109.00	(—)208.03	(—) 99.03
4. Manipur	(—) 0.50	(—) 63.18	(—) 62 68
5. Meghalaya	39.00	(—) 19.10	(—) 58.10
6. Nagaland	0.50	(—) 98.95	(—) 99.45
7. Sikkim	2.50	(—) 3.59	(—) 6.09
8. Tripura	40.87	0.19	(—) 40.68
Total - I	384.00	(—) 367.53	(—) 751.53

1	2	3	4
II. Other States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	2194.30	1848.09	(—) 346.21
2. Bihar	1964.50	1281.89	(—) 682.61
3. Gujarat	3080.32	3010.28	(—) 70.04
4. Haryana	1565.15	1368.15	(—) 197.00
5. Karnataka	1725.80	1740.85	(+) 15.05
6. Kerala	1119.84	904.78	(—) 215.06
7. Madhya Pradesh	2786.61	2544.80	(—) 241.81
8. Maharashtra	5299.09	5082.13	(—) 216.96
9. Orissa	840.47	715.91	(—) 124.56
10. Punjab	1657.00	1354.31	(—) 302.69
11. Rajasthan	1398.69	981.33	(—) 417.36
12. Tamil Nadu	2485.20	2432.65	(—) 52.55
13. Uttar Pradesh	3920.96	3045.61	(—) 875.35
14. West Bengal	2819.74	1510.21	(—) 1309.53
Total-II	32857.67	27820.99	(—) 5036.68
Grand Total (I+II)	33241.67	27457.46	(—) 5788.21

Resources Mobilised by the State of Gujarat

4769. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the provision of resources in rupees mobilised by Government of Gujarat during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83, as well as the balance amount the State has to collect for the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government would adopt liberal attitude with State Government for collecting the required amount fixed by Planning Commission in view of the recent heavy floods in Saurashtra where the State has to spend beyond capacity ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The total resources mobilised by the Gujarat

Government for the State Plan during 1981-82 and 1982-83 from its own sources, i.e. exclusive of Central assistance, are estimated at Rs. 490.32 crores and Rs. 584.10 crores respectively. For the Sixth Plan period as a whole, the own resources of Gujarat were estimated in October, 1982 in consultation with the State Government at Rs. 3010.28 crores as against the original Plan estimate of Rs. 3080.32 crores, showing a shortfall of about Rs. 70 crores. This assessment did not take into account the yield from the measures to be adopted by the State Government in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to provide additional Central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores for State Plans for 1983-84 and 1984-85 over and above the original Sixth Plan allocation. The share of Gujarat in this would work out to Rs. 45.43 crores. However, for natural calamities like floods, the Central Government provides assistance to the concerned States as per procedures prescribed for the purpose. This is distinct ftom the assistance given for the State Plan.

Cooperative Colony on the Acquired Land of Bokaro Steel Limited

4770. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the scheme and object of making cooperative colony on the acquired land of the Bokaro Steel Limited, if so, facts in detail ;

(b) whether he is aware of the serious objection raised against the management of the cooperative colony for neglecting the harijans, adivasis and displaced persons in getting land there ;

(c) whether many important officers of the BSL are involved in the matter ; and

(d) whether he would make a probe into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Visits to Minisiry by Liaison Officers/ Executives of Business House

4771. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3619 on 3 November, 1982 regarding visits to Ministry by Liaison Officers/Executives of Business Houses and state :

(a) the official business the contact-men of the Industrial Houses have to transact with the Personal Staff of the Officers, as a stated in part (c) of the above reply ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the executives of the UP based large industrial houses such as Modis, J. K. Singhania and Lohia Machines Ltd. have got very close contact with his Personal Staff Officers in his Ministry, DGTD and Cement Controller's Organisation in furtherance of their principals' business ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would exercise a check over such unhealthy trends and stop their frequent visits ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The visitors wanting to see officers have to meet their personal staff to fix up appointments with the officers.

(b) and (c) Government are not aware of any such contacts. However, instructions have been issued for the maintenance of strict surveillance over personal staff to ensure that there is no leakage of information by them.

Industry Ministry steps to prevent leakage

4772. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Industry Ministry steps to prevent leakage' appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated 16 March, 1983;

(b) if so, what steps have been or are being taken to ensure that official secrets do not leak out to business houses through their contacts ;

(c) what surveillance is being exercised over the dealings of these contact-men with the personal staff of Ministers in his Ministry and DGTD ; and

(d) whether in the DGTD these contactmen are able to meet the Development Officers who are not in the rank of Deputy Secretary as and when they like and these Officers are permanent-holder of their assignment which in itself creates vested interests ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) All representatives visiting the Ministry of Industry and DGTD in connection with their work are required to obtain entry passes to the building after making necessary entries in the registers at the reception Office. For tightening up the vigilance and security in Ministry of Industry and DGTD, various steps including the following have been taken :

(i) Instructions bave been issued that Officers of the rank of Dy. Secretary and above only should meet the visitors.

(ii) Instructions have also been issued for maintaining strict surveillance over personal staff to ensure that there is no leakage of information from this source.

(d) The Development Officers in the DGTD are allowed to meet the visitors since the post of Development Officer is above the rank of Under Secretary and there is no post except the post of Director (Administration) equivalent to Dy. Secretary in that Organisation.

Inquiries agai st Scooter manufacturing Industries

4773. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about large scale irregularities, fraud etc. in the offices of Scooters India and other scooter manufacturing industries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken in the matter for thorough, proper and impartial enquiries thereto ; and

(d) the details of action taken against those involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) No complaints about large scale irregularities, fraud, etc. in the Scooters India Ltd. and other scooter manufacturing industries have come to the notice of the Government.

Organisations Receiving Foreign Funds

4775. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some organisations are receiving funds from foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of such organisations ;

(c) whether Government are being consulted before foreign funds are received by these organisations ;

(d) if so, the details regarding the procedure adopted by Government while permitting them to received foreign funds ; and

(e) the details regarding the funds received to these organisations during 1981-82 and the current financial year and the sources from which received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Intimation about receipt of foreign contribution is received from about 4000 associations/organisations every Year. The list of their names would be too bulky. Hence it will not be practicable to furnish the list of such associations/organisations.

(c) Only the organisations of political nature, not being political parties, specified under Section 5(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, have to make applications seeking prior permission of the Central Government for accepting any foreign contribution.

(d) Each application seeking prior permission of the Central Government for accepting foreign contribution is examined on its own merits.

(e) Data regarding to funds received by 4000 or so organisations during 1981-82 and upto June, 1983 and the sources from which received has not yet been complied.

Foreign Collaborations

4776. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign technical and financial collaboration proposals made during the year 1982-83 ;

(b) the number and details of the foreign technical and financial collaboration approved during the said period ; and

(c) the names of the Indian parties and the names of foreign concerns and countries with which collaborations have been made ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) 866 proposals for foreign collaboration were received during the calendar year 1982 and 224 proposals were received during the period January-March, 1983.

(b) and (c) 590 technical and financial approvals were issued during the calendar year 1982 and 176 technical and financial approvals were issued during the period January-March, 1983. The details showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, items of manufacture, and nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Persons detained under N.S.A.

4777. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFEAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons detained under N.S.A. during the year ending March, 1983 in the country, State-wise ;

(b) how many persons have been prosecuted in each State ;

(c) how many N.S.A. detainees have been released under Court's orders in each State ;

(d) how this number compares with that of earlier year ; and

(e) the reasons for rise in crime rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Electronic Watches

4778. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the programme of Government to manufacture electronic watches in the country ;

(b) the number and details of the applications received for issuing licences for manufacture of electronic watches ;

(c) the details and facilities to be provided by Government for manufacturing such watches ; and

(d) whether any multinational company has applied for issuing licence if so, the name of such company and the action taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The Government's programme on manufacture of electronic watches is described in the Industrial and Technology Policy on the Electronic Watch Industry announced through the press note dated 3rd July, 1980 of the Department of Electronics laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT. 6974/83].

(b) At the time the Electronic Watch Policy was announced, 24 applications for industrial licences for manufacture of Digital Electronic Watches (DEWs) in the large scale sector and 129 applications in the small scale sector had been received. These were processed in accordance with the Electronic Watch Policy and 14 units in the large scale sector were issued industrial approvals. While the industrial approval to our leading national watch manufacturer, HMT, was for a capacity of 6 lakh DEW/annum, the State Electronics/Industrial Corporations which constituted the remaining 13 units were approved with a capacity of 2 lakhs per annum (*Annexure-II*) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 6974/83]. As for the small scale sector 27 parties have been approved to make 50,000 DEWs per annum each (*Annexure-III*) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT. 6974/83].

One of the State Corporations *viz.* Electronics Corporation of Tamilnadu (ELCOT) commenced production and sale of DEWs in February, 1983. IPITRON Times Ltd. (A subsidiary of the Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation) is in a very advanced stage on their DEW project and IPITRON's watches are expected to be in the market in September-October, 1983. UPTRON (UP Electronics Corporations) and Beltron (Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation) have entered into marketing tie-up with M/s. Logtronics Limited and M/s. Aramdeh Electronics (small scale units approved to make DEWs) and it is expected that both these units will be able to launch their electronic watches in the market in September, 1983.

(c) The Electronic Watch Policy provides for M/s. Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL), a central public sector company for the Department of Electronics, to supply the entire DEW industry with high quality watch modules. SCL has entered into a technical collaboration with the leading company, M/s, Hitachi of Japan. Supplies of locally assembled modules to the DEW industry has started from March 1983. The Department of Electronics and SCL have provided comprehensive assistance to the DEW manufacturers to plan, set up, and launch their

DEW projects. This has covered: preparation of project reports, identification and selection of suppliers of equipment for assembly, resting and quality control of the watches and helping to tie-up supplies; identifying suppliers of cases which watch with the SCL-Hitachi modules and tying up of case supplies. At its works at SAS Nagar, Punjab, SCL has set up all the facilities needed for complete assembly and testing of DEWs and has used these facilities to provide hands-on training to the engineers from the various units approved to make DEWs. Several training courses have already been held over the last one year and these have contributed in no small measure to the launching of ELCOT, IPITRON, UPTRON, BELTRON and the small scale units referred to above. Such training courses are continuing for other state corporations/small scale units coming up to assemble DEWs.

(d) No, Sir.

अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संगठन द्वारा ज्ञापन

4779. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संगठन ने उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) यह मंत्रालय अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संगठन सहित केन्द्रीय/राज्य/जिला स्तरों पर स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले विभिन्न संघों/संगठनों से बड़ी संख्या में ज्ञापन, अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त करता है। इन अभ्यावेदनों की विस्तार से जांच की जाती है और उचित उत्तर दिया जाता है। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने अखिल भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी संगठन द्वारा प्रस्तुत किसी विशिष्ट ज्ञापन का उल्लेख नहीं किया है, इसलिए उक्त ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित मुद्दों पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

गोआ मुक्ति आंदोलन में भाग लेने वाले स्वतंत्रता सेनामियों को पेंशन

4780. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि सरकार के उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को भी स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया है जिन्होंने गोआ के मुक्ति आंदोलन में भाग लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए क्या मानदण्ड निश्चित किए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों ने भी मन्त्रालय को आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों ने इस प्रकार की पेंशन के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिए हैं तथा कितनों को यह पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ) जी हां, श्रीमान। जिन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों ने गोवा के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में भी भाग लिया था, उनके मामलों पर अगस्त, 1972 से ही

स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना के अधीन पेंशन के लिए विचार किया जाता है और ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिए पात्रता का मानदण्ड वही है, जो अन्य श्रेणियों के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों में है, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया था, के लिए है।

गोवा से अब तक 2910 व्यक्तियों ने गोवा के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सम्बन्ध में अपनी यातना के आधार पर अपने आवेदन पत्र दायर किए हैं, जिनमें से 647 व्यक्तियों को सम्मान पेंशन स्वीकृत कर दी गई है और 1494 व्यक्तियों के आवेदन पत्र विभिन्न कारणों से अस्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं और शेष 769 आवेदन पत्र गोवा सरकार से सत्यापन रिपोर्ट न मिलने के कारण लम्बित पड़े हैं।

Use of Proper Uniform by Class-IV Employees

4781. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that though a huge amount is spent on supplying liveries to the Class IV employees by Government, most of such employees do not attend their duties in proper uniform ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of Jamadars attached to the Ministers and Secretaries are also not found in proper dress while on duties ;

(c) if so, whether Government have any instructions in this regard ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure the proper use of uniforms by Class IV employees on duties supplied to them by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Such instances about non-wearing of uniforms in offices by those who have been given uniforms, have not been brought to the notice of Home Ministry.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the existing instructions eligible employees of Government who are provided with uniforms are required to turn out in proper and clean uniforms, and failure to do so is treated as breach of discipline for which disciplinary action can be taken.

Setting up of Industries by Non-Resident Indians

4782. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any consideration regarding arrangements for the expeditious clearance of applications for industrial licences from non-resident Indians ;

(b) if so, details of the benefits given to non-resident Indians as per the new arrangements ; and

(c) when those arrangements have been made ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) A Special Cell has been created in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals to receive, monitor and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians, This decision has been taken to provide further fillip to the investment by non-resident Indians and to clear their applications for industrial licences expeditiously.

It has also been decided to streamline the approval procedures for these applications. As a result, all cases relating to industrial approvals are to be processed

and finalised within a period of 45 days. The existing time-limit of 30 days for processing applications for 100% export-oriented units will continue to be followed in such cases.

These arrangements came into force with effect from 12-1-1983.

Government Seryants Working in the Planning Commission Under Suspension

4783. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government servants working in Planning Commission under suspension or placed under suspenson on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during the last three years together with reasons ;

(b) when they were suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and in how many cases suspension was reviewed by the disciplinary authority of their own and the decision communicated to public servants ;

(c) whether the subsistence allowance was reviewed immediately after 90 days of their suspension if not, reasons thereof and steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease theirin with retrospective effect ;

(d) in how many cases the charges were not communicated to the Government servant after suspension ; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite investigation of pending cases ?

THE MINISTER PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No Government servant working in the Planning Commission is under suspension on grounds other than criminal.

There are two officers against when disciplinary proceedings are in progress. The proceedings against one officer, relate to his alleged responsibility for irregularities in Managing the Departmental Canteen. In the case of the other, the allegation is of commission of irregularities in an administrative case.

(b) The disciplinary proceedings in the first case commenced on 31-5-1980 and in the second case on 1-7-1982.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) Both the cases are in their final stages.

Government Servants Working in the Ministry of Steel and Mines Under Suspension

4784. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government servants working in his Ministry or under attached and subordinate offices under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during last five years together with reasons for taking the above action ;

(b) when they were suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and in how many cases suspension was reviewed by disciplinary authority of its own and the decision communicated to public servants ;

(c) whether subsistence allowance was reviewed immediately aft r 90 days of their suspension ; if not, reasons thereof and steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease therein with retrospective effect ;

(d) in how many cases the charges were not communicated to the Government servant after suspension ; and

(e) steps taken expedite investigation of pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cost of Electricity Generated by Atomic Power Plant

4785. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost per unit of electricity generated by the atomic power plants of Tarapur Kota and Kalpakkam, facts in detail ;

(b) actual cost of the same as on 1 August, 1983 ;

(c) same generated from Thermal and Hydro-electric plants and whether atomic energy is an economic proposition ;

(d) whether her attention has been drawn to the newspaper report (Times of India, Delhi, Bombay 27-28 July, 1983) that the power from Kalpakkam Atomic Energy plant would be the costliest ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto and steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The currently notified tariff for power from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station are 23.23 paise/KWh and 31.34 paise/KWh respectively. The tariff applicable for the energy from Madras Atomic Power Station is yet to be finalised.

(c) Nuclear power is economically competitive *vis-a-vis* coal based thermal power at distances of 800 KMs and more from the pithead and this break-even distance is progressively reducing. Hydel power is the cheapest of these three forms of power.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The cost of power from the Madras Atomic Power Station is likely to be marginally higher than that from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station but would still be more economical than for a similarly situated coal based thermal plant.

Large Scale Removal of Employees by the Public Sector Companies

4786. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of large scale removal of tribal employees by the public sector companies like Steel Authority of India Ltd. etc. showing them either absent or resigned, if so facts in detail for the last five years ; and

(b) whether he would make a probe into the matter banning such removal of tribals from service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected in respect to the Enterprises within the jurisdiction of the Department of Steel and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pilferage of Equipments from Bokaro Steel Limited

4787. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the equipments received from the USSR by the Bokaro Steel Limited for CEM expansion are now missing, if so, facts in detail giving the extent of loss ;

(b) whether there was an efforts to cover up this pilferage and search for sub-standard components as their substitute ; and

(c) whether any departmental enquiry has been made and the responsibility fixed, if so, facts in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N K.P. SALVE) : (a) No equipment has been received from the USSR for the CRM Complex under the 4 MT expansion scheme of the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Licences Issued for Manufacture of Tape-Recorders and Cassettes

4788. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which have been issued licences for manufacture of tape recorders and cassettes;

(b) whether the raw material used for manufacturing tape recorders and cassettes is imported, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any multinational company has applied for issuing licence for manufacture of tape recorder and cassettes, if so, the name of that company and the action taken by Government; and

(d) whether it is a fact that thousands of tape recorders are being smuggled into India, if so, what steps are being taken to manufacture more tape-recorders in India to stop smuggling ?

THE MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The names of companies who have been issued industrial licenses for the manufacture of tape recorders and blank cassette are given in Statement I.

(b) Some of the parts and components required for the manufacture of tape recorders and blank cassette are allowed for import under the Import Policy and have been imported to the extent they are not indigenously available. Some of the major items are :

(i) *Tape Recorders :* DC micro-motors and parts thereof, magnetic heads, tape deck mechanism, tape counter, rubber parts, etc.

(ii) *Cassettes :* Plastic moulded and extruded parts such as cassette bodies, hubs, rollers, etc.

(c) Some of the companies having foreign equity held by trans-national companies have been issued industrial licences for the manufacture of tape-recorders. The names of these companies are given in Statement II. None of these companies have been issued manufacturing licences for blank cassettes.

(d) As for the smuggling of tape recorders into the country, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

The Names of Companies who have been issued Industrial Licences for the manufacture of Tape Recorders and Cassettes

1. M/s. Bush India Limited, Bombay.
2. M/s. Delco Electronics Ltd., Delhi.
3. M/s. Armees Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
4. M/s. Peico Electronics & Electricals Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad.
6. M/s. Gramophone Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta.
7. M/s. Electroband (I) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

8. M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore.

9. M/s. Telerad (P) Limited Bombay.

10. M/s. Murphy India Limited.

11. M/s. Kothari Electronics & India Limited.

Statement II

The Names of the Companies who have equities from Trans-National Companies, applied and granted licences for manufacture of Tape Recorders

1. M/s. Peico Electronics & Electricals Limited, Bombay.

2. M/s. Gramophone Co. of India Limited, Calcutta.

Over Staying of Pakistanis

4789. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are hundreds of persons who came from Pakistan and are staying in India without any legal authority;

(b) if so, the number of such persons detected during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the action taken against them ;

(c) the steps taken to trace out such persons in the country and ex-tern them out of the country; and

(d) whether Government are aware that these persons are engaged in spreading communalism and causing disturbances in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) While majority of Pak. nationals visiting India on short term visa return to Pakistan on the expiry of their visa, a few of them continue to remain even unauthorisedly.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Look out notices are issued against those Pak. nationals who go underground and they are deported as soon as they are detected.

(d) Due vigilance is maintained by the State authorities to take preventive/punitive action against those who come to notice for undesirable activities.

Self Sufficiency in Paper Production

4790. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that country is not self-sufficient in paper production;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large quantity of paper is being imported every year to meet the demand, if so, the amount involved every year during the last three years; and

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to find raw materials for manufacturing paper in the country, if so, what are the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The country is, by and large, self-sufficient in paper, and only special varieties of papers, which are not being manufactured in India, are imported at present.

(b) A statement indicating the imports of different varieties of paper & paper board during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto October 81) is enclosed.

(c) Surveys have been conducted from time to time regarding availability, of different types of raw materials for the paper industry. These indicate that availability of forest based raw materials on a long term basis is limited, and there is need to augment them. Various types of agricultural residues such as cereal straws and bagasse, suitable for the manufacture of paper, are also available in the country.

Statement

Statement showing Import of paper and paperboard during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 (upto Oct., 1981)

(Qty. in Tonnes)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

S. No.	Description of item	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82 Upto Oct. '81	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	*Paper and Paper board :*						
i.	Printing paper (other than newsprint) and writing paper in rolls or sheets.	34897	1967	81025	4797	19740	1379
ii.	Kraft paper and paper board in rolls or sheets.	1325	124	616	73	353	29
iii.	Paper and paper board in rolls or sheets n.e.s.	6415	926	4282	855	2781	448
iv.	Paper and paper board, corrugated, creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated in rolls and sheets.	320	41	58	7	128	7
v.	Paper (other than printing and Writing paper) and paper board impregnated coated, surface coloured surface decorated or printed in rolls or sheets.	6422	836	5445	895	5173	1116
vi.	Converted paper and paper board, n.e.s.	729	13	775	22	732	28

Details of Foreign Experts working in Steel Plants

4791. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the number of foreign experts now working in various public sector steel plants, alongwith their terms and conditions; and

(b) the details regarding the number and names of the projects in which they are working and the details regarding their salaries alongwith their nationality and expertise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Marketing Facilities to Artisans and Weavers

4792. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given encouragement while introducing the district industry centres in assisting rural artisans and weavers in marketing their products to which they are attached traditionally;

(b) if so, the details regarding the products for which facilities for marketing have been provided; and

(c) whether any evalution has been done in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) The role of District Industries Centres regarding assistance in marketing is mainly to liaise with Government procurement agencies, convey marketing intelligence to the entrepreneurs, organised market surveys and take up market development programmes. All India Handicrafts Board has formulated and launched a scheme known as "Rural Marketing and Service Centres", 137 Centres have been sanctioned so far by the Handicrafts Board.

Similarly Development Commissioner, Handlooms carries out Market Surveys to assess the pattern of demand of handloom fabrics. Government of India gives special rebates to the sales effected by Handloom Cooperative Societies and State Handloom Cooperations within the country including expositions.

Wherever required DIC's publicise these Schemes and motivate the traditional artisans and weavers to avail of the facilities.

Letter of Intent to H.C.L. for Manufacturing Cast Copper Rods

4793. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector undertaking Hindustan Copper Ltd. has been granted a letter of intent for the manufacture of continuously cast copper rods;

(b) if so, the details of the project such as the capacity, the cost involved and the area where it is proposed to locate the unit;

(c) whether a site selection Committee is being constituted by the said company to select a proper site for the project; and

(d) when the project is planned to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) The proposal of M/s Hindustan Copper Limited for grant of a Letter of Intent for setting up a project for manufacture of continuous cast copper wire rods is under process of the Government. A 60,000 tonnes per annum capacity plant with two modules of 30,000 tonnes each on the

gas based Southwire process technology, is contemplated. H.C.L. have commissioned M/s. Stoleburg of West Germany as consultants for the preparation of the Feasibility Report for the proposed project. The report, which will, *inter alia*. cover the question of selecting a suitable site and also estimated capital cost of the project is expected soon.

Violation of undertaking given by the T. V. Manufacturers

4794. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 559 on 27.7.83 reg : Imported Colour TV Kits and State :

(a) the case-wise details of the two complaints received by Government regarding violation of undertaking given by Colour TV manufacturers and whether a copy of these complaints will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) what specific action can be taken against the firms which have violated their undertaking to the Government stating the specific rule, order or section of any law presently in force;

(c) the complete particulars of 69+16 firms recommended to ETTDC for allocation of Colour TV Kits; and

(d) the number of colour TV Kits of each types allocated to manufacturers of Keltron, Dyanora, Crown TVs and Video Electronics Pvt. Ltd. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) One copy of the case-wise details of the two complaints received by Government and referred to in the Annexure to the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 559 answered on 27.7.1983, is placed at APPENDIX I and II laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT 6975/83].

(b) The complaints are essentially against dealers rather than against the manufacturers. No specific action can be taken directly against the dealers. However, the concerned manufacturing firms have been advised to take appropriate action against the dealers who have violated the undertaking given by the dealers to the manufacturers concerned. Every manufacture had given an undertaking to the Government that he would take an undertaking from the dealers that the ultimate consumer shall get the CTV sets at a price fixed by Government. A copy of such undertaking is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library *See* No. LT. 6975/83]. For any further action to be taken after receipt of the replies from the parties and a study of the case, legal opinion will need to be obtained first.

(c) Complete particulars in respect of the names and addresses of the 85 firms recommended to ETTDC for allocation of CTV kits in the form of a Statement, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library *See* No. LT. 6975/83].

(d) The number of CTV kits of each type alloted to KELTRON, Dyanora, Crown TV, and Video Electronics Pvt. Ltd., is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library *See* No. LT. 6975/83].

Colour Film Units

4795. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of colour film units are functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have proposed to set up some units during the Sixth Five Year Plan period also; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) There is no unit in the country at present engaged in the manufacture of colour film. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited at Ootacamund, Tamilnadu, a public sector undertaking, which at present undertakes conversion of imported jumbo rolls, has a proposal to set up integrated production of colour positive film. The investment decision in this regard is yet to be taken.

Plan to Develop Under-developed Areas

4796. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the number of underdeveloped and semi-developed areas in different States in the country; and

(b) whether Government have formulated plans for the development of such areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Government have not adopted different classifications of backward areas. All the backward areas are included in a single category and donated as "Backward Areas".

Plans have been formulated for certain backward areas, which are already under implementation.

Checking of visitors meeting Ministers and their Personal Staff

4797. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10082 on 4 May, 1983 regarding leakage of information to Liaision Officers of large Industrial Houses and state :

(a) the norms laid down for the check of visitors meeting the Minister and their personal staff ;

(b) whether any instances of violation of conducts rules had come to the notice of his Ministry ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which these were dealt with ; and

(d) measure taken or are proposed to be taken to root out rampant malpractices even in the fixing of appointments by the personal staff of Ministers and latter freely allowing the contactmen of Business houses to reach their rooms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Reception Officer/Supervisor issues a Visitor Pass after ascertaining from the visitor the object of the visit and confirming from the Private Secretary to the Minister about the appointment made to send Minister's convenience.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Action is possible on such individual instances coming to notice.

Issue of Temporary/Permanent Permits to Industrial Houses

4798. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names and designations of the representatives of the various Industrial Houses who have been issued permanent/temporary permits to enter North Block, Udhyog Bhawan and Shastri Bhawan, where most of the economic Ministries are located ;

(b) on whose recommendations such passes are issued and what is the criteria of regulating them ;

(c) whether he will consider the continuance of such a system which permits free entry to certain privileged persons ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISEER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) A photo pass is issued to a non-official only in an exceptional case on the recommendation of an officer not below the rank of a Joint Secretary in the Ministry/Department concerned. Such a pass is valid only for entry into that Ministry/Department. An open pass entitling the holder to visit different buildings of the Central Government requires recommendations by four Joint Secretaries sitting in different buildings. The recommending authority should personally be satisfied that no risk is involved and the visits of the non-official are strictly on official business.

(c) and (d) Photo passes are not issuable to non-officials other than those satisfying the criteria mentioned at (b) above. The question of discontinuing the system does not therefore arise.

Statement

List showing the Names and Designations of the representatives of the various Industriral Houses who have been issued Permanent/Temporary Permits to enter North Block, Udyog Bhawan and Shastri Bhawan

S. No.	Name	Designation	Name of Industrial House	Valid upto
1	2	3	4	5
	S/Shri			
1.	O.P. Tantia	Director	Bharat Steel Co. Ltd.	28-8-83
2.	A.K. Tantia	-do-	Bhartia Elect. Steel Co. Ltd.	28-8-83
3.	Rahul Bajaj	Chairman and Managing Director	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	21-9-83
4.	Y.P. Chatnekar	Executive Director	Video Films Service Pvt. Ltd.	-do
5.	R.N. Wahi	Manager	Food Specialities Ltd.	22-9-83
6.	K. Thirunarayana	Sr. Executive	M/s. Asian Cables Corporation Ltd.	1-10-83
7.	Anil Kumar Shastri	Resident Manager.	M/s. Voltas Ltd.	20-10-83
8.	Surjit Gupta	Director	Tata Iron and Steel Co.	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
	S/Shri			
9.	R.K. Desai	Resident Director	The Associate Cement Corporation Ltd.	7-10-83
10.	Jyoti Ghosh	Managing Director	Hindustan Thermo Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
11.	P.M. Raje	Resident Manager.	M/s. Mandovi Pellets Ltd.	16-10-83
12.	J.R.D. Tata	Chairman	Tata Iron and Steel Co.	9-11-83
13.	Sri Nath	Managing Director	Nath Bros. Exim International Ltd.	16-11-83
14.	K.S.S. Mani	Vice-President and Executive Director.	Larsen and Tobro Ltd.	3-2-84
15.	G.K. Rajgopalan	General Manager.	Karam Chand Thapar and Co. Ltd.	24-3-84
16.	M. Manoraman	Senior Executive	Ballarpur Industry Ltd.	-do-
17.	A.S. Ganapathy	Assistant Manager.	Shaw Wallace	24-3-84
18.	Dr. Neelakant A. Kalyani.	Managing Director	Bharat Forge Co. Ltd.	4-4-84
19.	S. Padmanabhan	Corporate Adviser	Bharat Forge Co. Ltd.	-do-
20.	F.R. Vincent	General Manager	Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
	S/Shri			
21.	Ram Pershad	President	Hotel and Restaurant Association of Northern India and Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Association of India.	12-4-84
22.	N. Rajagopal	Vice-President	Bharat Forge Co. Ltd.	20-4-84
23.	G.C. Chaudhry	Resident General Manager.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	5-5-84
24.	M.A. Wadud Khan	Vice-Chairman Mg. Director	A.C.C. Ltd.	10-5-84
25.	S.K. Chawla	Asstt. Manager	Ferro Alloys Corpn. Ltd.	12-5-84
26.	S.B. Ghosh	Chief Executive Adviser.	-do-	-do-
27.	K.P. Singh	Adviser	Shriram Food and Fertilizer Ind.	21-5-84
28.	Jamshed Bhabha	Chairman	Tata Steel Ltd.	4-6-84
29.	A.K. Parakh	Managing Director	Oswal Springs Royal Forging Pvt. Ltd.	28-6-84
30.	N.C. Katoch	Resident Director	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	.7-7-84
31.	Kanwar Prem Lal	Chief Delhi Representative	Gillanders Arbuthnat and Co. Ltd.	6-8-84
32.	A.L. Rallia Ram	Executive Director/Finance	Bhartia Electric Steel Co. Ltd.	8-8-84
33.	R.L. Bansal	General Manager	Dalmia Cement Ltd.	12-8-84

"Environmental study of Calcutta"

4799. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme of environmental study of Calcutta has been drawn up ;

(b) if so, its broad features ;

(c) the egency to whom this has been entrusted ; and

(d) how long it will take to draw up an environmental management plan for the metropolis and prevent the decay of Bhagirathi, presently causing considerable decline in the activities of the port complex ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Environmental studies pertaining to air and water pollution have been conducted by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and Central Board for prevention and Control of Water Pollution in association with the West Bengal Prevention and control of Water Pollution Board in the past. Recently, the Geological Survey of India has initiated Geo-environmental studies in Calcutta in 1982-83. This study is in progress and includes several aspects such as nature of the terrain, magnitude of transformation by natural processes and human activities, studies of disposal of sites, hydro-geological and drainage studies including water logging problems etc.

(d) Environmental management as part of a Master plan for the metropolis has been prepared by the Calcutta Metropolitan Authority and is currently under execution.

Unmanned fishing Trawaler Found lying in Sunderbans

4800. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an unmanned fishing trawler had been recently found lying in a creek near Bakkha off the Sunderbans ;

(b) whether the identity of this trawler has since been established, if so, its outcome ; and

(c) how did it drift to the above creek ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Facts are being ascertained.

Funds for Tribal Development Plans during Sixth Plan

4801. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds during the Sixth Year Plan for Tribal Development Plans and details of the results achieved as a result of these Plans ;

(b) whether any amount during the Sixth Plan allotted for Tribal Development was diverted to other sectors, if so, reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government would consider to appoint a Central monitoring cell comprising a tribal M.Ps. from various States and their reports dicussed in the Parliament annually ; and

(d) if so, the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The allocation of funds for the Sixth Five Year

Plan for tribal development from State Plans is Rs. 3521 crores. In addition, an amount of Rs. 470 crores of special central assistance has been provided for distribution among States and Union Territories. During first three years, the anticipated expenditure including special central assistance is of the order of Rs. 1998 crores. In the Annual Plan 1983-84 the outlay for Tribal Sub-Plan is Rs. 887 crores including special central assistance. As per reports received from the State Governments, about 22 lakh families have been assisted in the tribal sub-Plan area and 7.63 lakh families have been targetted for such assistance during 1983-84. The area under irrigation, horticulture and forest plantation has increased. There has also been addition of area under soil conservation treatment. A large number of villages have been provided water supply and electricity.

(b) No report has been received in regard to diversion of funds earmarked for tribal development to other purposes.

(c) Monitoring systems have been functioning in the States and the Centre and there would appear to be no necessity to create a further Central monitoring cell.

(d) Does not arise.

Achievement of objectives by Tribal Sub Plan

4802. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the objectives set out in Tribal sub Plan strategy have not been achieved its objectives ;

(b) whether the stress laid on the first objective has resulted in area development rather tribal personnel development ; and

(c) whether the objectives set out in the strategy need a re-look ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No Sir. In fact the first objective has raised the productivity levels in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage, village and small industry which created an economic impact and enabled substantial number of tribal families in improving their economic status.

(c) No Sir.

Administration of Scheduled Areas

4803. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that none of the States followed any of the provisions relating to the administration of scheduled areas as laid down in Schedule V to the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/instructions issued so far after the adoption of the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The provisions in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution are followed.

(b) Does not arise, However, the States have been advised from time to time about the policy priority and programmes for the development of the STS and the Scheduled Areas.

Backlog in Indian Economic Service

4804. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers in Indian Economic Service in the country till date;

(b) the percentage of SC/ST in each case;

(c) the shortfall/backlog till date computing from the date of constitution of service; and

(d) the steps taken and relaxation made from wiping out backlog/shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) 501 as on date.

(b) The percentage of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes officers to the total is approximately 8 and 3 respectively.

(c) and (d) There is no shortfall/backlog in the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Grades I, II and IV of the service. There is a very small carry forward of 5 vacancies for Scheduled Castes officers and 3 for Scheduled Tribes Officers in Grade III of the service and this will be taken into account when the next Select List for promotions is drawn.

Approval of Planning Commission for New Railway Lines in Hill Areas

4805. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANING be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4168 on 23 March, 1983 regarding special criteria for developing Hilly Regions and state :

(a) the names of the new railway lines which have been approved by the Plannig Commission in hill areas after relaxing the criterion of economic return and for which sufficient funds have been allotted so as to ensure their construction on a priority basis as compared to such projects on the plains;

(b) whether any effort has been or would be made by ensuring liberal allocation of funds so as to complete the project expeditiously;

(c) if so, the nature and extent of the efforts made or likely to be made in this regard so as to bring them at par with the plains of the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) Construction of new railway lines is taken up after a detailed survey and when such a line provides the most economical mode of tranport to meet the needs of the area. Usually, a return of 10 per cent (on DCF basis) is considered necessary to approve such projects. However, this is waived if a project is considered essential on other social considerations. Construction of new railway lines for serving the hilly areas have been approved on other considerations even if these were not always found financially viable.

However, on account of an overall constraint of resources, and the needs of other railway projects including replacement of assets, it has not been possible to provide resources fully for progressing the works of new railway lines. Within the available resources for construction of now railway lines, priority has been given to project oriented lines, lines nearing completion and lines in the N. E. Region. A list of lines in the N. E. Region for which funds to ensure satisfactory progress have been allotted is given below :—

1. Dharmanagar—Kumarghat
2. Balipara--Bhalukpong
3. Silchar—Jiribam
4. Anguri-—Tuli
5. Lalghat—Bhairabi

Efforts are made continuously to provide additional allocation of funds to Railways to enable them to meet their

requirements including funds for projects for construction of new railway lines.

Advisory Committee for Development of Hill Areas

4806. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up an Advisory Committee of Experts for the development of Hill Areas;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and whether the Committee has framed any guidlines/special strategy for the development of Hill areas so as to draw up the Seventh Five Year Plan with these guidelines/strategy in view; and

(c) if so, a brief outline thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Composition of the Advisory Committee has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Part (d) of the Question No. 648 answered on 23.2.1983. The functions of the Committee are mainly to advise on matters relating to Planning for socio-economic development of the Himalayan region keeping in view (a) the special regional endowment, diverse agro-ecological features as well as socio-cultural ethos and (b) the threat to eco-system and the urgency to restore and conserve it. The Committee has so far focussed its attention on programmes relating to bridle paths, foot-bridges, drinking-water, fuel and fodder, education, energy efficiency and micro hydel units.

The views of the Committee will be taken into consideration while framing the strategy/guidelines for development of hill areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Commutation of Death Sentences into Life Imprisonment

4807. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the particulars of persons whose death sentences have been converted to life imprisonment or given total pardon on compessionate grounds by the President during the last three years, including the current financial years; with reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : The President, Commuted the death sentences of the following 12 condemned prisoners during the period commencing from Ist April, 1980 and ending with 31st July, 1983 :—

	Name of Prisoner		Date of Commutation of sentance
	S/Shri		
1.	Ramanathan	......	16.2.1981
2.	Gopal Singh	......	16.2.1981
3.	Nanuka	......	21.2.1981
4.	Kandhara Singh	......	4.3.1981
5.	Gurmeet Singh	......	4.3.1981
6.	Choor Singh	......	4.3.1981

1		2
7. Resham Singh	......	4.3,1981
8. Kasturi Lal	......	26.4.1983
9. Kandasamy	......	11.5.1983
10. Marimuthu Thevar	......	26.5.1983
11. Chinnaraj	......	26.5.1983
12. Bachey Lal	......	15.7.1983

The President did not grant total pardon during this period to any prisoner.

The President commuted the death sentences in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Art. 7.2 of the Constitution.

Census of Elephants

4808. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where census of elephants has been completed;

(b) the number of elephants living in those States ?

(c) whether his Ministry has directed other States also to conduct the census of elephants;

(d) if so, the names of the States where census is under way and when it expected to be completed;

(e) the number of elephants in all over the country as surveyed earlier; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to save them from destruction and to study their habitants in those States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (e) A status survey of the population of wild elephants in India is in progress. According to a preliminary estimate, the population is about 15,950 and the State-wise break-up is as follows :—

State		No. of Elephant
Arunachal Pradesh	......	2,000
Assam	......	1,900
Meghalaya	......	2,500
Manipur	......	150
Tripura	......	150
Nagaland	......	250
Mizoram	......	250

1		2
Uttar Pradesh	......	500
Karnataka	......	2,100
Tamil Nadu	......	2,300
Kerala	......	1,400
Bihar	......	300
Orissa	......	2,000
West Bengal	......	150
Total		15,950

Final figures would be known when the census is completed in the near future in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh who have been advised suitably in the matter.

(f) The Indian Elephant is included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby, affording legal protection against catching, hunting and trade. It is also included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which regulates international trade in the species and its products. The Asian Elephant Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is at present engaged in surveys of the status and ecology of the Indian Elephant, which would form the basis of a long-term conservation programme for the species. Interim recommendations of the Specialist Group for protecting the habitat and the migratory routes of the wild elephants as well as for adopting damage control measures have been sent to the concerned States and Union Territories for appropriate action. An International Workshop on Elephant Management was held in December, 1982, at the Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary, West Bengal, to consider various measures for the conservation management of the Asian Elephant.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons by NALCO

4809. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the NALCO Authority to rehabilitate the displaced persons of Alumina Plant at Damanjodi and Aluminium plant at Talcher in Orissa;

(b) funds provided for rehabilitation, compensation and other works by the NALCO Authority for both the places; and

(c) the employment opportunity provided for displaced persons in these plants so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) made available to the State Government, a sum of Rs. 5 Lakhs for construction of 125 transit houses for tribal families displaced from the Alumina Plant site at Damanjodi. 46 houses at a cost of Rs. 2.3 lakhs have been constructed and occupied. NALCO'

management has sanctioned an additional amount of Rs. 21 lakhs to rehabilitate 300 more families. The construction work on these houses in underway.

Every effort is being made to employ members of the displaced families on jobs connected with the project. A survey has been carried out to identify the details of the displaced families, and to work out the possibility of providing employment to atleast one member of each family. NALCO, in association with the State Government, is training about 150 persons from displaced families in different trades in the Industrial Training Institute at Talcher. These trained persons can, on completion of their training, be absorbed in various industrial establishments, including NALCO's projects, depending on their suitability and the requirement in various disciplines.

In addition to the above, an amount of about Rs 6 crores has been deposited by NALCO with the Collectors of Koraput and Dhenkenal districts for payment of compensation to the land owners whose land has been acquired for the project.

(c) The number of persons from displaced families who have been provided employment is as under :—

	Koraput District	Dhenkenal District
Directly by NALCO	15	49
Indirectly, mostly through Contactors of NALCO	656	42

Delay in Submission of Micro-Project Report

4810. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the micro-project reports received by this Ministry from the States during Sixth Plan for ths development of primitive tribes so far;

(b) whether the projects have been cleared by Government for execution by the States;

(c) if so, estimated cost of each project requested by the States and approved during the year 1983-84; and

(d) the reasons for delay on the part of the States to submit the Micro-project reports to his Ministry, though the guidelines had been issued to them during Fifth Plan therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c) Once a tribal group is identified as primitive, the Ministry of Home Affairs places appropriate funds at the disposal of the State Governments for taking up essential core developmental programmes. The project reports are prepared later on the basis of a detailed study. Funds are not allocated project-wise, but for all the groups in a State as a whole. The State Governments utilise funds on particular groups based on needs and availability of resources. The non-preparation of project reports does not hold up execution of essential programmes for the group.

(d) The delay has occured mainly due to inadequacy of development data and non-ava'lability of adequate survey staff.

Statement

Statement Showing Names of Micro Projects on Primitive Tribes Received During Sixth Plan

S. No.	State	Number of Primitive Tribes identified	Number of Reports during 6th Plan	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	3	Remaining reports under preparation. 9 groups identified during 1982-83
2.	Gujarat	4	4	
3.	Karnataka	2	2	
4.	Kerala	4	2	Remaining reports under preparation. 2 groups identified during 1982-83.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6	2	Remaining reports under preparation. One group identified during 1982-83.
6.	Maharashtra	3	3	
7.	Manipur	1	1	
8.	Orissa	12	3	Remaining reports under preparation. 3 groups identified during 1982-83.
9.	Rajasthan	1	1	
10.	Tamil Nadu	6	6	
11.	Tripura	1	1	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	
13.	West Bengal	3	2	
14.	Bihar	9	nill	
15.	A. & N. Islands	5	niil	Reports under preparation in collaboration with Tribal Research Institute, Hyderabad.
	Total	71	32	

उत्तराखण्ड के विकास के लिए विशेष प्रावधान

4811. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन और इसके सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र होने की दृष्टि से इसके विकास के लिए पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में विशेष प्रावधान किए गए थे और उससे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

पांचवी योजना के आरम्भ से उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों सहित उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त करता रहा है। दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी योजना अवधियों में भी मुख्यत: अपनी सामरिक महत्व की अवस्थिति के कारण इस क्षेत्र की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया। उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र के लिए अलग से प्रगति का कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लोगों को लद्दाख की भांति विशेष आदिवासी दर्जा दिया जाना

4813. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** : क्या **गृह** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लोगों को विशेष रूप से सीमान्त पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लोगों के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन और सामरिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए लद्दाख की भांति विशेष आदिवासी दर्जा देने का है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और यदि नहीं तो इनके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) लद्दाख के लोगों को अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा देने का प्रश्न संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 (1)(घ) के दूसरे परन्तुक के अधीन अपनी सहमति देने के लिए राज्य सरकार को सिफा- जो जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य से अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, से जुड़ा हुआ है ताकि अनुच्छेद 342 को जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य में लागू किया जा सके।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची प्रस्तावित व्यापक संशोधन के संदर्भ में अन्य ऐसे प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अभ्यावेदनों के साथ पहाड़ी सीमा क्षेत्रों के लोगों को अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा देने के प्रस्ताव पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों तथा भारत के महापंजीकार के साथ परामर्श करके तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में किसी समुदाय को शामिल करने के लिए मामले में संगत मानदण्डों के अनुसार विधिवत रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 और 342 को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की वर्तमान सूची में संशोधन केवल संसद द्वारा बनाए गए अधिनियम के द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।

गढ़वाल के विकास के लिए प्रधान मंत्री को ज्ञापन

4813. हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री को गढ़वाल यात्रा के दौरान कोटद्वार के कुछ प्रमुख

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों ने उन्हें गढ़वाल के विकास हेतु कोई अभ्यावेदन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अभ्यावेदन में की गई मांगों पर कोई कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Alleged Police Collusion with Rape Accused

4814. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKEY :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attentioned has been drawn towards the news item published in daily Hindustan Times dated 10 July, 1983, entitled "Police collusion with rape accused alleged" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi South District Police are trying to protect the rapists who gang raped a girl and FIR was lodged on March 19, 1983 ;

(c) if so, action taken by Government to penalise the police officials involved ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not filling the charge sheet of the case in the court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint about the alleged rape on 25-1-1983 was loged with the Police Station on 19-3-1983. The Police took up the investigation promptly and arrested one of the accused on 5-4-1983. All out efforts are being made to apprehend the other two accussed. On completion of the investigation the case has been put in the court on 13-7-1983 and is pending trial. It is not correct that the police were trying to protect the accused.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Shortage of Power in Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati Karnataka

4815. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report that the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati in Karnataka is facing shortage of power ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the number of employees working in this factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Power cuts in VISL in 1982-83 and 1983-84 (up-to June, 1983) were as

follows :—

Period	Percentage
4-3-82 to 25-6-82	45
26-6-82 to 30-9-82	Nil
1-10-82 to 23-1-82	33.33
24-1-83 to 30-6-83	80-85 (or 50% of the actual consumption during Jan. to June, 82) An additional 4.5 M. Us was allowed from 1-2-83 on further representation to the Chairman, Karnataka Electricity Board.
1-7-83 onwards	25

2. Number of employees in VISL as on date is 11,641.

Extraction of Bauxite ore from Quarries in Bihar

4816. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of his Ministry was drawn towards a news item captioned 'Tribals Cynical of CM's promises appearing in Times of India, New Delhi, dated 21st May, 1983 wherein it has been pointed out that continued extraction of bauxite ore from quarries in Lohardaga/Palamau in Bihar has resulted in creation of huge pits as also bauxite ore dust from these quarries having already rendered several hundred acres of cultivable land of tribals unproductive, thereby forcing the poor tribals of the area to migrate to other areas ;

(b) if so, his Ministry's proposals, if any, to enquire into this matter ; and

(c) whether Government will come to the rescue of tribals of the area ; if so, the specific proposals and time frame proposed therefore and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

"Death of 15 persons due to work-Related diseases in Mill"

4817. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news items appearing in 'Indian Express' dated 28 June, 1983 titled "15 die of work-related diseases in Mill" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of the establishment of Water Pollution Control Board in the States, ihe deaths and serious diseases are increasing because of effluents discharged by chemical industries into the main source of drinking water ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The incidence of diseases on account of unhealthy occupational environment is regulated under the Factories Act, 1948. The provisions under the Act are enforced by the State Governments. The discharge of industrial effluents into the source of water is regulated by the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the provisions of which are enforced by the Central and State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

The Central and the State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution are taking necessary steps to implement the provisions of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Out of the 1700 major and medium pollutinolly relevant industries more than 700 have already established pollution abatement devicesThe Boards are progressively taking appropriate action to ensure the establishment of pollution abatement devices in the remaining industries.

Strictures passed against Delhi Police

4818. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to two recent judgements given by Additional Session Judge, Shri S.M. Aggarwal and Session Judge Shri J.K. Kapoor in which they have passed strictures against the police for not merely indifference but active connivance in hushing up and distorting the cases :

(b) whether Shri J.K. Kapoor has asked the Prime Minister to jolt the concerned police officials out of their slumber and pull them out of "The careless, casual and perfunctory manner" in which they perform their duties ;

(c) if so, the details ; and

(d) the action taken/being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) The letter sent by Shri J.D. Kapoor, Additional District and Session Judge, Delhi to the Prime Minister's Secretariat enclosing relevant extracts from his judgement, dated the 27th June 1983 in a dowry death case has been received in this Ministry. The comments of the Delhi Administration/Delhi Police have been called for.

(d) On the basis of the judgement dated the 27th May 1983 of Shri S.M. Aggarwal, Additional District and Session Judge, departmental proceedings have been initiated against the Investigating Officer, a Sub Inspector of Delhi Police.

The judgement of Additional District and Session Judge, Shri J.D. Kapoor is also being examined by the Delhi Police for appropriate action against the concerned Police Officials.

Annual Reports under the Fifth Schedule of the constitution

4819. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government would concede that the submission of annual Reports in conformity with the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution by each State having Scheduled Areas therein, have been rather irregular and of late, deal largely with routine matters ;

(b) if so, whether Government will take appropriate steps to make such "Reports" regarding administration of Scheduled Areas, more comprehensive covering extensively, among other aspects

the progress of Tribal sub-Plans; if so, the timeframe proposed therefor ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) proposals, if any, to expand the scope of the Annual Report to cover the Tribal Development Programmes in general even outside the Scheduled Areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There has been an improvement in the quality and content of the report. The reports are in some cases received late.

(b) The reports already include progress of tribal sub-Plans.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The reports are submitted in conformity with the provisions in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. They also generally mention about the developmental efforts of scheduled tribes in the State as a whole. There is no proposal to amend the existing provisions in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution.

Money spents during successive Five Year Plans for development of SCs/STs

4820. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the amount reserved for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the successive Five Year Plans, Plan-wise in each State ;

(b) whether any assessment has over been made by Government in regard to the spending of such money on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward classes and results achieved ; and

(c) whether the money was properly utilised and if not, what action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The amount reserved for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Sixth Five Year Plan in respect of each State is mentioned in the enclosed statement. The amount reserved for the purpose during the Ist Five Year Plan to V Five Year Plan, Plan-Wise in each State is contained in the various reports of the Commissioner for S.C./S.T., which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The various expert bodies reports like the Report of the Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes (Renuka Ray Team Report), Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (Dhebar Commission Report), Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes (Shilu AO Report), Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development of the N.C.D.B.A. (Sivaraman Committee Report) and Reports of the Working Groups set up from time to time for the formulation of Sixth Five Year Plans have assessed the programmes implemented for the development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Besides Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have studied and reviewed the programmes implemented for the development of S.Cs/STs from time to time.

Statement

Statement of backward classes—State Sector Sixth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	STATE/U.T.		SIXTH PLAN 1980-85 OUTLAY
1	2		3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	200.00
2.	Assam	...	11.00
3.	Bihar	...	32.00
4.	Gujarat	...	80.00
5.	Haryana	...	8.25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	4.50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	...	3.29
8.	Karnataka	...	42.00
9.	Kerala	...	25.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	...	39.99
11.	Maharashtra	...	60.00
12.	Meghalaya	...	—
13.	Manipur	...	2.50
14.	Nagaland	...	—
15.	Orissa	...	14.00
16.	Punjab	...	32.00
17.	Rajasthan	...	5.50
18.	Sikkim	...	0.90
19.	Tamil Nadu	...	80.30
20.	Tripura	...	8.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	...	35.00
22.	West Bengal	...	30.00

1	2		3
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	...	0.04
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	—
25.	Chandigarh	...	1.10
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	...	—
27.	Delhi	...	6.96
28.	Goa Daman and Diu	...	0.60
29.	Pondicherry	...	2.60
		TOTAL	726.03

Part-II	Centrally sponsored Programmes	Rs, 240.00 Crores
Part-III	Special Centre Assistance for Special Component Plan	Rs. 600.00 Crores
	Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas	Rs. 470.00 ,,
Part IV	Besides this there is a flow of funds from various sectors in the State Plans to the Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes. During 6th Plan period 1980-85 to the tune of about	Rs. 4483.44 ,,
	Similary the flow of funds for Scheduled Tribes towards Tribal Sub-Plan will be to the tune of about	Rs. 3504.64 ,,

Arrest of demonstrators demanding ban on Cow Slaughter

4821. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 125 satyagrahis were taken into custody on 11 July, 1983 near Patel Chowk, Parliament Street, New Delhi who came to demonstrate in a peaceful manner for demanding complete ban on cow slaughter and cow protection led by the General Secretary of 'Bharat Gosevak Samaj'.

(b) the reasons for their arrests or taking them into custody ;

(c) what were their demands and desire ;

(d) under what sections they were arrested ;

(e) the details of the action taken against them ; and

(f) reasons for releasing them or withdrawing their cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) 116 persons were arrested at Patel Chowk, Parliament Street on 11th July, 1983.

(b) They were arrested for violating prohibitory orders under section 144 of the Criminal procedure Code.

(c) They were demanding ban on cow slaughter.

(d) They were arrested under section 188 of the Indian penal Code.

(e) and (f) On being challanged, they were admonished by the court and released.

Arrest of persons demanding ban on Cow Slaughter

4822. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Volunteers and other prominent persons, saints ond others have been arrested or taken into custody at Delhi for 'Cow Protection Movement' from time to time during 1 February, 1980 to 30 June, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details of persons arrested or taken into custody each time and the status of such persons ;

(c) the reasons for their arrests ; and

(d) the action taken against them and at what stage their cases stand at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) During the years 1982 and 1983, 397 and 26 persons, respectively, demanding ban on cow slaughter, have been arrested. No such arrest was made during the period from Ist February, 1980 to the end of 1981. These persons were the volunteers of Bhartiya Go Raksha Samiti, Hindu Maha Sabha and Akhil Bhartiya Krishi Go Sewa Sangh, etc. The number of persons arrested in each case are indicated in the statement attached. No further information is available on the status of persons arrested.

(c) Two of them were arrested under Section 309 I.P.C. and the remaining for violating the prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C.

(d) The cases against 2 persons are pending trial. Others who were challanged were admonished/warned by the Court and released.

Statement

S. No.	FIR No./Date.	Name of Police Station.	Number of persons arrested.
1	2	3	4
1.	330 Dt. 1-5-82 U/S 309-IPC	Darya Ganj	One. Shri Muni Gyan Chand was arrested when he was on hunger strike at Ahinsa Mandir. Jain Bhavan, Ansari Road, New Delhi.
2.	548 Dated 2-12-82 U/S 188-IPC	Parliament Street.	109
3.	552 Dated 3-12-82 U/S 188-IPC	Parliament Street.	105
4.	554 dated 4-12-82 U/S 188-IPC	Parliament Street	182
5.	59 Dated 18-2-83 U/S 188-IPC	Parliament Street	6
6.	102 dated 8-3-83 U/S 188-IPC	Parliament Street	8
7.	120 dated 18-3-83 U/S 181-IPC	Parliament Street	6
8.	137 dated 30-3-83 U/S 188-IPC	Parliament Street	5
9.	482 dated 4-6-83 U/s 309-IPC	Darya Ganj	One. Shri Badri Narain Gadodia, of Maharashtra was arrested when he was sitting on hunger strike at main gate Rajghat.

Tender of M/s Tata Robins-Fraser Ltd.

4823. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRY :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a multinational private company named M/s Tata Robins-Fraser Ltd. (Indo-U.S.A.-U.K.) Jamshedpur have submitted their tender for supply of their conveyor systems worth several crores of rupees to National Aluminium Company Ltd;

(b) if so, the value of order ; how many tenderers have submitted their offer with their price and what are their names;

(c) whether M/s. Tata-Robins Fraser Ltd., stood the second lowest tenderer, yet they got the order superseding claims of the lowest one ;

(d) whether there are better companies in the public sector like MAMC, BPI, HEC etc. and they make better equipments than Tata-Robins-Fraser;

(e) whether M/s. Tata-Robins-Fraser have been blacklisted by Bihar State Electricity Board and Callcutta Port Trust ;

(f) if so, the action being proposed against the erring persons by Government; and

(g) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) invited limited tenders for the Coal Handling Plant of its 'Captive' Power Plant from eight parties The following six parties submitted their bids :—

(1) Simon Carves India Limited, Calcutta (SCIL)

(2) McNally Bharat Engineering Company, Kumardhubi (MBE).

(3) Tata Robins Fraser Limited, Jameshedpur (TRF)

(4) Engineering Project (India) Limited (EPI)

(5) Grand Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd., Calcutta (GRSE)

(6) Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur (MAMC)

The final order was placed on TRF for a value of Rs. 20.04 crores. At the final stage of bid analysis, TRF's offer was the lowest. Also, TRF was preferred as this party has relatively better experience, and offered a unified responsibility for engineering, manufacture and erection of the equipment. The public sector companies, which had quoted, could not be considered, as their offers were very much higher than those of others, and also much beyond the price preference range recommended under the guidelines of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. However, it would violate the sanctity of the tendering system to disclose the price offered by each bidder.

(e) to (g) Government had no prior information on this point. The factual position is being ascertained from the Bihar State Elecricity Board and the Calcutta Port Trust.

"Report on Kerala's Silent Valley Hydel Project"

4824. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations contained in MGK Menon Committee

Report on Kerala's Silent Valley Hydel Project ; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) The Joint Central State Committee set up to examine the ecological aspects of the Silent Valley Project headed by Prof. M.G.K. Menon has submitted its Report to the Government of India as well as the Government of Kerala. The report and the alternate proposals of Government of Kerala are under consideration.

Livelihood of People of Chamoli District at Sino-Indian Borders

4825. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister is aware that Central Government as well as State Government of U.P. have stopped all the developmental work in Chamoli District's Joshimath and Ghat Blocks situated on the Sino-Indian Border ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the benefit of the people there ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The Government of India have not received any report of stoppage of developmental works in Joshimath and Ghat Blocks of Chamoli District. The State Government have categorically stated that they have not stopped any development works in the two blocks. However in view of the need for conservation of flora and fauna, the Nanda Devi sanctuary has been closed to mountaineers and tourists and some restrictions have been imposed on visitors to the Valley of Flowers. Grazing in these areas has been prohibited under Wild Life Protection Act, 1972. Alternative areas outside the Park have been earmarked for grazing of sheep, goat etc. Efforts are being made to offer alternative employment to local people in afforestation and other forestry activities.

Production of soap by Hindustan Lever

4826. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5193 on 11 August, 1982 regarding production of soap by Hindustan Lever and state :

(a) whether there is no way of knowing as to the use of minor oils and therefore sophisticated technology, as claimed by Hindustan Lever Limited, in soap making ;

(b) whether Government are wholly dependent upon the information given to them by the company for computing the statistics under the heads, appendix I activity, activity, involving sophisticated technology, own exports and turnover from other activities ;

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing Hindustan Lever Limited to retain foreign majority equity holdings, ever since 1974 the remedial action taken ; and

(d) whether edible quality groundnut oil was bought by Hindustan Lever Limited under the brand name RG II and was used for soap production at Saurashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir. The technology for the manufacture of soap by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. using minor oils has been recognised as sophisticated by the Department of Science & Technology.

(b) and (c) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., has been allowed to retain non-resident share holding at the level of 51%

keeping in view the facts of company's technology and their export performance duly certified by the Chartered Accountants of the Company.

(d) Some complaints regarding purchase of edible grade groudnut oil as solvent extracted groundnut oil of R.G. II were received. However, there is no provision under Solvent Extraction Oil Control Order to prevent use of edible grade oil as raw grade-II oil.

Irregularities in R and D Centre, Ranchi

4828. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 14 May, 1983 from the Vice President of Research and Development Centre SAIL Employees Union, Ranchi giving concrete instances of various irregularities going on in the Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel, Ranchi ;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the matter ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) A memorandum dated 14th May, 1983 purported to have been signed by the Vice-President, Research and Development Centre, SAIL Employees Union, Ranchi, making certain allegations of corruption, malpractices and misuse of public money in the Research and Development Centre, Ranchi, was received. On enquiry from the Vice President and General Secretary of the Union, this memorandum was found to be pseudonymous. Despite this some serious allegations had been made against the Director and other senior officers of the Centre, a detailed enquiry was conducted by the Chief Vigilance Officer of SAIL and all the allegations were found to be baseless and unsubstantiated.

Settlement of Demands Through All India Co-Ordination Committee

4829. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the unilateral decision and sudden discontinuance of tested system of settlement of unitwise demands through All India Co-ordination Committee taken by the management of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. ; and

(b) what steps have been taken to revive the system of negotiations through All India Co-ordination Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) is a multi unit enterprise and its employees are affiliated to a number of trade unions. Therefore it was considered desirable to have a joint forum consisting of representatives of the few national trade unions (INTUC, AITUC, HMS and CITU) and the three major independent unions operating in the HSCL in the interest of expediting considerations of the common problems of workers in HSCL.

Inquiry into the Death of DIG, BSF

4830. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :
DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dead body of Shri

J.S. Anand DIG (BSF) was found in a lake in Chandigarh on 13 July, 1983 ;

(b) the circumstances under which he died ;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Investigation of the case relating to the death of Shri J.S. Anand has been entrusted to the C.B.I. Till the investigation is completed by the C.B.I. it may not be advisable to disclose details as it is likely to prejudice the course of investigation by them.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंपे गये मामले

4831. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को जांच करने के लिए कितने मामले सौंपे गये ;

(ख) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी जांच पूरी हो गयी है, उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिनके सम्बन्ध में मुकदमा चलाने के लिए आरोप तैयार किए गए थे और कितने मामलों का परित्याग कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इन दो राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच पांच वर्ष से अधिक, लगभग 10-12 वर्षों या इस से भी अधिक अवधि से चल रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे मामलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात 1978 से 1982 के दौरान केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में पूछताछ/अन्वेषण के लिए क्रमश: 615 और 413 मामले हाथ में लिए ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के 615 मामलों में से 550 मामलों में पूछताछ/अन्वेषण पूरा कर लिया गया था । जिन मामलों को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था उनमें से 173 मामले विचारण के लिए भेजे गये और 105 मामले बन्द कर दिए गए । इसी प्रकार, बिहार के 413 मामलों में से 342 मामलों में पूछताछ/अन्वेषण पूरा कर लिया गया । जिन मामलों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया उनमें से 135 मामलों को विचारण के लिए भेज दिया गया और 32 को बन्द कर दिया गया ।

(ग) और (घ) बिहार का केवल एक ही ऐसा मामला है जो अन्वेषण के लिए पांच वर्ष से ज्यादा से लंबित पड़ा है, क्योंकि यह मामला कलकत्ता उच्च-न्यायालय के पास पड़ा था । फिलहाल अन्वेषण कार्य आस्थ-गित रखा गया है, क्योंकि न्यायालय ने निदेश दिया है कि बिहार सरकार मामले के कुछ पहलुओं पर दोबारा विचार करे ।

Production and distribution of iodised salt

4832. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made of the areas deficient in iodised salt ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so/far the increase in production and proper distribution of this salt in those areas to fight against endemic Goitre ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has made a survey of goitre endemic areas.

(b) To meet the increased demand of iodised salt in the country, decision has been taken to allow the commercial production of iodised salt in the private sector. The scheme for the distribution of iodised salt to the Goitro endemic areas has to be worked out based on the requirement of each area.

Pakistanis found near the places of communal riots

4833. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistanis, whose period of visa has expired, and who were found near the places of recent communal riots ; and

(b) the action taken by Government against such persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ब्रेड फैक्टरियां

4834. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितनी ब्रेड फैक्टरियां स्थापित की गई हैं और कहां-कहां पर **तथा** उनमें प्रतिदिन कितनी ब्रेड तैयार की जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन फैक्टरियों की तैयार की गई ब्रेडों की संख्या सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और किन-किन स्थानों पर नई ब्रेड फैक्टरियां स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) संगठित क्षेत्र में डबल रोटी (ब्रेड) बनाने के 21 कारखाने हैं और उनके स्थापना स्थल की सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। संगठित क्षेत्र में 1982 के दौरान डबल रोटी का अनुमानित उत्पादन 1,52,000 मी० टन था। संलग्न विवरण में दिखाए गए स्थापना स्थलों में डबल रोटी की कमी की कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत नहीं है। अब चूंकी डबल रोटी का उत्पादन पूरी तरह लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए ही आरक्षित कर दिया गया है अत: उन स्थानों के नाम बताना सम्भव नहीं है जहां डबल रोटी बनाने के नए कारखाने स्थापित होने की सम्भावना है।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	एकक का नाम	स्थापना स्थल
1.	मै० ब्रिटेनिया इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	दिल्ली
2.	मै० ब्रिटेनिया इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	बम्बई
3.	मै० ब्रिटेनिया इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	मद्रास
4.	मै० ब्रिटेनिया इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	कलकत्ता
5.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	नई दिल्ली
6.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	अहमदाबाद
7.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	कानपुर
8.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	बम्बई
9.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	कोचीन
10.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	हैदराबाद
11.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	मद्रास
12.	मै० माडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	बंगलौर
13.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	कलकत्ता
14.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	चण्डीगढ़
15.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	रांची
16.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	इंदौर
17.	मै० मॉडर्न फूड इण्डिस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) लि०	जयपुर
18.	मै० एम० पी० विरकानी एण्ड सन्स प्रा० लि०	दिल्ली
19.	मै० डालमिया बिस्कुट लि०	राजपुरा
20.	मै० औरोफूड प्रा० लि०	पाण्डिचेरी
21.	मै० आजाद इण्डस्ट्रीज	मंगलूर

खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार

4835. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों को दिए गए अनुदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों के माध्यम से रोजगार पाने वाले व्यक्तियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणित संगठनों में कार्यरत कर्मचारी को कितनी दैनिक मजदूरी दी जाती है और क्या यह मजदूरी निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरो से अधिक है अथवा कम, और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में खादी ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए रोजगार के 23.00 लाख अतिरिक्त अवसर प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया है। इससे इस क्षेत्र में रोजगार का स्तर 1979-80 के 27.33 लाख से बढ़कर वर्ष 1984-85 में 50.50 लाख हो जायेगा। खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के उपक्षेत्र में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों और अनेक पंजीकृत संस्थानों, सहकारी समितियों आदि के माध्यम से कार्य किया जाता है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अधिकांश कार्य-क्रमों से मुख्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार प्रदान किया जाता है।

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन किए जाने के लिए काम के अतिरिक्त अवसर पैदा करने समग्र हेतु रूप से राज्यवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कार्यक्रमों द्वारा प्रदान किए रोजगार का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों के अन्तर्गत कारीगरों की मजदूरी और आय अलग-अलग उद्योग और अलग-अलग राज्य में भिन्न-2 होती है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र के अधीन आने वाले अधिकतर कारीगर स्व:नियोजित होते हैं और उनकी आय को कभी भी मजदूरी नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह आय प्रकृति में अनुषंगी या पूरक होती है और यह अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ (1) कारीगर की कुशलता (2) उसके उत्पादों की मात्रा और किस्म, (3) कार्य करने की अवधि (4) उपयोग में लाए गए औजारों और उपकरणों की किस्म और गुणवत्ता तथा (5) व्यवहृत प्रौद्योगिकी पर भी निर्भर करेगी। उदाहरण के तौर पर खादी के क्षेत्र में एक कताई कर्ता आठ घंटे के प्रति दिन में नये मॉडल के छ: तकुए वाले चर्खे पर 20 अंटी धागा बना सकता है और लगभग 6 रुपये से लेकर 12 तकुए वाले नये मॉडल के चर्खे पर काम करने वाला व्यक्ति लगभग 40 अंटी बनाकर 12/- रुपये प्रतिदिन कमा सकता है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1981-82 के रोजगार के राज्यवार आंकड़े

क्र० सं०	राज्य		रोजगार (लाख व्यक्तियों में) (खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग)
1	2		3
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	...	2.98
2.	असम	...	0.71
3.	बिहार	...	2.75
4.	गुजरात	...	1.15
5.	हरियाणा	...	0.62
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	...	0.39
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	...	0.32
8.	कर्नाटक	...	1.15
9.	केरल	...	1.62
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	...	0.97
11.	महाराष्ट्र	...	1.97
12.	मणिपुर	...	0.17
13.	मेघालय	...	0.03
14.	नागालैण्ड	...	0.01
15.	उड़ीसा	...	1.25
16.	पंजाब	...	0.92
17.	राजस्थान	...	1.91
18.	सिक्किम	...	*
19.	तमिलनाडु	...	5.66
20.	त्रिपुरा	...	0.09
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	...	6.41
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	...	1.23

1	2		3
	संघ शासित क्षेत्र		
1.	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	...	—
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	...	*
3.	चण्डीगढ़	...	*
4.	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	...	—
5.	दिल्ली	...	0.07
6.	गोआ, दमन तथा दीव	...	0.03
7.	मिजोरम	...	—
8.	पाण्डिचेरी	...	0.01
9.	विभागीय	...	—
	योग		32.42

*500 से कम

Allotment for Tribal Development

4836. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of allotment proposed to be spent in Tribal Areas for the development of tribals and other people living there, by his Ministry as special central assistance during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) how much has been spent and the balance to be spent, year-wise;

(c) whether States demanded for more assistance than the past; and

(d) the reaction of Government on the demands of States like Orissa who have scanty resources at their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 470 Crores has been allocated as Special Central Assistance for tribal development during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The break-up of the money released so far and to be released during the remaining period of the Plan is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year		Amount released/to be released
1980-81		Rs. 6968.81
1981-82		Rs. 8480.53
1982-83		Rs. 9500.00
1983-84	1.	Rs. 5217.50 (released)
	2.	Rs. 5782.50 (To be released)
1984-85		Rs. 11000.00 (to be released)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is not possible for the Centre

for the present to significantly enhance the amounts already allocated to the States.

Supply of levy cement to Gujarat Government

4837. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the levy cement requirement sent by Gujarat State for the year 1982 and the quantity actually supplied ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quantity supplied is much less than the requirement due to that a number of important projects have suffered;

(c) the requirement made by Gujarat State for the year 1983 and the quantity sanctioned; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State have requested to allot one lakh MT of cement as an additional quantity to meet the wide spread damage done due to severe cyclone, storm, rain and floods, if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a)to (c) The State Governments including the Government of Gujarat do not furnish their requirement of levy cement on a regular basis. However, the Government of Gujarat had intimated that their quarterly requirement of levy cement was of the order of 7 lakh tonnes. During the calendar year '82 and the first two quarters of 1983, the following quantities of levy cement have been allocated and despatched to the State of Gujarat :

Period	Allocation	(thousand tonnes) Despatches
Jan.—Dec. 82	1128.5	983.0
Jan.—March 83	265.0	250.6
April—June 83	256.4	255.0

As it has not yet been possible to meet the requirement of levy cement in full it is possible that some of the projects could have been adversely affected.

(d) Yes Sir. In response to request from the State Government of Gujarat an additional *adhoc* allocation of 40,000 tonnes of levy Cement has been made of which 20,000 were allocated during quarter III/83 (July-Sept 83) and the balance to be allocated in two instalments of 10,000 tonnes each in quarter IV/83 (Oct-Dec. 83) and quarter I/84 (January-March 84).

Details of agencies importing cement

4838. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of agencies importing cement since 1980, giving details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Import of cement till the end of February, 1982, was canalised only through the State Trading Corporation of India Limited. According to the policy for import of cement for the year 1982-83, besides STC one Public Sector Agency in each State Government/Union Territory Administration was to be nominated by the State Govt./Union Territory for importing

cement to meet the requirements of actual users. A list of such nominated Public Sector Agencies who had imported cement under the policy is given below :—

—The Kerala State Small Scale Industries Development & Employment Corpn. Limited.

—M/s. Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation Ltd.

—M/s. Mysore Sales International Limited, Bangalore.

—The West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation Limited.

—The Goa Handicrafts Rural & Small Scale Industries Development Corpn. Ltd., Panaji, Goa.

—The Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation Limited.

—The State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

—State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Delhi.

—The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation.

—The Rajasthan State Bridge and Construction Limited, Jaipur.

—The Maharashtra State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited.

—M/s. Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corpn. Ltd., Hyderabad.

—Punsup (The Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited).

—STC of Sikkim.

Under the Import & Export Policy for the year 1983-84, only State Trading Corporation of India Limited has been allowed to effect imports against the requirements of actual users.

Anomaly in the Pay Scale of Hindi and other Language Instructors in Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie

4839. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any difference in the pay scale of the Hindi Language Instructors and other Language Instructors working in the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie;

(b) if so, the details of the pay scale;

(c) whether there are any Language Instructors who are teaching more than one language other than the Hindi teachers;

(d) whether he is aware that the Language Instructors are attending more than twenty classes in a week while the Hindi Instructors are attending only five classes in a week ;

(e) whether Language Instructors are not getting any promotion while the Hindi Instructors are easily getting promotion upto Professor ;

(f) whether Central Government have received a report regarding this, submitted by the then director; and

(g) if so, the action taken by the Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pay scale for the Hindi Instructor is Rs. 550-900 and that of the Language Instructor is Rs. 440-750.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are five Language Instructors teaching more than one Language.

(d) On an average Language Instructors take $11\frac{1}{2}$ classes and Hindi Instructors, take 6 classes per week, apart from translating material from Hindi to English and *vice-versa*.

(e) The Hindi Instructors can get promotion upto the post of Reader whereas Language Instructors do not have promotional avenues at present.

(f) and (g) The LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie has sent a proposal for revision of pay scales for the post of Language Instructors in the Academy which is under examination.

Take Over of Gandhi Museum and Gandhi Peace Foundation

4840. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REEDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that relies of the Father of the Nation are not properly maintained by the management of the Gandhi Museum where these are kept;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take over the Museum and Gandhi Peace Foundation; and

(c) If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Pursuant to the adoption by the Lok Sabha of a Resolution recommending the appointment of a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 to enquire into the acts and activities including publication and sources and misuse of funds of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and certain other organisations Government have appointed a one-man Commission of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Justice P.D. Kudal. The Commission has among other things received complaints about the management of the museum. The Commission is yet to complete its work.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, take over of the institutions does not arise at present.

Booking of Maruti Vehicles

4841. Shri H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have details of the number of Maruti vehicles booked so far and advances received;

(b) whether Government have drawn up plans for delivery of vehicles to those registered; and

(c) if so, full details of the time schedule and procedure for this allocation/release ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd. has so far registered 1,33,490 bookings and received Rs. 132.72 crores as advances.

(b) and (c) Maruti Udyog Ltd. has planned to commence delivery of vehicles in the deginning of 1984 through authorised dealers in accordance with the computerised priority lists.

Deaths in Police Custody

4842. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons died in various police custodies different States :

(b) whether inquiries into these deaths were conducted;

(c) if so, what punishment is given to those found guilty; and

(d) whether any Central guidelines have been given to the State Governments to prevent torture on persons under police custodies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Complaints against police and other criminal matters are primarily within the purview of the State Governments. Central Government does not receive any reports of such deaths in police custody unless these are called in specific cases. The specific complaints from accused in criminal cases against the police are looked into by the Courts and the State Government appropriately.

(d) The Government of India have issued guidelines to the State Governments from time to time to ensure that the police forces behave always in a humane manner and that alleged cases of police excesses should be taken notice of seriously and dealt with firmly wherever they occur.

Guest Houses Functioning with Valid Licence

4843. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of guest houses functioning in Delhi;

(b) how many of these guest houses have been functioning with valid licences;

(c) whether complaints have been received about unauthorisedly run guest houses from time to time; and

(d) if so, action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) As per records of Delhi Police, 331 Guest Houses are functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) 206 Guest Houses have valid licences issued by the Licencing Branch of Delhi Police.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Whenever complaints are received against the unauthorised Guest Houses, the same are looked into and prosecution launched under Section 28/112, Delhi Police Act.

Entertainment Places Where Cabaret Shows are Performed in Delhi

4844. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of entertainment places in Delhi where cabaret shows are performed;

(b) whether all of these entertainment places hold valid licences and if so, their particulars;

(c) if so, the Policy of Government about unauthorisedly run entertainment places where cabaret dances are performed;

(d) whether it is a fact that certain such places are owned or run by Delhi Police officials;

(e) whether complaints have also been received about these entertainment places which are run authorisedly; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and effective measures proposed to be taken to curb this menance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to the information

available with the Delhi Police, there are 11 Hotels/restaurants in Delhi staging floor shows.

(b) Of the 5 Hotels/restaurants holding valid licences, permission for holding floor shows by 3 of them was withdrawn. However, they have obtained stay order from the Delhi High Court. The remaining 6 restaurants, which have not been given permission for holding floor shows, conduct the shows on the basis of the stay orders obtained from the Delhi High Court.

(c) It is necessary to seek permission of the Delhi Police before any restaurant/Hotel starts staging floor shows. Those who stage floor shows without permission are prosecuted.

(d) There is no information to this effect.

(e) No Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Cases of Poaching in Doon Valley

4845. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether between October, 1982 and February, 1983 there were several cases of poaching by army men in the Doon Valley, which have been brought to the notice of Deputy Minister of Environment; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and the action taken to prevent the needless destruction of environment in the Doon Valley ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Only one case of poaching by an official of the Armed Forces in the Doon Valley has been reported during this period.

(b) Captain R.S. Dhillon of the Ordinance Factory, Raipur, Dehra Dun was apprehended on 21.11.82 in Chamasari Forest Block on Yamuna Forest Division while trying to shoot a Goral. The case was decided departmentally by the wildlife authorities of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. A sum of Rs. 4,500/- was realised as compensation. The case has also been reported to the Defence Ministry for appropriate action.

The following steps have been taken to safeguard the environment in the Doon Valley;

(i) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, prohibits the diversion of forest land for non-forestry use without the approval of Central Government thus also providing protection to the habitat of wildlife.

(ii) Environmental impact assessment of all industrial projects likely to come up in the area is mandatory so that necessary safeguards can be build into the projects from the very beginning.

(iii) The draft Dehra Dun Master Plan is being reviewed to incorporate environmental aspects.

(iv) It is also proposed that even the existing industrial units should take necessary pollution abatement measures.

(v) A task force of ex-servicemen has been deployed to undertake afforestation and soil conservation works in about 5,400 hectares of the watershed. It is also proposed to increased this manpower to cover more area.

"Doon Valley Eco System"

4846. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the project conducted on the Doon Valley Eco-system; and

(b) the steps being taken to restore basmati rice cultivation which has declined by 50 per cent during the past 30 years due to large scale quarrying ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) The Doon Valley Eco-system study sponsored by the Department of Environment deals with natural resource utilisation including forests, agriculture, land and water, minerals and industries. The study also covers settlements' planning in Doon Valley. The likely environmental impact of the present resource use has also been studied.

(b) The decline in production of basmati rice is due to limited water supply which has been adversely affected by quarring operations. Use of chemicals fertilisers does not help to improve productivity because the long basmati stalks collapse with inputs of chemical fertiliser. Steps are being taken to control quarring operations.

Integrated Tribal Development Projects

4847. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of Integrated Tribal Development Projects, State-wise, functioning in the country at present;

(b) the details regarding the supervisory authority and whether these Projects are controlled by suitable officers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No LT 6976/83].

(b) and (c) The projects are headed by a Project Administrator or Project Officer. Project level committees generally under the chairmanship of District Collector with representatives drawn from various fields exist. At the State level Cabinet sub-committees or appropriate official committees exist. The pattern differs from State to State. The projects are controlled by suitable officers.

Cement Production During 1983-84

4848. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the target of cement production anticipated during the year 1983-84 and whether on account of power cuts, the production will be affected; and

(b) whether the production of cement achieved in the country is considered just sufficient to meet the domestic requirements and if not, whether there is any proposal of import of cement giving details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The production of cement during the year 1983-84 is expected to be of the order of 27 to 28 million tonnes provided power is adequately available. It is too early at this stage to assess the likely impact of power cuts on cement production during the year.

(b) Since the production of cement in the country is not sufficient to meet the domestic requirement, import of cement is being continued to be allowed. Under the policy of Import & Export, 1983-84, import of cement is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

Gap Between Production Capacity and Actual Production of Public Sector Steel Plants

4849. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the gap between the capacity of production of public sector steel plants and actual production during the last three years, with plant-wise particulars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : The production of ingot steel and saleable steel in the public sector steel plants as compared to the rated capacity for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below :—

('000 tonnes)

Plant Product	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	Capacity	Actual	Short fall	Capacity	Actual	Short fall	Capacity	Actual	Short fall
INGOT STEEL									
BSP	2500	2041	459	2500	2815.0	385	2500	2130.0	370.0
DSP	1600	741	859	1600	930.0	670	1600	952.1	647.9
RSP	1800	1165	635	1800	1203.4	596.6	1800	1144.3	655.7
BSL	2500	923	1577	2500	1792.4	707.6	2500	1828.8	671.2
IISCO	1000	609	391	1000	600.4	399.6	1000	623.8	376.2
SAIL TOTAL	9400	5479	3921	9400	6641.2	2758.8	9400	6679.0	2721.0
SALEABLE STEEL									
BSP	1965	1818	147	1965	1819.0	146.0	1965	1838.2	126.8
DSP	1239	598	641	1239	782.0	457.0	1239	812.1	426.9
RSP	1225	985	240	1225	1090.7	134.3	1225	991.5	233.5
BSL	1971	844	1127	141971	71.6	499.4	1971	1529.0	442.0
IISCO	800	523	277	800	487.9	312.1	800	500.2	299.8
SAIL TOTAL	7200	4768	2432	7200	5651.2	1548.8	7200	5671.0	1529.0

Memorandum Sent by Dharma Raksha Samiti to Prime Minister

4850. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have received a letter, memorandum or representations during 1 January, 1983 to 15 July, 1983 from Convenor, Dharma Raksha Samiti, Ulhasnagar, Amardham, O. T. Ulhasnagar-421002 regarding "objections to the proposed All India Sikh Gurudwara Act.

(b) whether "All India Udasin Parishad" and Punjab Udasin Mahan Mandal (Registered) as well as many heads of religious institutions and member of the public have also registered their objection and recorded protest to the proposed Act ;

(c) if so, datails of their objections;

(d) action taken on their representation and details of replies given to them;

(e) whether representatives of the above organisations have also met the Prime Minister and Home Minister in the matter ; and

(f) if so, details of their talks and assurances given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main objections to the proposed All India Gurdwaras Bill are that it would be communal and sectarian in character and would adversely affect the Mandirs, Dharamshalas, Gurdwaras, etc. of Sindhis, Udasins, Nirmalas. Seva Panthis and various other sects of Sadhus who are not Sikhs that the wide definition of 'Sikh' and 'Gurdwara' in the proposed Bill would include of Udasins, Seva Panthis, Nirmalas, etc., that the religious places of Sindhis also get covered, that the proposed Bill will interfere in the freedom of religions of Sindhis, Udasins, Nirmalas etc., that the motive of the proposed Bill was to centralise the Sikh politics, that Sikhs in States other than Punjab have not asked for such a Bill, etc.

(d) to (f) The representatives of some organisations have met the Prime Minister and Home Minister. No specific assurances have been given to them. Government have taken note of the objections raised by these organisations.

On-Going Irrigation Power and Railway Projects in North Eastern Regions

4851. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the details of on-going irrigation, power, communication and railway projects in north-eastern region, the present stage of each project together with reasons for delay in its completion; and

(b) funds provided for these projects and whether there is any proposal to take some special measures to complete these projects on a priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT. 6977/83].

(b) The funds provided have been indicated in the statement. Progress of execution of the projects is reviewed from time to time and steps are being taken for their expenditious completion.

Copper, Lead and Zinc Deposits in West Bengal

4852. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a considerable amount of Copper, Zinc and Load have been found

in the Garubathan area in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, what steps have since been taken for mining the deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) A reserve of 3.25 million tonnes of Lead-Zinc ore with 3.80 per cent Lead and 3.83 per cent of Zinc with minor amount of copper has been estimated in Garubathan area in Darjeeling district of West Bengal by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) Mineral Exploration Limited is carrying out detailed exploration in some selected blocks in Garubathan. Hindustan Zinc Limited has applied for a mining lease in the area.

Development of Dolomite Mining Project in West Bengal

4853. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has been given the right to solely develop the dolomite mining project at Hatipota, in the Kalchini area of the Jyanti Hills in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Consultations with Experts in the Formulation of Seventh Plan

4854. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission have decided to seek advice from the outside experts in matters relating to the formulation of the strategy of the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a decision ; and

(c) how many experts/group of experts have since been consulted with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The panel of economists recently appointed to advise the Commission will be consulted in the process of formulation of the Seventh Plan.

(b) and (c) Only preliminary discussions have begun in the Planning Commission in regard to the formulation of the Seventh Plan.

छठी योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन

4855. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री मोती भाई० आर० चौधरी :

क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में अगस्त के पहले सप्ताह में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस मूल्यांकन के अनुसार अनेक सेवाओं में लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के अवसर नहीं के समान हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): (क) से (ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना

का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन पूरा कर लिया गया है और इसे सभा पटल पर 19.8.1983 को रख दिया गया है। इसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Original Relics of Father of Nation Stolen From Gandhi Museum

4856. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the original relics, including original spectacles of the Father of the Nation have been stolen and fake relics have been kept in lieu thereof procured from the junk Market of Jama Masjid by Gandhi Museum authorities ; and

(b) in view of the serious mismanagement in the museum, what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The only case reported to the Delhi Police about the theft of Mahatma Gandhi's relics was in December, 1960. It was alleged that one of the spectacles of Mahatma Gandhi had been stolen. The case was filed as untraced in September, 1961. The various activities of the Gandhi Museum and the missing of relics are being inquired into by the Kudal Commission.

Setting up of Small Scale Cottage Industries in Bihar

4857. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide a network of cottage, small and ancillary industries in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Government have not established these industries on a large scale in Bihar and particularly the tribal areas have been neglected; and

(c) whether Government would like to appoint any committee to make an assessment and provide guidelines in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) It is the policy of the Government to develop small scale, cottage and ancillary industries throughout the country particularly in rural and backward areas. All the districts in Bihar have been covered under the District Industries Centres Programme. The Progress Reports in respect of 27 District Industries Centres indicate that 17780 new industrial units comprising of 14749 artisan based units and 3031 small scale units were established resulting in generation of additional employment opportunities for 57132 persons during the year 1981-82. Due attention is being paid for the development of rural, tribal and backward areas and progress made in this regard is being monitored. There is a Standing Committee of Ancillary Development appointed by the S.S.I. Board to monitor the progress of ancillaries in the country.

Scheme to Reduce Poverty and Unemployment during Sixth Plan

4858. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the schemes which have been proposed to reduce the poverty and unemployment in the States during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the details regarding the funds provided to each State during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the considerations made keeping in view the basis of their population, poverty, unemployment and lack of resources; and

(c) the details regarding these schemes being implemented at present in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Important schemes which have a direct bearing on the reduction of rural poverty and unemployment and are being implemented in the Sixth Plan are :

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme including its training components under TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for self-employment); and

(ii) National Rural Employment Programme.

(b) and (c) The Statewise details of the two programmes during the Sixth Plan are given in the 'Staments I to V laid on the Table of the House. The basis of allocation of funds in respect of IRDP has been Rs. 5 lakhs per block in the first year Rs. 6 lakhs per block in the second year and Rs. 8 lakhs per block in each of the remaining 3 years of the Plan which is being shared on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. In the case of U.T., the entire expenditure is borne by the Centre. The basis of the allocation of funds to States under NREP has been as under :-

(a) 75% weightage to the number of agriculture labourers and marginal farmers in each State/U.T.

(b) 25% weightage to the incidence of poverty in each State/U.T. Where district-wise data on incidence of poverty is not available, 25% weightage is given to the number of persons belonging to the SC/STs in the district.

Special Central Assistance for the Tribals

4859. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of allotment proposed to be spent in Tribal areas during Sixth Plan period by his Ministry and other Ministries as Special Central Assistance for the development of tribal and other people living in that area ;

(b) what is the progress of development;

(c) the amount spent year-wise on different schemes up-to-date ; and

(d) the amount yet to be spent during the rest of the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) For the Sixth Plan period, the allocation for the Special Central Assistance from the Ministry of Home Affairs is Rs. 470 crores. The other Central Ministries do not release Special Central Assistance for tribal development to the States.

(b) The progress of development is being reviewed with the State Covernments at the time of Tribal sub-Plans discussions. The progress in some selected sectors in some States and the details about the number of families economically assisted is given in the statement attached.

(c) Schemewise expenditure figures are not maintained in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) For the current financial year, the allocation of Special Central Assistance is Rs. 110 crores, and it is expected that the same level will be maintained during the last year of the Sixth Plan.

Statement

Selected Physical Achievements—Tribal Development

Sl. No.	State/ Programmes	Physical Achievements during 1974-79	Physical Achievements during 1980-81 to 1982-83
1	2	3	4
I.	Area under Minor Irrigation (in Hectares)		
	1. Andhra Pradesh	60768(C)	1339
	2. Bihar	45000	82133
	3. Gujarat	—	33370(C)
	4. Himachal Pradesh	NA	3583(C)
	5. Maharashtra	333000*(C)	7500
	6. Orissa	103400*	NA
II.	Area under Soil Conservation (in Hectares)		
	1. Andhra Pradesh	6804*	9447
	2. Bihar	62940	47818
	3. Gujarat	—	21380(C)
	4. Himachal Pradesh	—	714(C)
	5. Orissa	32970	6876
	6. Rajasthan	3315	NA
III.	Area Under Horticulture (in Hectares)		
	1. Andhra Pradesh	12082	15038
	2. Bihar	50000*	NA

*To be reconciled

(C) Cumulative

1	2	3	4
	3. Himachal Pradesh	—	17196(C)
	4. Maharashtra	NA	200
	5. Orissa	14000	5279
	6. Rajasthan	930	879
IV.	Village provided with Water Supply (Nos.)		
	1. Andhra Pradesh	340	294
	2. Bihar	N.A.	550
	3. Gujarat	300	N.A.
	4. Himachal Pradesh	—	425(C)
	5. Orissa	5792	N.A.
	6. Rajasthan	278	1195
V.	Villages Electrified (Nos.)		
	1. Andhra Pradesh	926	450
	2. Bihar	N.A.	1365
	3. Gujarat	95	333
	4. Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	216
	5. Maharashtra	N.A.	780
	6. Orissa	1119	1478
	7. Rajasthan	652	402
VI.	Alienated Land Restored (In Hectares)		
	1. Andhra Pradesh	—	23771(C)
	2. Bihar	—	13208(C)
	3. Gujarat	7085	N.A.

*To be reconciled

(C) Cumulative

1	2	3	4
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1200	N.A,
5.	Maharashtra	7920	N.A.
6.	Orissa	—	35627(C)
VII.	Forest Plantation (in Hectares)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	11898
2.	Manipur	N.A.	12355
3.	Orissa	N.A.	14391
4.	Rajasthan	N,A.	8563
5.	Tripura	N.A.	5735
6.	West Bengal	N.A.	141237

Statement Showing the Number of Scheduled Tribe Families Economically Assisted to cross the Poverty-Line

	State/U.T.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Upto June 1983
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9227	13092	56214	2358
2.	Assam	16519	48605	54619	12487
3.	Bihar	NA	NA	109557	3735
4.	Gujarat	74784	76580	89048	6492
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4046	4737	16423	754
6.	Karnataka	3392	3397	5596	406
7.	Kerala	2545	3545	4969	490
8.	Madhya Pradesh	@	240747@	94510	8435
9.	Maharashtra	NA	340000	495404	4809
10.	Manipur	NA	NA	7143	1684
11.	Orissa	57285	83700	92942	8376
12.	Rajasthan	11000	12662	53588	NA

@ The figures are for 1980-81 and 1981-82

1	2	3	4	5
13. Sikkim	NA	1060	2561	269
14. Tamil Nadu	3000	3050	5621	NA
15. Tripura	NA	NA	92351	NA
16. Uttar Pradesh	500	650	4129*	42
17. West Bengal	NA	41447	85389*	NA
18. Andman & Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	6087	46
19. Goa, Daman & Diu	150	272	931	154
Total	1,82,448	8,72,544	12,77,082	50,537

* Figures are provisional

Promotion of Released Emergency Commissioned Officers in ITB Police

4860. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether released Emergency Commissioned, Officers, appointed as Company Commanders in 1967 in I.T.B. Police were given erroneous seniority, contrary to notification of 4th October, 1967 :

(b) whether they were promoted upto rank of Commandant on basis of erroneous seniority ;

(c) whether, when challenged by affected officers, erroneous seniority lists were withdrawn twice by the Department ;

(d) whether Department of Personnel commented adversely on giving seniority to ECOs ;

(e) whether eligible direct and deputationist Company Commanders were not considered, when ECOs were promoted as Assistant Commandant in 1972 and Commandant in 1975 ;

(f) whether Delhi High Court has pronounced that benefit of army service cannot be given to ECOs and Supreme Court directed to implement this decision, pending hearing of leave petition ; and

(g) if so, whether responsibility for lapse has been fixed and remedial measures taken to restore seniority to sufferers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (g) According to general orders on the subject issued in 1966 and 1967, a percentage of permanent vacancies in Class I and Class II services/posts to be filled by direct recruitment in any year were to be reserved for appointment of released Emergency Commissioned Officers (ECOs) and Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) of the armed forces. Again officers so appointed against the reserved vacancies were entitled to get the benefit of their Commissioned Service for the purpose of seniority. In ITBP 30 ECOs were appointed as Company Commander against temporary vacancies during Sep-

tember-October, 1967. The reservation orders did not strictly apply to this recruitment (which was against temporary vacancies) and consequently those ECOs were not entitled to get the benefit of Emergency Commissioned Service for the purpose of seniority. However, they had been given the following commitment at the time of their appointment :—

"for the purpose of fixation of pay and seniority you shall be treated as belonging to the year in which you would have been appointed on attaining the minimum age of entry into the service/post concerned or on the date of your joining military service, whichever is later."

The above mentioned ex-ECOs were given benefit of their Emergency Commissioned Service for the purpose of their seniority in terms of this commitment. This was however objected to by other officers of the ITBP whose seniority had been affected as a result of the above decision. The matter has remained under consideration since then. A final decision could not be taken as a writ petition was pending in the Delhi High Court as regards *inter-se* seniority of direct recruits *vis-a-vis* ECOs appointed in the Central Reserve Police force. The Delhi High Court gave their judgement in 1978. In the course of the judgement the Court observed, "when a fresh entrant joins new service, ordinarily he does not carry the benefit of past service in the absence of any rules to the contrary or a special contract in that behalf." Since the condition of service of the 1967 entrants expressly provided that their past services as Commissioned Officer will be counted for the purpose of pay fixation and seniority, they will be entitled to their such services being counted for the above purpose. The matter is again subjudice in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has given an interim direction that "promotion, if any shall be made in conofrmity with the judgement of the High Court and promotion will be subject to final result of this appeal."

ITBP has been raised under CRPF Act and is governed by the CRPF Rules. In this context the question of applicability of the judgement of the Delhi High Court to ITBP is being considered. Meanwhile, the seniority list already drawn up in ITBP is being treated as provisional and promotions to higher posts are being made from this provisional seniority list on *ad hoc* basis only. These promotions are subject to review as and when the final seniority list is drawn up.

Performance of district industries centres

4861. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Goverhment have periodically assessed the functioning, performance and effectiveness of the district industries centres ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to improve and modify the scheme in the light of the experience gained during the course of past few years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Industry had undertaken during 1980-81 an intensive review of the district Industries Centres and for this purpose 5 districts were chosen, namely, Anantnag (J&K, Sundergarh Orissa), Ramanathapuram (Tamil Nadu), Alwar (Rajasthan) and Sundernagar (Gujarat). These districts were visited by high level teams consisting of representatives of Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Rural Development, Reserve Bank of India and State Level representatives. As a result of the review, the DIC's are being restructured to provide for 3 Project Managers. State Governments have been ad-

vised to provide for greater delegation of powers and ensure better coordination of District Industries Centres Programmes with those of other agencies. Regular system of monitoring and evaluation has been evolved. The Central Coordination Committee meets periodically to review the programme at the national level. Considering their importance, DIC's have been chosen to implement the new self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth.

Inadequate Equipments with Planning Commission to Process Data Collection

4862. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has not been able to collect data and information adequate enough to plan future programmes ;

(b) whether it relies on the data collected some twenty five years back ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) steps taken to equip the department with modern technology and equipment to process the data collection and to up date its records ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The data needs of the Planning Commission are wide, varied and ever growing. While improvement is always possible the Commission has a satisfactory system of data collection.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Data are being collected continuously for planning purposes.

(d) The Planning Commission has installed a third generation computer system for processing of data. Steps have also been initiated to instal a terminal of the computer system of the Nation Informatics Centre of the Electronics Commission, which is expected to further improve data collection and processing.

'Developments in the Space Technology

4863. SHRI GEORGE FERNADES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the latest development in Space technology which have been acquried by Government ;

(b) in which fields these have been applied ; and

(c) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) As part of the continuing efforts for the acquisition of space technology, technologies relating to launch vehicles, satellites including the payloads and the utilisation of space technologies for various developmental purposes, in particular, communications, meteorology and remote sensing have been acquired but mainly through our own efforts. It is not our policy to acquire technology in these areas by purchase from abroad. The only exception has been the acquisition some time ago of technology relating to a liquid propellant based engine under special arrangements with the French company. Sociсty Europeene de Propulsion (SEP). India has good co-operative relations with both the developed and developing countries in various areas relating to space technology and its applications.

(b) Space technology is being applied to those areas where satellite based systems have an inherent edge over conventional earth-bound systems. Particular attention has been paid to the use of space technology in areas of mass communication, remote sensing for assessment of natural resources and meteorology.

The liquid rocket engine technology acquired from France is being utilised for the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle currently under development.

(c) The results achieved in the equisition and application of space technology have been reported annually in the Annual Reports and Performance Budgets of the Department of Space, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

ईंधन रहित परिवहन का विकास

4865. **श्री डूमर लाल बैठा :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या परिवहन की किसी ऐसी पद्धति का विकास कर लिया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है जिसमें बिजली, पेट्रोलियम मिट्टी के तेल आदि जैसे खर्चों के ईंधन की खपत की जरूरत न पड़े और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या हवा, पानी और मानवीय ऊर्जा पर आधारित साइकिल जैसी परिवहन सम्बन्धी पद्धति के बारे में कोई अनुसंधान चल रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या साइकिल की क्षमता में और सुधार करने के लिए कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिक और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) अतीत में कच्चे कोयले से उत्पन्न गैस से चलने वाले परिवहन यूनिटों का विकास किया गया है और यदि मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल जैसे उपलब्ध ईंधनों की कमी हो जाती है तो इन्हें परिचालित किया जा सकता है। मोटर गाड़ियों में अल्कोहल के उपयोग का भी प्रदर्शन किया गया है। बहरहाल शीरे और स्टार्च से अल्कोहल को मूल्यवान रसायनों के उत्पादन के लिए भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। सूक्ष्म जीवाणु और एन्जाइमीय प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से गन्ने की खोई और स्ट्रा जैसी सेल्यूलोसी सामग्रियों से बहुत अधिक मात्रा में अल्कोहल की सम्भावनाएं हैं। इन्हें व्यापारिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य बनाने से पूर्व और अधिक विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है। सौर ऊर्जा पर आधारित प्रकाश वोल्टीयों को भी हल्की गाड़ियों के लिये इस्तेमाल में लाया जा सकता है। बहरहाल ये अब भी अपेक्षाकृत महंगे हैं लेकिन यदि इनकी पूंजीगत लागत कम हो जाये और धातु के बने पुर्जों के स्थान पर गाड़ियों के निर्माण में तन्तु प्रबलित प्लास्टिकों जैसी नई हल्के वजन की सामग्रियों को उपयोग में लाया जाये तो यह उपयोगी बन सकते हैं।

(ख) साइकिलों के डिजाइन में संशोधनों का क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, जोरहाट में अध्ययन किया गया है। उन्होंने बहुगति पर चलने वाले हबों का विकास किया है और इन्हें निर्माण के लिए नेशनल रिसर्च डिवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया द्वारा निर्मुक्त किया गया है। इनके शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) पशुओं द्वारा खींची जाने वाली गाड़ियों के डिजाइन में भी पहियों में बाल बेयरिंगों के इस्तेमाल से और रबड़ के टायरों के उपयोग से सुधार किये गये हैं। भार में कमी और अधिक अच्छे सन्तुलन के माध्यम से और सुधार भी किये गये हैं और

बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग के लिये उनकी आर्थिकी का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

कागज-उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भरता

4866. **श्री डूमर लाल बैठा** : क्या **उद्योग** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कागज की किस्मों की कुल खपत क्या है तथा देश में कागज का कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है और उपभोक्ताओं की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में इसका वितरण कैसे किया जाता है ;

(ख) कागज-उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं तथा इस लक्ष्य की कहां तक पूर्ति हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कागज पर आधारित उद्योगों को कागज की सप्लाई के मामले में भारी कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ रही हैं और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) 1982 में कागज और गत्ते का कुल उत्पादन 12·36 लाख मी० टन हुआ था। खपत भी लगभग इतनी ही हुई थी। उपभोक्ताओं के बीच कागज का वितरण उत्पादों द्वारा सामान्य वाणिज्यिक तरीकों से किया जाता है।

(ख) योजना आयोग अनुसार वर्ष 1984-85 तक कागज और गत्ते की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता की आवश्यकता का अनुमान 2[illegible]·5 लाख मी०टन लगाया गया है इसमें से 1·1·83 तक 19·15 लाख मी० टन की क्षमता पहले ही अधिष्ठापित की जा चुकी है और आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता भी 1984-85 तक अधिष्ठापित हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) कागज उद्योग में मांग और पूर्ति सम्बन्धी स्थिति काफी सन्तुलित है, और कागज आपूर्ति के विषय में इस समय कोई गम्भीर कठिनाइयां विद्यमान नहीं हैं।

Processing of Applications for Foreign Collaboration

4867. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial licensing system has been streamlined in recent years with a prescribed time limit for each case ;

(b) if so, whether this procedure has greatly helped in securing speedy disposal of applications ;

(c) whether similar time schedule is not prescribed for examination and approval of documents containing terms and conditions of agreement for foreign collaboration ;

(d) whether Government have made any study as to how much time is taken by the concerned authorities before conveying their approval to foreign collaboration terms ;

(e) whether the existing delays in conveying acceptance of foreign collaboration agreements create a very unfavourable impression abroad ; and

(f) whether Government would undertake a detailed study of foreign collaboration agreements approved in 1982 to locate the reasons of delay by an agency under the control of Department of Administrative Reforms and submit its finding to this House ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f) Non administration of the agreements in accordance with the terms approved, is one Major reason for delay in taking foreign collaboration agreements on record. However, the procedure in this regard has been streamlined recently with a view to quicken the process and a time-schedule of three months has been prescribed for taking these agreements on record. The Secretariat for Industrial Approval is to monitor the progress in the matter.

Demand and Production of Paper

4868. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paper mills in the country and the production capacity per year of these mills; and

(b) the demand of paper per annum?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) As on 1.1.1983 there were 177 units in the organised sector manufacturing paper & paper board, with a total installed capacity of 19.15 lakh tonnes.

(b) According to the estimates of the Planning Commission, the demand for paper & paper board during the current year may be placed at about 14 lakh tonnes.

Shortage of Resources for Social Welfare Schemes

4869. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the various welfare schemes have suffered due to shortage of resources;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether any reassessment had recently been made seeking cooperation in regard to resources mobilisation by Central and State Governments and whether the resources are falling short of the requirements and if so, to what extent and on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The allocation for the social welfare sector both at the centre and the states have been stepped up keeping in view the availability of resources and the overall requirements of the sector.

(c) A reassessment made recently placed the total resources of the Central and state Governments for the first four years of the Sixth Plan at Rs. 79,880 crores, representing 83% of the five-year total of 97,500 crores envisaged in the Plan. Since then, the Central Plan outlay for the current year has been raised by Rs. 800 crores. On the whole, the aggregate resources over the Plan period in money terms are expected to exceed the original estimate of Rs. 97,500 crores. However, due to the price rise, the total resources in real terms are likely to show some shortfall as compared to the original Plan estimate. Every efforts is being made to raise additional resources for the Plan in order to minimise the shortfall.

Voluntary Retirement of Public Servants for UN/FAO Assignments

4870. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many instances of All India Services officers and other Central Government employees opting for their voluntary retirement from service in order to join the assignments with the UN/FAO had/have come before Government during the period January, 1980 to July/August, 1983 and decisions of Government thereon;

(b) whether such instances are termed as typical brain phenomenon ; if so, the steps proposed to arrest the growth thereof ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of such requests that are currently pending for orders with Government and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in Kidnapping of Children in and around capital

4871. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidences of kidnapping of children are increasing in and around the Capital ;

(b) if so, the number of such children kidnapped during last two years and traced by the Police ; and

(c) the number of persons arrested and prosecuted as well as the number of children still missing and since when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) No Sir, As against 501 cases of kidnapping of children during 1981, there have been only 433 such cases reported to the Delhi Police during 1982.

The requisite figures are mentioned below :

Year	Children kidnapped	Children traced
1981	501	470
1982	433	394

(c) The requisite figures are indicated below :-

Year	Persons arrested	Persons challaned	No. of children still missing
1981	361	277	31 From various dates in 1981
1982	272	206	39 From various dates in 1982.

देव नागरी टाइपराइटरों के की बोर्ड में परिवर्तन

4872. **श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवनागरी टाइपराइटरों के वर्तमान की बोर्ड में परिवर्तन करने की दृष्टि से, एक विशेषज्ञ ने 1979 में राजभाषा विभाग को सुझाव दिया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रोटोटाइप तैयार किया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञ को क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ;

(घ) क्या संशोधित माडल तैयार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) तथा (ख) वर्ष 1979 में राज्य सभा के एक संसदीय रिपोर्टर ने हिन्दी (देवनागरी) टाइपराइटर के नवीनतम कुंजीपटल में कुछ अक्षरों और चिन्हों को जोड़ने तथा कुछ चिन्हों और मात्राओं को दूसरी कुंजियों पर लाने का सुझाव दिया। उनका प्रस्ताव था कि प्रोटोटाइप बनाने के लिए उन्हें दो हिन्दी टाइपराइटर उपलब्ध कराए जायें जिसको घटा कर उन्हें एक कर दिया है।

(ग) संसदीय रिपोर्टर को टाइपराइटर उधार देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिये उनसे कहा गया है कि वे नियमों के अधीन अपेक्षित करारों पर हस्ताक्षर कर दें।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार को किसी संशोधित माडल के तैयार किये जाने के बारे में कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Ancillary Small Scale Units in and around Durgapur

4873. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Durgapur Plant and Alloy Steel Plant feed the ancillary small scale units in around Durgapur by placing orders with them ;

(b) whether any Minister of West Bengal Government has made public criticism that this is not done ;

(c) the ground on which such orders are placed outside the State ;

(d) whether this practice will be stopped immediately ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A news item which appeared in the Business Standard on 4-5-1983 reported that the Minister of Small Scale Industries, West Bengal had criticised the Public Sector Undertakings for not placing adequate orders for spare parts on the local small scale units. In the news paper report there is no mention that Durgapur Steel Plant or Alloy Steel Plant were specifically criticised by the Minister.

(c) to (e) Orders are regularly placed on local small scale industries by the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steel Plant. The Value of orders placed by

DSP was Rs. 115 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs. 130 lakhs in 1981-82 and Rs. 201 lakhs in 1982-83. Only where items are not available or where there is inadequate capacity, an orders for items placed elsewhere.

Study of the ways and means to save Ecology of the cities

4874. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has for the first time undertaken a systematic study of the ways and means to save the ecology of the city of calcutta ;

(b) if so, what particular aspect of the problems now facing the city will be studied ; and

(c) whether Government agree that a similar systematic study is absolutely necessary for the cities of Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad because these cities are fast turning/have turned into vast jungles of concrete and the atmosphere is really polluted by smoke and water polluted through city efluents and if so, when this study will be conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India initiated geo-environmental studies of Calcutta Metropolitan areas during 1982-83 and would continue these studies during 1983-84 season also. The proposed studies include terrain evaluation, and magnitude of transformation by natural processess and human interference, studies of aitee of waste disposal from the geological point of view and evaluation of the hydrogeological conditions, drainage and water logging problems.

(c) Geological Survey of India has no immediate plans to take up similar geo-environmental studies for Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. Problems of water and air pollution in respect of cities and other areas are taken care of by the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

For Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, and Ahmedabad, the State Governments have set up State Boards to ensure enforcement of the prevention of pollution of water. The Central Water Pollution and Control Board oversees the enforcement of the Act in Delhi through the Union Territory Administration.

Bombay city is covered under the Air Act, 1981, enacted hy the Government of Maharashtra, for prevention and control of air pollution. For the cities of Madras, Kanpur and Ahmedabad, the respective State Governments are yet to enact this Act

Funds for Rehabilitation of bounded labourers

4875. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been providing funds for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the various States ;

(b) if so, since when ;

(c) the details regarding the amount so far granted to the State of Orissa since 1979 ;

(d) the details regarding the amount actually utilised by that State for the rehabiliation of the bonded labourers ; yearwise, till date ; and

(e) whether additional grant in this regards has also been made by the State of Orissa and if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Until 1978-79, the released bonded labourers were being rehabilitated by the State Governments mainly under various ongoing programmes relating to area development and welfare of weaker sections. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Labour in 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50:50) basis for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

(c) and (d) The details of the Central grants released to the Government of Orissa for rehabilitation of bonded labourers from 1978-79 onwards and the amount utilised by the State Government is given below :

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount utilised (Rs. in lakhs
1978-79	5.11	5.11
1979-80	*1.00	—
1980-81	10.22	10.22
1981-82	90.62	90.62
1982-83	130.23	11.11

*Rs. 1.00 lakhs is reported to have been surrounded by the State Government.

(e) No, Sir.

Development of CRP/BSF in States during electronics

4877. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of CRP/BSF personnel deployed to J and K State during the 5th June election there as also the number deployed to other State during general elections to their Assemblies prior to 5th June elections in J and K State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : For general elections to the Assembly of J and K held on 5th June and for general elections to the Assemblies of States held in 1983 prior to 5th June, the following CRPF and BSF (inclusive of the force already available with the State Governments concer-

ned) were placed at their disposal :—

State	CRPF	BSF
J and K	88 coys.	25 coys.
Meghalaya	30 coys.	NIL
Assam	184 coys.	59 coys.
Andhra Pradesh	26 coys.	13 coys.
Karnataka	7 coys.	1 coy.
Tripura	54 coys.	10 coys.

Inquiry into criminal activities of a member of Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee

4878. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether under clause 10(f) of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971, a person taking alcoholic drinks cannot be chosen or co-opted as a member of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee and each cundidate is required to file a declaration for non-taking alcoholic drinks before his/her nomination papers are accepted for election ;

(b) whether it is a fact that an elected member from Subhash Nagar, Delhi constitutency was arrested by the Delhi police of the area twice on a criminal charge under heavy liquor influence and has become a home of contention between the inhabitants of the area ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to institute and enquiry and remove him from the membership of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee for fitting a false declaration and breach of clause 10(f) of the said Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Director, Gurdwara Elections, Delhi Administration has reported that section (10)(1)(f) of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act 1971 provides that a person shall not be qualified to be chosen or coopted as a member of the Committee if such person takes alcoholic drinks etc, But no declaration to this effect is required to be filed, However, at the time of registration as an elector, an eligible person is required to give the following declaration in application form (Form 2)prescribed under Rule 7 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Registration Elector) Rules, 1973 :

(1) I do not trim or shave my heard or keshes,

(2) I do not smoke ;

(3) I do not take alcoholic drinks;

(4) I am a Sikh as per definition of the word given in Section 2(n) of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Act, 1971.

(b) According to information available with the Delhi Police, on 12-12-1982 the elected member from Subhash Nagar was arrested under section 91/93/97 of the Delhi Police Act for creating nuisance in the locality under the influence of liquor. He was admonished by the Court of Metropolitan Megistrate. Tis Hazari, in this regard.

(c) The Administration had been advised to inquire into the matter and

take suitable action as provided in the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971.

Relatives denied permission to see Prisoners of Tihar Jail on ID

4879. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jail Superintendent and other officials of Tihar Jail, Delhi did not allow the relatives of the prisoners to see them on the auspicious festival of Id ;

(b) whether Government have taken any action in this regard and if, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration have reported that no interviews are allowed on Sundays and jail holidays, 'Id' being one of the jail holidays. It is in these circumstances that some relatives of the prisoners could not be allowed to see the convicts on the day of 'Id'.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर अत्याचार करने वाले पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

4880. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर अत्याचार करने अथवा उनके प्रति उदासीनता का रवैया अपनाने के लिये कुल कितने पुलिस अधिकारियों तथा अन्य अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई ;

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर किए गए अत्याचारों के बारे में दर्ज किए गए मामलों की राज्यवार, जिलावार और वर्षवार संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) पुलिस तथा अन्य आपराधिक मामलों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें मूलत: राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आती हैं जो संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची-II, राज्य सूची में प्रविष्टि संख्या 1 (लोक व्यवस्था) और 2 (पुलिस) के अनुसार संविधान के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । इसलिए पुलिस के खिलाफ विशिष्ट शिकायतों की न्यायालयों तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपर्युक्त रूप से जांच की जाती है । चूंकि कथित अत्याचारों के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से सूचनाएं प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कथित अत्याचारों के कोई अखिल भारतीय आंकड़े सन्कलित नहीं करती ।

Laboratory attendants working in the Office of Director (ARC)

4881. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether some of the Laboratory Attendants working in the Office of Director (Security) (A.R.C.) who possessed the qualification of Matriculation with Science as one of the subjects have been re-designated as Head Security Guards and subsequently given promotion to the posts of Assistant Field Officers and Deputy field Officers (Technical) ;

(b) whether this scheme of re-designating the Laboratory Attendants was not made applicable to the various categories of Laboratory Attendants working in the subordinate formation like FRU, Karnal (Haryana) ; and

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate to extend the same scheme in respect of Laboratory Attendants working in the subordinate formation so that there is no discrimination among the same category of staff ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir. No Laboratory Attendants working in the Office of Director (Security) A.R.C. were re-designated as Head Security Guards. However, some persons who had been working as Laboratory Attendants were appointed by direct recruitment to the posts of Head Security Guards (Technical) between 1971 and 1976 before the Recruitment Rules which prescribed higher qualifications for Head Security Guards than for Laboratory Attendants came into effect.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Uniform criteria for services for appointment to Higher Posts in Central Secretariat Services

4882. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article in 'The Daily' of 5 August, 1983 regarding "The IAS men Rule the Roost" ;

(b) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended uniform criteria for all services for appointment to higher posts in Central Secretariat and the Government had accepted the recommendation in principle ;

(c) if so, the reasons for deviating from this decision of Government and at what level were these decisions taken ;

(d) whether additional criterion for officers not belonging to IAS for empanelment as Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Secretaries has been introduced ; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission did not specifically recommend uniform criteria for all services for appointment to higher posts in the Central Secretariat.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Government has prescribed a uniform criterion of minimum length of service of 17 years in Group 'A' (Class I) for eligibility for empanelment for posts of Joint Secretary or equivalent at the Centre. However, in the case of the Central Services, pay scales/pay drawn are also taken into account for keeping the size of the panels within reasonable limits in relation to the number of vaccancies and to ensure that no officer gets an abnormal rise in pay on appointment to Secretariat posts resulting in discontentment amongst comparatively senior officers in his own cadre. No additional criterion has been prescribed for non-IAS officers for appointment to posts at the level of Additional Secretary/Secretary.

Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and Allied Organisations

4883. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 31st July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Gandhi Peace Foundation and its allied Organisations facing inquiry did not turn up before the Commission ;

(b) whether it has also been stated that documents required by the Kudal Commission are not supplied by them to the Commission ;

(c) what action Government propose to take in regard thereto ; and

(d) the progress made by the Kudal Commission in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is already before the Commission of Inquiry. Necessary action will be taken by the Commission.

(d) The Commission is seized of the matter.

Fire Arms for Minorities in Punjab

4884. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the minorities in Punjab are feeling insecure and they have requested Government to permit them to keep arms for their safety ;

(b) if so, whether any such request has been received by Government ; and

(c) if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Government of Punjab have informed that effective measures have been taken for protection of the people in the State. The applications received from individuals for grant of arms licence are considered on merits. A number of arms licences have been granted to individuals on grounds of self-defence.

Number of IPS Personnel in States

4885. SHRI MUZAFFAR HUSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of personnel in the Indian Police Service (IPS), State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : As on 1-1-1983 the sanctioned strength of the Indian Police Service was 2620. Details of IPS officers sanctioned for each cadre is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sanctioned strength of the Indian Police Service as on 1-1-1983

S. No.	Name of the Cadre		Total authorised strength
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	158
2.	Assam-Meghalaya	...	121
3.	Bihar	...	195
4.	Gujarat	...	135
5.	Haryana	...	80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	54
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	...	49
8.	Karnataka	...	110
9.	Kerala	...	93
10.	Madhya Pradesh	...	226
11.	Maharashtra	...	178
12.	Manipur-Tripura	...	72
13.	Orissa	..	111
14.	Punjab	...	110
15.	Rajasthan	...	122
16.	Sikkim	...	14
17.	Tamil Nadu	...	130
18.	Union Territories	...	93
19.	Uttar Pradesh	...	350
20.	West Bengal	...	219
		Total :	2620

Rate of Indusirial Growth

4886. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of growth envisaged in the industrial sector during each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the rate of growth actually achieved during the first three years and anticipated rate of growth during the remaining two years ;

(c) whether there has been any short fall in this regard ; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an average annual rate of growth of 8 per cent of industrial production during the 5 year period.

(b) Rates of growth in the index of industrial production during the first three years of the Sixth Plan period are given below :—

1980-81	4.0 per cent
1981-82	8.6 per cent
1982-83	3.8 per cent

To achieve the target growth rate envisaged in the Sixth Plan, a rate of growth of about 12 per cent per annum would be required during the remaining two years.

(c) and (d) The slow growth rate during 1982-83 may be attributed to factors such as power shortages, international market conditions, industrial relations, short-term supply-demand imbalances, etc.

नागदा में बिड़ला रेयन मिल के कारण प्रदूषण

4887. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :
श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि बिरला रेयन मिल के कारण नागदा शहर (मध्य प्रदेश) में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रदूषण हो गया है तथा चम्बल नदी में इन मिलों से निकलने वाले पारे की मात्रा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा तय किये गये मानक से भी लगभग 250 गुणा अधिक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि इसके कारण होने वाली गम्भीर बीमारियों को रोका जा सके ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मिल के कर्मचारियों को इस प्रदूषित क्षेत्र में मकान मुहैया नहीं किये गये हैं तथा प्रदूषण रोकने सम्बन्धी विभिन्न कानूनों का उल्लन्घन किया जा रहा है तथा इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप- मन्त्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जल प्रदूषण के निवारण एवं नियंत्रण के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन के अनुसार मैसर्स ग्वालियर रेयन सिल्क मैनुफैक्चरिंग (वीविंग) कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा अन्तिम बहिस्राव में कास्टिक सोडा से निस्सारण किया गया रसायन .0031 मि० ग्रा०/1 पाया गया था जोकि राज्य बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों से कम है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Non-Attending of Customers Complaints by T.V. Companies

4888. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the defective TV sets cost much to the customers as the companies do not care regarding their complaints ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that when the customer calls the private mechanics other than the companies by which the TV was manufactured charge much and the customers are compelled to pay accordingly ;

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the matter : and

(d) if so, whether Government would direct the TV Companies concerned to take some active steps in this regard and extend some facilities to the customers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) At the time of purchase, TV sets are covered under "warranty" given by the manufacturer. Within this warranty period, the manufacturer is to repair and maintain the T.V. set, without any charge. To attend to post warranty problems, manufacturers are offering customers service contracts on annual payment basis, if the latter so desires, he could enter into such contract or go elsewhere to the private repair shop.

(b) No such complaints have been received.

(c) and (d) Do not arise. However, as part of the Industrial & Licensing Policy for manufacture of Colour T.V. (CTV) Receivers announced by Government on February 25, 1983, consumer interest is being protected through organised standardisation and quality approval measures. Further, Black & White T.V. industry has been developed on a broad base with many manufacturers competing, with the result customer interest is generally safeguarded, even though isolated interests of bad service may occur.

Guidelines for Central Factories to give preference to Ex-servicemen for undertaking Transportation work

4889. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued to the various cement factories in the country to give preference to local and unemployed youth/ex-servicemen for recruitment as also for undertaking transportation work, in case they have formed cooperative societies/associations for this purpose ;

(b) if so, whether any representation from the transport association formed by the Ex-servicemen of Bilaspur district, Himachal Pradesh has been received by Government to the effect that A.C.C. Factory at Bilaspur has not honoured any agreement in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) While no general guidelines in this regard have been issued by the Ministry of Industry to various cement factories in the country, guidelines exist in Cement Corporation of India for giving preference to local persons/Ex-servicemen in the matter of recruitment. Preference is also generally given by Cement Corporation of India to cooperative societies formed by local people/Ex-service personnel in the Matter of transportation work.

(b) and (c) A copy of representation dated 13-7-1983 from Himachal Pradesh Ex-servicemen Transport Union, Bilaspur, alleging that ACC has not honoured an understanding given to them earlier regarding the allotment of work of transportation of coal and gypsum etc. has been received in this Ministry. As the issue relates to a purely business transaction of a company in the private sector, Government do not consider it appropriate to intervene in the matter.

Assent to Tamil Nadu State Entry Tax Bill

4891. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have recently passed the Tamil Nadu Entry Tax Bill and sent it to President for his assent; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFEAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Bill is under consideration of the Government.

Demand of Money for Repair of T.V. by Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. Staff

4892. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. staff which go to repair the television sets which are out of guarantee period do not give the receipts for the money charged by them for repairing the sets nor are the receipts sent to the persons concerned by post;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof and how many complaints were attended to during the last six months; how much money was charged and whether receipts were issued in each case; and

(c) whether Rs. 40/- charged to visit a set is not too excessive and exhorbitant and whether there is any proposal to reduce the same to say Rs. 10/- if not, justification for such high charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Under the casual servicing scheme (in respect of TV sets which are not covered by guarantee or service contract) when the service charges are collected by the service person attending to the repairs, he deposits the amount with the Service Centre and receipts are sent within two days by post in respect of such amounts.

(b) Information regarding the number of complaints attended to and the money charged is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The service charge of Rs. 40/- is not considered as excessive an exhorbitant as it includes wages of the technician, travelling charges from the Branch Office to the customer's house by Auto/Scooter, administrative overheads and cost of components costing less than one rupee each. In view of the above, there is, at present, no proposal to reduce the same.

Expansion of Guest keens Williams

4893. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Guest keen Williams have proposed for expansion of their works at West Bengal of their main mother unit or at Pune;

(b) if at Pune, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in view of de-industrialisation of West Bengal, Government would consider this while according permission for expansion ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No proposal of M/s. Guest Keen Williams for expansion of capacity for any of their units in West Bengal or Pune is under consideration.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Migration of Specialists from H.M.T.

4895. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9945 on 4 May, 1983 regarding migration of specialists from H.M.T. and state :

(a) how many engineers/scientists and other technical personnel have left R&D Organisation of HMT during the past five years and what are their particulars and reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether similar frustration exists amongst the engineers/scientists of the R&D Organisation of HMT at present and if so, whether Government would an enquiry in this regard to save the institution ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A statement giving the particulars is attached.

(b) No sense of frustration amongst engineers/scientists of R&D Organisation of HMT has come to notice.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Reasons for leaving
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri S. Ananthram	Sr. Draftsman	For better prospects
2.	Shri V.D. Nataraj	Design Engineer	To start his own unit
3.	Shri A.K. Banerjee Choudhury	Sr. Design Engineer	For higher emoluments and his job in Calcutta for family reasons
4.	Shri B.R. Shenoy	Design Engineer	For higher studies
5.	Shri Bhaskar Roy	Specialist Trainee	For better prospects
6.	Shri G. Ramesh Kumar	Specialist Trainee	For better prospects
7.	Shri A.M. Ravindra	Engineer Trainee	For better prospects
8.	Shri S.G. Hegde	Sr. Degign Engineer	To start his own consultancy

1	2	3	4
9.	Shri Pramdas	Sr. Design Engineer	For better prospects
10.	Shri N. Chittresh Chandra	Jr. Design Engineer	For higher studies
11.	Shri N. Sitarama Sharma	Design Engineer	For better prospects
12.	Shri G.S. Ashoka Babu	Design Engineer	For better prospects
13.	Shri B.N. Amazh	Sr. Design Engineer	For better prospects

Production of scourers by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

4896. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to honour its commitment in respect of production of scourers, by Hindustan Lever Limited ; and

(b) whether the Schedule to the IDR Act, 1951 is being amended so as to leave the industry of scourers exclusively free for the small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) The question of inclusion of Scourers in the First Schedule of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act is still under consideration of Government and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Removal of Anomalies in the Pay Scales of the Teachers of Steel Plant

4897. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) since when the case of removal of anomalies in the pay scales of teachers of the steel plants has been under consideration of the Standardisation Committee, a sub-committee of the National Joint Consultative Committee and how long it will be under its consideration ;

(b) the number of times wages of the steel employees have been revised during the period of its consideration and the reasons for which the anomalies have not been removed during these revisions ; and

(c) whether the trained graduate, middle/higher secondary teachers of Bhilai are being paid lower pay scales than that being paid to their counter-parts in the Rourkela and Durgapur and even lower than that of matriculate senior Assistants (Upper Division Clerks) of the Bhilai Steel Plant and whether the status of these teachers is not better than that of clerks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Some issues relating to the standardization of pay scale etc. of teachers in the steel plants were taken up in 1972 by the Standardization Committee, a Sub-committee, of the National Joint Committee for Steel.

In consultation with the local unions the steel plants arrived at agreements resolving the disputes relating to teachers. For example, the Bhilai Steel Plant entered into an agreement with Steel Workers'

Union, Bhilai (recognised union) settling the disputes of the teachers in this Steel Plant.

(b) Wages of steel employees have been revised three times after 1972 namely, in 1974, 1978 and 1982. The pay scales of teachers have also been revised along with the scales of other workers of steel plants. No anomaly had been taken up by the Unions during the wage negotiations.

(c) At Bokaro and Durgapur the lowest scale of Teachers of middle and higher secondary schools is Rs. 690—1152 (S 6) and in Rourkela the lowest scale is Rs. 700—1300 (A 2). Clerical staff (Assistants) start in the pay scale of Rs. 595-1065. The scale of Senior Assistants is Rs. 700—1300 (A 2) but Assistants are eligible to be in this scale after a minimum of 8 years service in the scale of Rs. 595—1065.

संसद् सदस्यों को मारुति कारों का आवंटन

4898. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :

क्या **उद्योग मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संसद सदस्यों को मारुति कार देने के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन संसद सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अब तक इसके लिए अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवाए हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं । इस मामले में निर्णय लेना मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड के निदेशक-मण्डल का काम है । यह बताया जाता है कि अन्य के साथ-साथ संसद सदस्यों को निर्माता के कोटे से, जब भी आवश्यक हो, कारों का आवंटन किया जायगा ।

(ग) मारुति गाड़ियों के लिए बुकिंग फार्मों में अपना व्यवसाय या पदास्थिति बताना आवेदकों के लिए अपेक्षित नहीं था । इस प्रकार फार्मों की जांच से उन सभी संसद् सदस्यों जिन्होंने मारुति गाड़ियों के लिए आवेदन दिया है, के नामों का पर्याप्त रूप से पता नहीं चल सकेगा ।

रेंमिंगटन रैण्ड द्वारा निर्मित टाइपराइटर

4899. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** रैमिंगटन रैण्ड द्वारा निर्मित टाइपराइटरों के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5848 के उत्तर के संदर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर, 1981 तथा 31 मार्च, 1983 को स्टैंण्डर्ड टाइपराइटरों की तथा पोर्टेबल टाइपराइटरों की औसत बिक्री कीमत तथा उत्पादन लागत अलग-अलग कितनी कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली क्षेत्र के रेमिंगटन रैण्ड कम्पनी के क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक ने पोर्टेबल टाइपराइटरों की बिक्री $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत की रियायत के साथ 1900.25 रुपए में करने के बारे में सितम्बर, 1981 में लोकसभा और राज्यसभा के सदस्यों को पत्र भेजे थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दो वर्ष पूर्व कीमत 2024 रुपए बताए जाने के क्या कारण थे

जबकि 6 अप्रैल, 1983 के उक्त प्रश्न में पोर्टेबल टाइपराइटरों की कीमत (औसत बिक्री कीमत) 1400.00 रुपए बताई गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में जांच कराने का है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) इसका ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

टाइपराइटर	औसत शुद्ध प्राप्ति		बिक्री मूल्य	
	सितम्बर, 81	मार्च 83	सितम्बर, 81	मार्च, 83
1. स्टैन्डर्ड	*	3455	*	2590
2. पोर्टेबल	1411	1400	1050	1150

*सितम्बर, 1981 में स्टैंडर्ड टाइपराइटरों का कोई उत्पादन और बिक्री नहीं हुई थी क्योंकि कम्पनी के हावड़ा स्थित संयन्त्र में जहां स्टैन्डर्ड टाइपराइटरों का उत्पादन होता है, काम नहीं हो रहा था ।

(ख) कम्पनी ने बताया है कि संसद सदस्यों को 7½ प्रतिशत की छूट देकर 1900.25 रु० में 31.12.1981 तक पोर्टेबल टाइपराइटर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सितम्बर 1981 में पत्र भेज दिये गए थे ।

(ग) उत्पादन शुल्क में 21 प्रतिशत की दर से और बिक्री कर में 10 प्रतिशत की दर से वृद्धि हो जाने तथा सुपुर्दगी प्रभारों के बढ़ जाने के कारण यह अन्तर आया है ।

(घ) जीं, नहीं ।

Inquiry into affairs of Gandhi Peace Foundation

4900. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was constituted to inquire into the affairs of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi ;

(b) what are the main findings of the Committee ; and

(c) what follow up action has been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) ; (a) A commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 was constituted to inquire into the activities of Gandhi Peace Foundation and certain other organisations in February 1982.

(b) The Commission has not completed the inquiry.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (b).

Mica Mines Operating in Public Sector

4901. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mica mines operating in the country, their locations with classification as per size-big, small, medium etc. ;

(b) the total production of mica mines for the last three years with the year-wise break-up ;

(c) is there any agency to check up whether mining is done properly and safety is ensured to workers ; if so fact in details ;

(d) whether many mines have been closed and damaged due to the un-scientific mining causing national loss ; and

(e) whether there is any mica mine in the public sector, if so, names of such mines ; if not whether Government would nationalise partly or fully the mica mining in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL IN THE MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) According to the statistics maintained by the Indian Bureau of Mines in 1982 there were 282 mica mines in the country reporting production, of which 13 were medium and 269 were small mines. The Statewise break-up of these mines is as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of mines		Total
		Small	Medium	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh			
	(a) Nellore	42	2	44
	(b) Vishakhapatnam	01	—	01
2.	Bihar			
	(a) Giridih	28	3	31
	(b) Hazaribagh	78	4	82
	(c) Nawadah	18	4	22
	(d) Monghyr	01	—	01
3.	Rajasthan			
	(a) Ajmer	11	—	11
	(b) Bhilwara	86	—	86
	(c) Tonk	1	—	1
	(d) Udaipur	1	—	1
4.	Tamil Nadu			
	(a) Nilgiris	2	—	2
	Total : India	269	13	282

(b) The total production of mine of all grades from these mines during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 was 12,327 tonnes, 12990 tonnes and 13,128 tonnes respectively.

(c) Proper development of mines is ensured by the Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur. The safety of workers is loked after by the Directorate-General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad, under the Ministry of Defence.

(d) According to information available, no mine has been closed or damaged due to unscientific mining.

(e) There are four mica mines in the public sector. These belong to the Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation and are called Bindeshwari, Bindeshwari East, Darhi and Shashi No. 1.

Settlement of Pensionary Benefits of Retiring Government Servants

4902. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of retiring government servants in Groups A, B,C,D posts groupwise in whose phase, payment of pensionary benefits was not settled in time even after the Government had introduced simplified procedures for determination and release of pensionary benefits in year 1982-82; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to proceed against the officers responsible for not settling the pensionary benefits in time in cases where the delays are avoidable during 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) As on 31.12.1982, the number of outstanding pension cases, where the persons concerned had retired was 676. However, provisional pension had been sanctioned by Heads of Offices in 478 cases. The groupwise break-up is not centrally available.

(b) Necessary instructions already exist that where delay has occurred, efforts should be made to fix responsibility for such delay and action taken against person(s) responsible.

Promotion of Coir Industry

4903. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Minister of State for Health has called for some restrictions to be imposed on the growth of synthetic products as they affected the coir product market and that the Kerela Industries Minister has brought out the fact of decline in the market for coir products abroad; and

(b) if so, what steps the Central and the State Government propose to take to promote the coir industry in the country and create necessary markets for it abroad and check the growth of synthetic products?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Minister of Industries, Government of Kerala, has brought to the notice of the Government about the decline in market of coir products abroad.

(b) In order to increase the sale of coir and coir products within the country and abroad, the Coir Board is conducting market Surveys, launching aggressive foreign publicy and propaganda, releasing advertisements in foreign magazines and journals, participating in the various exhibitions/fairs, pursuading buying organisations to fully utilise the trade plan provisions, and opening more show rooms. It is also undertaking research to improve quality and diversify production.

Payment of Death-Cum-Retirement Gratuity to Retiring Employees

4904. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued orders sometime in 1979 that cases of payment of death-cum-ratirement gratuity to the retiring employees be settled expeditiously and in case the payment was delayed, interest on the due amount be paid at five per cent ;

(b) if so, whether the interest is to be calculated from the date of retirement to the date on which a cheque/cash is actually paid to the concerned employees;

(c) whether it was also provided that in every case of delayed payment wherein Government have to pay interest to an employee, an investigation has to be made to fix the responsibility for the delay in settlement of these claims ;

(d) the reasons why such a low rate of interest is prescribed ; and

(e) whether these orders are not generally followed and cases where interest is paid, are extremely rare ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The interest is paid for the period beyond 3 months after the gratuity becomes due and is payable till the end of the month preceding the month in which the payment is actually made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The rate of interest at 5% was fixed in 1979 with reference to the then prevailing rate of interest for Post Office Savings Bank deposits;

(e) These orders have since been codified as Rule 68 in the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 and the affected employees can claim the interest on delayed payments as a matter of right.

Claiming of Interest by Retired Central Government Employees

4905. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Central Government employees who retired during the period from 1st January 1982 to 31st December 1982, of them the number of employees who were eligible to claim interest as per Government's orders regarding delayed payment of death-cum-retirement gratuity and the number of them to whom interest was actually paid ; and

(b) whether enquiries were conducted in respect of the cases referred to in part (a) of the question to fix the responsibility for dealy in grant of DCRG or whether it was presumed that in all such cases the delay was on account of the retiring employees only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) The various appointing authorities under the Central Government are competent to settle pension cases of the Central Government employees working under them. The claims for payment of interest on account of delay in payment of D.C.R.G. are also received by the appointing authorities concerned and examined in the light of the circumstances, of each case. Hence, the information regarding total number of such cases where interest was claimed on account of delay in payment of DCRG and sanctioned by Government is not centrally maintained.

(b) Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned are required to fix

responsibility and to take disciplinary action against the Government servant(s) concerned who are found responsible for the delay in payment of gratuity, so that such delays do not recur. The responsibility for delay is fixed after detailed examination of each case and it is not presumed that in all such cases, the delay was on account of retiring employees only.

12.00 Hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North, East) : What about Shri Bhindranwale's threat that five thousand Hindus will be killed if the bus is not released by the police. You said that you would take notice of this. The House must take notice of this.............. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : I have written to the Minister.

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : अभी 5000 हिन्दुओं को कत्ल करने की बात कही गई है, अगर गाड़ी वापिस नहीं की गई तो। यह बात पुरानी हो चुकी है। इस पर कोई कार्यवाही सरकार की तरफ से नहीं की गई दूसरी बात यह है कि इतने इनोसेंट लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। कल लेडीज का एक डेपूटेशन आया था। उनको बहुत तकलीफ है।

इसके अलावा दो नई बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। 22 अगस्त को होशियारपुर में एक पोस्टर लगा था। उस पोस्टर का नाम था "पंजाब समस्या का खूनी हल"। उसकी केवल चार लाइनें आपकी इजाजत से पढ़ना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िए, इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। सब कुछ अखबारों में आ चुका है।

श्री चरण सिंह : ठीक है। इस पर कोई विचार कीजिए। यहां पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You allow an adjournment motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : आपने निरन्कारियों के बारे में अपील की थी। निरंकारी लगातार मारे जा रहे हैं। आपकी अपील का असर क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पहले दिन ही एडजर्नमेंट मोशन डिसकस किया था। जहां तक आपकी भावनाओं का ताल्लुक है, कल वाजपेयी जी ने इस बारे में सवाल उठाया था और मैंने होम मिनिस्टर को लिख दिया था। हाउस के और सदस्यों ने भी यह बात उठाई थी। आप जो भी बयान देते हैं, मैं आपकी बात को गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंचा देता हूं। मैं इतना ही कर सकता हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप गवर्नमेंट को बयान देने के लिए नही कह सकते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी बात को ही कह रहा हूं। धर्म के नाम पर गांधी जी के देश में, नानक और राम-कृष्ण के देश में कोई ऐसा कार्य करता है, चाहे कोई भी करे —Irrespective of anything.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Then you allow an adjournment motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन पर इसी सेशन में डिसकशन हो चुका है। फिर से नहीं हो सकता। आपकी भावनाओं को

गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंचा दिया है। आगे देखना सरकार का काम है। सारे सदन की राय बता दी गई है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सांसदों को कत्ल करने की धमकी दी जा रही है। कैसे हम लोग काम कर सकते हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह सरकार आई थी तो उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार को इस वजह से बरखास्त कर दिया गया था कि वहां पर हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। हालांकि यह बात भी हाईकोर्ट ने गलत बताई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब सरकार को डिसमिस करेंगे या नहीं ? वहां पर कानून व्यवस्था लागू करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : A very important issue has arisen in Goa. There are thirty Members......

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले एक बात तय हो जाने दीजिए। पहले इस सवाल को देखिए कि सांसदों को कत्ल करने की धमकियां दी जा रही हैं। हम उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते। इस पर होम मिनिस्टर बयान दें। (व्यवधान) आप हमें सुरक्षा की गारन्टी दीजिए। हमें कत्ल करने की धमकी दी जा रही है। यह इतनी गम्भीर बात है और इसको मजाक बना लिया गया है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Can there be two Governments in Punjab ? This is how the impression is being created.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कोई मजाक है ? कोई खड़ा हो जाता है और कहता है पांच हजार हिन्दुओं को कत्ल कर दो, पांच हजार सिखों को कत्ल कर दो, पांच हजार मुसलमानों को कत्ल कर दो। यह गवर्नमेंट है क्या ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : पंजाब की सरकार को बरखास्त किया जाए।

श्री चरण सिंह : गवर्नमेंट का क्या रिएक्शन है ? बयान देने का इरादा है ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, I am on a point of order. You have very kindly said here that whatever the questions have been raised on this side, you convey them to the Government and you have also said that you have written to the Government also. The point is when you, as the Speaker, write to the Home Minister on such serious issues, where people are very genuinely concerned, the House must know what is the reaction of the Home Minister ? What action has he taken on your writing, keeping in view the strong feelings of the Members ?

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, you are not writing in an individual capacity. You are the House. Yours is the opinion of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, what happened to my submission ? I was asked to take my seat by Mr. Bagri and I took.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, Nirankaris have met us also. We also share their feelings. We agree with you and we agree with the Government also. It is necessary for the whole House, for all parties to cooperate with the Government, cooperate with themselves also and see that better atmosphere prevails in Punjab. Government by itself alone cannot solve this problem; nor can they help the people.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Then you send a Parliamentary Delegation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your reaction and what did the Government propose to say to what Bagriji has said ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने मान लिया है। उन्होंने आपका मान किया है।

THE HOME MINISTER (SHRI P.C. SETHI): Sir, as far as Bhinderanwale's statement is concerned, a case has been registered against him and we are seized of the matter. But, if you desire me to make a Statement, I will certainly make a statement tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, shall I complete the sentence I was uttering ? I was bringing to your notice and to the notice of the House that in Goa Assembly consisting of 30 Members, the ruling Congress (I) has lost its majority and it has become 15 now. The Government, with the help of the Centre is trying to nominate Members and manipulate majority and manipulate defections. Therefore, I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. The House there will decide.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, let the Home Minister assure that there will be no nominations to manipulate the majority.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. It is for the State Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is not allowed ? Sir, my Adjournment Motion is not allowed or my observation has been expunged. I want to know what is not allowed. I hope my observations are not expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all right.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, with the recent disclosure by the journalist hired by Mr. Desai that all the confidential letters were handed-over to him Mr. Desai, he is guilty of having violated the oath that he has taken by making the letters published.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. I have asked for facts.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: It is a new dimension.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने लिखा है। उसको मैं करूंगा।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: I want to know from the Home Minister what he proposed to do in this regard ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is this ? You never allow a discussion. Only one side comes in this House: only Mr. Tewary's side is coming. Only the Congress (I) side comes.. We have also to say.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात भी तो आती है।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : वह भी आनी चाहिए, उनकी भी आनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि अन्डर कंसिड्रेशन है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It should not be one way. Everytime he says, it goes to the Press.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आपने कहा है और जो उन्होंने कहा है, आ गया है।

I never allow anything. I said it is under consideration. That is all.

*(Interruptions)***

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What is breach. There is no breach at all. He does not know the official Secrets Act. Breach of what, I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER : No breach.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, the Home Minister should make a Statement on this and prosecution should be launched against Mr. Morarji Desai.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No; no. That is all right.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down, please.

*(Interruptions)***

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ऐमप्लाईज के 3 डी० ए० इन्सटाल्मेंट्स ड्यू हो चुके हैं अभी तक वह नहीं दे रहे हैं। वह कब देंगे यह तो बतायें। और पूजा आ रही है, दिवाली आ रही है श्रमिकों के जो ड्यूज हैं वह देने चाहियें। क्यों नहीं देते हैं ? आप कहिए स्टेटमेंट कल कर दें।

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon has refused to give an interview to the Tamils there. If this is the strategy there, how can we protect the interests of the Tamils there ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In Sri Lanka, what Mr. Jayawardane is saying, is contrary to what the Prime Minister has told us in this House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Two thousand Tamils went to see him. He did not give an interview.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something. I will consider it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Above all, he ordered the police forces to hand them over to the refugee Camps. We want Government to withdraw that man, and appoint some other man...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You give the facts; I will consider.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Sit down, Mr. Mayathevar. Give me something. Not like this.

*(Interruptions)***

**Not recorded.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी दिक्कत है......

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : अध्यक्ष जी, बहुगुणा जी तीन बार बोल चुके हैं, हमें भी मौका दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : 30 बार बोलेंगे उसमें आपको क्या परेशानी हो रही है ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा मूल सवाल है कि हम जो प्रश्न करते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में यदि मेम्बर के प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि होती है तो उसको विभाग निकाल देता है, हमारा सेक्रेटेरियट उसको ठीक करता है। लेकिन जो प्रश्नों के उत्तर आ रहे हैं, सवाल आ रहे हैं, उसमें सरकार जान-बूझ कर गलत बातें कह रही है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उसमें कोई दिक्कत है आपको तो हम उसको पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। वह तो आप ही देखेंगे और रूल में अगर तबदीली करनी है तो आप हमें रूल्स कमेटी में दे दीजिए।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मैं तो मेम्बर नहीं हूं रूल्स कमेटी का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए, हम बुला लेंगे आपको।

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दुओं पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, उनका कत्लेआम हो रहा है। पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं की जानमाल का नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार इस सम्बंध में बयान दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दो।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : अध्यक्ष जी, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के 22 जिलों में सूखे की भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : (Mukundapuram) : During the Question Hour, while replying to Question No. 414, Mr. Sethi, the Home Minister said that he had not written any letter to Mr. Balan.

Here is a letter.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : The letter is here. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I am going to raise it......*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very sensible person. There are rules. You have to write to me about it and not about here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to you; I will talk to you. Why can't you have some patience ? I cannot listen to 10 persons at a time.

आप बैठते क्यों नहीं ? क्या हो रहा है।

श्री जी० नरसिम्हा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : आप मुझ पर बहुत गुस्सा क्यों हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि मैंने देख लिया है आपको, मैं सुन लूंगा।

श्री जी० नरसिम्हा रेड्डी : मैंने तो कुछ नहीं कहा है।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I don't remember that I have received this letter. But if he remembers thas he has sent this letter, I would certainly loo intok that and reply to him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपने इन्हें श्री बालानन्दन को उठने नहीं दिया, कहा कि नियम के अन्तर्गत आओ, मगर मन्त्री जी को बिना किसी नियम का हवाला दिये सफाई का मौका कैसे दे दिया ? क्या नियम मंत्रियों के लिये नहीं है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब के लिये है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी उन्होंने सारे मामले पर भी लीपा-पोती कर दी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं मानते, वाजपेयी जी, । वह तो रूल के अन्तर्गत और हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब तो आने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे क्या पता वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या करने जा रहे हैं तो आप कार्यवाही में से निकाल दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ हुआ वह अच्छा नहीं हुआ है।

I do not find any discrepancy.

अगर कोई गलती है तो उसको ठीक कर देंगे। मैंने इनको कहा है कि कानून के अधीन दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नियम सब के लिए बराबर है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है मैंने कहा...

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने आनरेबल मेम्बर को मामला उठाने नहीं दिया, यह कहा कि नियम के अन्तर्गत आओ। गृह-मंत्री जी कैसे खड़े हो गये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात पहले कही थी, उसके अनुसार इन्होंने कुछ कहा, लेकिन मैंने इनको कहा था कि विधान कहता है, रूल कहते हैं कि 115 में आ जाओ। I will take notice of it. That is whate I have said. मुझे क्या पता क्या कहने जा रहे हैं, जब कहते हैं तो पता लगता है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY) (Calcutta South) : This is not a question of 115.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 115 मिनिस्टर के लिये नहीं है। अगर क्लैरीफिकेशन देना है तो मिनिस्टर को पहले नोटिस देना क्या जरूरी नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Even then they can come I don't mind it. Am I to be blamed for this ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Here is a letter the Home Minister has received it.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अकेला आदमी हूं, आप 50 बोलते हैं । If they do not accept it then they will come under that.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रश्नोत्तर काल में उन्होंने मना कर दिया कि मुझे कोई चिट्ठी नहीं मिली । अब उन्होंने कह दिया कि मेम्बर बताते हैं तो मैं मान लेता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माफी मांग लेंगे अपने आप ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माफी भी नहीं मांगते ।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर इनकी बात सुनकर आप चाहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर एसिस्ट करें और अगर मिनिस्टर एसिस्ट करते हैं तो भी वाजपेयी जी को आपत्ति रहती है और मिनिस्टर एसिस्ट न करें तो भी आपत्ति है । अब हमारे लिये कौन सी जगह है ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : बहुत सारे फिशर मैन निकाले गये हैं, रोटी कैसे चलेगी ..

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : I have been patiently waiting after giving the notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have listened to you. He is speaking; he is on his legs.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Last week there were severe floods in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. We had given calling attention notice and other notices. This is the last week of the session. Only 3 days are left in this session.

MR. SPEAKER : I am really concerned about your State and the fate of those people. We had allowed discussion. You can give it under Rule 377.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने कहा कि इसको मानिये ।... मैं आपको याद दिला रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपने बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में कहा है कि कालिंग अटेंशन दीजिए, यह फैसला है ।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, ten thousand fishermen of Tamil Nadu have been affected by......... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Polachi) : It is not only the question fishermen, but it is more. I have already written a letter to you giving you the broad position.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to me. I will see what I can do.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : The families of thousands of fishermen are sufferring.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पूरा बनारस बन्द है आज वहां पर चारों तरफ कोई आदमी नजर नहीं आ रहा है, केवल पुलिस नजर आ रही है। काशी हिन्दू विश्वद्यालय के छात्रों को जबर्दस्ती पकड़ कर जेल भेज दिया गया है। मैंने इस पर एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। (**व्यवधान**) हमने यह मामला उठाया है। आपने इस बारे में क्या किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है। वहां उठाइए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में दंगा हो रहा है। लेकिन आप इसे स्टेट सबजेक्ट कह रहे हैं।

(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have given a notice about...*(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I had given that notice along with two others. Actually, I had given two notices.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me, we will discuss it.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले में आपके हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। आपने यहां पर कई बार बहस कराई है, लेकिन उसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ रहा है। शूरकेन ग्रोअर्ज का पैसा आज भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हमारे वहां आंदोलन चल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में कुछ करेंगे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आप सरकार को आदेश दे दीजिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी गंभीरता से कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब की शान्ति और व्यवस्था की समस्या को हल करने में वहां की सरकार असफल रही है। उसको तुरन्त बर्खास्त कराया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : हर जगह सरकारें बदली जा रही है। श्री दरबारा सिंह की सरकार को बर्खास्त किया जाए। वहां पर इसके बगैर शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम नहीं होगी। वहां पर शासन के लिए पार्लियामेंट के विरोधी दलों और सरकारी पार्टी की एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर बहस हो चुकी है।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : मैंने श्री मकवाना के खिलाफ एक प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस दिया है। आप ने उसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया है, लेकिन उसके रीजन्ज नहीं दिए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया है। रूल 115 में नोटिस दीजिए।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : You must give some reason, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No reason. Under rule 155 it can be done.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में पशुओं पर क्रूरता का गंभीर मामला हुआ है । जंगल के अधिकारियों को रिश्वत न देने के कारण आदिवासियों की सैंकड़ों भेड़ें मार दी गई हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिख कर दे दीजिए । मैं देखूंगा ।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हल्दौर में पुलिस की हिरासत में एक हरिजन की मृत्यु हुई है और पुलिस ने अखबारों में "हरिजन" शब्द नहीं छपने दिया है । जब मैंने एस० पी० को इस बारे में पूछ-ताछ करने के लिए बुलाया, तो उसने मुझे धमकी दी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए। मैं देखूंगा ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने बनारस के मामले में स्टेट सबजेक्ट कैसे कहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रूल 377 में लिख कर मेरे पास भेज दीजिए ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I had not allowed.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the calling attention......*(Interruptione)*.

(Intevruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shri S. B. Chavan

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

'Annual Plan 1983-84'

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Annual Plan, 1983-84' (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6921/83].

Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1051.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) S.O. 460(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over the management of Messrs National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, Kalyani, West Bengal, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 515(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda, Gujarat, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 552(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of Management of Messrs Engel India Machine and Tools Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English version) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) S.O. 458(E) published in Gazzete of India dated the 20th June, 983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Mssrs National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 514(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Gluconate Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 525(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur, beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 547(E) published in Gazette of India dated tee 2nd August, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Bobli, Andhra Pradesh, beyond five years.

(v) S.O. 553(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Calicut, Kerala, beyond five years.

(vi) S.O. 554(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Kottayam Textile Limited, Kottayam, Kerala, beyond five years.

(vii) S.O. 555(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Prabhuram Mills Limited, Chenganpur, Kerala, beyond five years.

(viii) S.O. 566(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indore Textiles Limited, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, beyond Five years.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6921/83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1981-82, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English vesions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay for the year 1981-82.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6922/83].

I beg to lay on the Table.

Notification under Essencial Commodities Act, 1955, Review on and Annual Report of Weighbird (India) Ltd. Calcutta for 1981-82 and Statement for delay. Review on and Annual Accounts of Coir Board Calcutta for 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) :

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 472(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1983 containing Corrigendum to

Notification No. S.O. 237(E) dated the 11th April, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6923/83].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Weighbird (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Weighbird (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6924/83].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts of Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6925/83].

Annual Report of Central Vigilance Commission for the period from 1st January, 1982 to 31st December, 1982 Annual Assessment Report on the spread and Development and progressive use of Hindi for 1980-81 and Union Public Service Commission (Members) Amendment Regulations, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the period from 1st January, 1982 to 31st December, 1982.

(ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6926/83].

(2) A copy of the Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) on the programme and its implementation for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6927/83].

(3) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Members) Amendment Regulations, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 338 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1983 issued under article 318 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6928/83].

Review on and Annual Report of Oil India Ltd. Duliajan (Assam) for 1981-82 and Statement for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil India Limited, Duliajan (Assam) for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, Duliajan (Assam) for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6929/83].

Government Regulation No. F. 20019(2)82 Adm-I, Review or and Annual Report of Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Government Resolution No. F. 20019(2)82-Adm-I (Hindi and English versions) dated the 29th July, 1983 regarding modification of the constitution of the National Bio-technology Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6930/83].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6990/83].

Review on and Annual Report of National Aluminium Company Ltd. Bhubaneswar for the period from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

A Copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions), under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the period from 1st April, 1982 to 31st March, 1983.

(2) Annual Report of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the period from 1st April, 1982 to 31st March, 1983 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-6931/83]

Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment Scheme, 1983, Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme 1983 and Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Ammendment) Scheme, 1980.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 :—

(1) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1933 published in Notification No. G.S R. 513 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983.

(2) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 514 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983.

(3) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 515 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6932/83]

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12 26 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha, that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd August, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 16th August, 1983."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नाराज मत होइए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : नाराज मैं नहीं हो रहा हूं। लेकिन आप इस को स्टेट सबजेक्ट कैसे कह रहे हैं ?

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आ जाइए, हम बात कर लेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कहां बात करें ?

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आइए मेरे पास बात करेंगे।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यहां कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप कुछ नहीं कह सकते तो हम वाक आउट करते है । बनारस हिन्दु यूनिवर्सिटी जल रही हैं ...(व्यवधान)... काशी विद्यापीठ भी जलेगा, सारा बनारस जलेगा ।

12.27 hrs.

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastai then left the House

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): जो मैंने सबस्टेंटिव मोशन दिया था उस का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं देखूंगा नहीं, कुछ नहीं होगा ।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम देख रहे है,

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I have given a privilege motion ..**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record without my permission. You come under specific rules. You have the bad habit of talking only. You do not listen. I have requested you to just give a notice under the rules and then we will discuss it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not proper.

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12 28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-fourth Report

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to present the Sixty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Minutes

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : (Begusarai) I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on papers laid on the Table relating to their Fourteenth Report.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Fourteenth Report

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

12.29 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Thirteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for

**Not recorded.

the periods mentioned against each :-

1. Shri Lala Ram Ken —26 April to 10 May, 1983. (11th Session).

2. Shri Ramma-krishna More —10 April to 2 May, 1983. (11th Session).

3. Shri Chhote Lal Uike —25 March to 10 May, 1983, (11th Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted ?

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBER : Yes

MR. SPEAKER : The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

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12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported loss of crops due to supaly of rotten seeds by National seeds Corporation to farmers

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा राष्ट्र की आवश्यकताओं की परवाह किए बिना बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों का निर्यात किए जाने और किसानों को गले सड़े बीजों की सप्लाई किए जाने के कारण फसलों को नुकसान होने के समाचार तथा इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ।"

12.30 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : The National Seeds Corporation Limited is an apex organisation at national level for production and distribution of seeds. Till 1981-82, the NSC used to produce foundation and certifiied seeds, From 1982-83, they have also been producing small quantities of breeder seeds under direct supervision of the breeders or sponsored breeders. From a level of production of 7,421 qtls. of foundation seeds and 57,576 qtls. of certified/quality seeds during 1966-67, they have achieved a level of 98,000 qtls. of foundation seeds and 6.22 lakh quintals of certified/quality seeds in 1982-83 respectively. During 1983-84 production targets of foundation and certified seeds are 1.19 lakh qtls. and 10.80 lakh qtls. respectively.

2. Besides, production of seeds in NSC's own Farms NSC organises seed production through State Seeds Corporations/State Farms Corporation of India, State Agricultural Universities and contract growers/farmers. Fxcept for small quantities, rest of the seeds produced are offered for certification to various State Certification Agencies established under the Seeds Act. They certify the quality of the seeds after observing prescribed norms. After certification, the bags are sealed and a signed certification tag is attached to each bag. The NSC also distribute a small quantity of labelled seeds in addition to certified seeds but it conforms to specified standards. NSC has a system of field inspections and testing of these seeds in their own laboratories. During the past three years, out of a total quantum of 4.09 lakh qtls., 3.53 lakh qtls. and 5.27 lakh qtls. of seeds of five major cereals produced during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively, percentages of certified seeds has been as high a

[Rao Birendra Singh]

99.4%, 97.9% and 96.3%. The small quantities of the seeds produced could not be offered for certification, due to technical reasons, namely, that they had not been notified till the time of their production.

3. The NSC distributes seeds through its registered seed dealers, State Govts., cooperatives and its own sale depots. The quantity of seed distributed through its own sale depots. In marginal. The responsibility to check the quality of seeds of notified varieties on the distribution network rests with the State Govts. The NSC have also a scheme of "Money Back Guarantee". Under this scheme, if any seed supplied, by NSC is found substandard. the cost of the seeds is reimbursed to the farmers. This scheme was introduced in 1976-77.

4. In the light of the factual position given above, the possibility of distribution of rotten seeds by the NSC to the farmers is highly unlikely.

5. As regards the export of high quality seeds, according to the existing import and export policy of the Government, export of seeds of oilseeds and pulses are not allowed except on individual clearance which has seldom been given. In the case of wheat seed, export is being allowed through NSC only, specifically on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is based on the merit of each case. The export of seeds of other foodgrains was allowed under O.G.L. by the Commerce Ministry subject to availability of quality certificate of NSC or any other State Seed Certification Agency, but Agriculture Ministry has requested the Commerce Department to restrict these also in the same way as wheat seed and the latter have recently issued orders to this effect. As a matter of policy export of seeds the NSC is subject to meeting the needs of our farmers as the first charge. The export of seeds by the NSC declined from 1.73 lakh quintals during 1980-81 to only 603 qtls. during 1982-83. Though limited exports of certain seeds has to be allowed in the interest of international cooperation, it is not correct that high quality seeds were exported without taking into consideration our own requirements.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने मूल प्रश्न की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मेरा प्रश्न था :

"राष्ट्रीय बीमा निगम द्वारा राष्ट्र की आवश्यकताओं की परवाह किए बिना बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों का निर्यात किए जाने और किसानों को सड़े-गले बीजों का निर्यात सप्लाई किए जाने के कारण फसलों को नुकसान होने के समाचार तथा इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही"

माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसको, जितने भी माननीय सदस्य इस सदन में बैठे हैं, उन्होंने सुना है और पढ़ा भी है। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह हमारे मूल प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। मेरा मूल प्रश्न है कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने कितना बीज बेचा है, जो सड़ा गला है और काम का नहीं है। जिसकी वजह से लाखों एकड़ फसल बेकार हो गई है। इन तमाम बातों को नजर अन्दाज करके बीज बाहर एक्सपोर्ट किया गया है। कौन सा बीज सड़ा-गला कितनी मात्रा में किसानों को दिया गया, उससे कितना नुकसान हुआ— इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कतई कोई बात अपने उत्तर में नहीं कही है।

श्रीमन, माननीय कृषि मन्त्री जी के अधीन जो निगम हैं खास तौर से दो

निगम— राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम और एफ० सी० आई०— हैं, जिनकी मैं चर्चा करने जा रहा हूं। इनके कार्य कलापों के बारे में और इन कारगुजारी के बारे में कभी-कभी माननीय मंत्री जी को इस सदन में अपनी तरफ से सफाई देनी पड़ती है। इस काम को करने वाले कौन हैं, देश के हित में करते हैं, या देश के अहित में करते हैं, किसानों के हित में करते हैं या किसानों के अहित में करते हैं— मैं केवल इन सारी बातों की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

माननीय मंत्री जी स्वयं एक किसान हैं और किसानों की जब फसल मारी जाती है, किसानों को जब नुकसान होता है, उसकी खड़ी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, उसको किस तकलीफ और आर्थिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है — इन सब से माननीय मन्त्री जी अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ हैं। उनके हृदय में भी किसानों के लिए काफी स्थान है। उनकी भलाई के लिए, उनकी अच्छाई के लिए इनके अन्तर्गत जो दो निगम आते हैं, उनके अधिकारी और कर्मचारी किस तरह से किसानों के हित के खिलाफ हो जाते हैं — इन चन्द बातों की ओर मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

जैसा कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है— राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम अपने फार्मों के उत्पादन करने के अलावा राज्य बीज निगमों/भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम, राज्यों के कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अनुबंधित उत्पादकों/ किसानों के जरिए भी बीजों के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करता है। बीजों की कुछ मामूली मात्रा को छोड़कर बाकी उत्पादित बीजों को बीज अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित विभिन्न राज्य प्रमाणीकरण एजेंसियों के पास प्रमाणीकरण के लिए भेजा जाता है। वे एजेंसियां निर्धारित मापदंडों के मुताबिक बीजों की क्वालिटी प्रमाणित करता है। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने विशेष तौर से अपने उत्तर में इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के क्या कार्य हैं और किस तरह से वह बीज पैदा करता है और कितना परसेंट अच्छा बीज होता है, किस-किस प्रोसैस में होकर उसको निकलना पड़ता है और किसानो को बेचा जाता है। ये सारी बातें हमारे मूल प्रश्न में नही हैं। मूल प्रश्न यह है कि किसानों को सड़ा गला हुआ बीज सप्लाई किया गया है, जिसकी वजह से उनको नुकसान हुआ है। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले माननीय मंत्री जी ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा और उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने उनको बताया होगा कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा दस हजार क्विटल बाजरा किसानों को, खास तौर पर मेरे सूबे के किसानों को, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के किसानों को बेचा गया है। दस हजार क्विटल बाजरे की इतनी अधिक मात्रा है कि कम से कम पांच लाख एकड़ जमीन में इसको बोया जा सकता है। जितने लोगों ने इसको बोया और जिन लोगों ने एन० एस० सी० से इसको खरीदा उनका कितना नुकसान हुआ है, कितना अहित हुआ है, इस ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान नहीं गया है। हम लोग देहातों में रहते हैं। एफ० सी० आई० और एन० एस० सी० ने देश की आजादी के बाद काफी अच्छे काम किए हैं।

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि एन० एस० सी० का सारा काम खराब है, उन के यहां अच्छा काम भी हुआ है. 20-25 साल पहले जहां एक बीघा में कुल दो-ढाई मन अनाज पैदा होता था, आज हमारे कृषि विशेषज्ञों और वैज्ञानिकों ने ऐसी-ऐसी किस्में पैदा की हैं कि एक बीघा खेत में 20 मन गेहूं पैदा होता है। इस के लिये वे बधाई के पात्र हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह यह कार्पोरेशन देश के किसानों का शोषण करता है, लूटता है, उस की कोई दूसरी मिसाल नहीं मिल सकती है। इस लिये मैं राव साहब से चन्द सवालात पूछना चाहता हूं—

1. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने दस हजार क्वींटल बाजरे का खराब सड़ा-गला बीज पिछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के किसानों को बेचा है। यह बीज किन-किन एजेन्सीज की मारफत किसानों को बेचा गया है।

2. क्या यह सही है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में पैदा किया हुआ यह बीज बी० जे० 104 आंध्र प्रदेश सीडस सर्टिफाइंग एजेन्सी ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया था? यदि हां, तो फिर क्यों एन० एस० सी० ने इसे लिया और किसानों को बोने के लिये बेचा

3. क्या यह भी सही है कि इस बीज को किसानों को न बेचने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को हिदायत दी थी, किन्तु फिर भी बीज निगम ने बगैर परवाह किये उसे किसानों को बेच दिया?

4. क्या इण्डियन सीड्स एक्ट के मुताबिक खराब, नकली अथवा मिलावटी बीज सप्लाई करना निषेध है और एन० एस० सी० की "राशि-वापसी की गारन्टी" (मनी-बैक-गारन्टी) नामक जो योजना है, उस के तहत यह जो बाजरे का घटिया बीज जिन किसानों को सप्लाई किया गया है उन को कीमत वापस की जायगी अथवा नहीं? यदि की जायगी तो कब तक?

5. क्या इस घटिया बीज को सप्लाई करने में एन० एस० सी० या किसी अन्य सरकारी एजेन्सी के अधिकारियों अथवा कर्मचारियों का हाथ? क्या सरकार का विचार इस घोटाले की जांच किसी बड़ी सरकारी एजेन्सी से कराने का है।

6. जिन किसानों की फसल बरबाद हुई है उन को मेहनत, खाद, पानी तथा अन्य कामों में भी पैसा लगाना पड़ता है। क्या सरकार का विचार उन किसानों को कम्पेन्सेट करने अथवा उन्हें आर्थिक मदद देने का है? यदि हां, तो कब तक?

7. पिछले एक वर्ष में कितने रुपये कीमत के किन-किन बीजों का एन० एस० सी० द्वारा निर्यात किया गया है? क्या यह निर्यात अपने देश के किसानों की आवश्यकताओं को नजर अंदाज कर के किया गया है?

सभापति महोदय, ये चन्द सवालात हैं जिन का देश के हित में माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा जवाब दिया जाना आवश्यक है। इस लिये मैं पुनः निवेदन करता हूं कि वे इन सवालों का जवाब दे कर सदन और देश की जनता को अवगत करायें।

राव० बीरेन्द्र सिंह : चेअरमैन साहब, शैलानी जी ने जो बातें पूछी हैं, उन के मुताल्लिक जितने जवाब उन के प्रश्न में उठते थे, वे तो मैं दे चुका हूं। उन का यह ख्याल था कि किसानों को सड़े-गले बीज दिए गए हैं — इस बात को मैं साफ कर चुका हूं कि एन० एस० सी० द्वारा कोई भी सड़ा गला बीज दिए जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट की बात है, मैंने अर्ज किया है कि एन० एस० सी० द्वारा बहुत कम एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है और अब तो पिछले साल के मुकाबले घट कर और भी कम हो गया है। पहले गेहूं का जितना भी बीज बाहर जाता था वह एन० एस० सी० के द्वारा जाता था और दूसरे बीजों का ओपन —जनरल—लाइसेंस के तहत होता था लेकिन उस पर भी अब हमारी सिफारिश पर कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है। फिर भी जितना बाहर भेजना पड़ता है — कुछ अन्तर्देशीय बातें होती हैं, एक्सचेन्ज प्रोग्राम है, उस के तहत देना पड़ता है, दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ अपने ताल्लुकात कायम रखने के लिये। लेकिन अब इस पर सख्ती से पाबन्दी लगा रहे हैं, आइन्दा जब तक हमारे किसानों की जरूरियात पूरी नहीं हो जायगी, ज्यादा बीज बाहर नहीं दिया जायगा। गेहूं के निर्यात पर पहले पाबन्दी लगी हुई थी, अब कल ही कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर के बाकी बीजों के निर्यात पर भी पाबन्दी लगा दी है।

माननीय सदस्य का जो यह ख्याल है कि 10 हजार क्वींटल बाजरा का निकम्मा बीज यू० पी० के अन्दर बेचा गया, यह बात भी ठीक नहीं है। बाजरा का बीज आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बीज उगाने वालों की मार्फत तैयार कराया गया और लाया गया था। जब फसल के लिए तैयार हुआ, तो आप यह देखें कि यहां की जो सर्टीफिकेशन एजेन्सी है, उस ने कहा था कि जो जेनेटिक क्वालिटी है, जो प्यूरिटी आफ सीड होनी चाहिए वह उस में नहीं रही थी और हमारे कायदे-कानून में यह है कि जो बीज तैयार किया जाए, उस की जेनेटिक क्वालिटी रहनी चाहिए। इस वजह से जो वोराइटी, जो क्वालिटी का सर्टीफिकेट, जोकि सर्टिफाइड सीड के लिए दिया जाता है, वह नहीं था। इसलिए उस की प्यूरिटी का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिल सका लेकिन वह खरीद लिया गया इसलिए कि एन० एस० सी० टेस्ट कर के देख लिया था कि बीज खराब नहीं है बल्कि ट्रायल्स में यह पाया गया कि उस बीज से जो फसल हुई है, जो पैदावार हुई है, वह भी यूनिट और दूसरे बीजों से, प्योर बीजों से ज्यादा हुई है और उस से किसानों का कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। फसलों का हाल देख कर एन० एस० सी० ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है और हम ने तसदीक कर के देख ली है कि यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि 10 हजार क्वींटल बीज जो आंध्र प्रदेश के किसानों के जरिए तैयार कराया गया था, वह सारे का सारा बेच दिया गया है। उस में से सिर्फ 4,840 क्वींटल बीज अभी तक बेचा गया है और इस 4,480 क्वींटल बीज में से सिर्फ 960 क्वींटल बीज उत्तर प्रदेश को बेचा गया है,हरियाणा को 450 क्वींटल और राजस्थान को 3,330 क्वींटल बीज राजस्थान में बिका है। यू० पी० के किसानों को सिर्फ 960 क्वींटल बीज बेचा गया है और एन० एस० सी० ने इस को हाईब्रिज कह कर दिया है और ने कोई धोका दे कर इस को नही बेचा है। उस ने कह दिया था कि यह हाईब्रिड बीज है, मिक्सड बीज है और

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

इस का ट्रायल होगा और आप यह तसल्ली कर लेंगे कि यह बीज खराब नहीं है । वह तसल्ली कर दी गई थी और इसलिए यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता कि किसानों का कोई नुकसान हुआ हो लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य अपने मोशन के साथ यह बता देते कि कौन से सीड के मुताल्लिक उन का सवाल है, तो हम उस के बारे में मालूम करवा लेते । उन्होंने तो एक जनरल बात कह दी कि किसानों को बीज दिया गया । अब इस के बारे में हमारे लिए यह समझना मुश्किल है कि कौन से बीज की बावत वे खास तौर पर मालूम करना चाहते हैं । न उन्होंने कोई रिपोर्ट्स बताई और न कोई कापी रिपोर्टों की दी, जिन से हम आगे जांच कर लेते कि कहां के मुताल्लिक वे जानकारी हासिल करना चाहते हैं । एक जनरल रिपोर्ट की बात उन्होंने कर दी और उस के आधार पर जितना हम से हो पाया है, वह जबाब दे पाए हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री अशफाक हुसैन ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मेरा स्पेसीफिक सवाल है । आप केवल आधा मिनट मुझे दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : नो, नो । श्री हरीश रावत ।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अधिष्ठाता जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने माननीय शैलानी जी के प्रश्न के जवाब में अभी यह कहा है कि जो प्वाइन्टेड प्रश्न पूछा गया था, उस का जवाब दे दिया गया है । मैं भी इस बात से सहमत हूं कि यह जो कालिंग एटेंशन है, उस की मंशा के अनुसार माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब जरूर दिया है लेकिन पिछले दिनों समाचारपत्रों में यह छपा था कि एन० एस० सी० के द्वारा जो बीज यू० पी०, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के किसानों को सप्लाई किया गया वह बीज एन० एस० सी०, वर्ल्ड बैंक और आंध्र प्रदेश में बीज पैदा करने वाली एजेन्सियों के सहयोग से पैदा किया गया था और उस का जो ब्रीडर, जो फाउन्डेशन बीज था, वही अपने आप में डिफेक्टिव था और उस के विषय में कृषि मंत्रालय ने एन० एस० सी० को चेतावनी दी थी कि ऐसा बीज किसानों को नहीं बेचा जाना चाहिए । इस प्रकार के समाचार जो प्रकाशित हुए थे, तब भी एन० एस० सी० के माध्यम से किसानों को बीज बेचा गया । जब इस प्रकार के समाचार समाचार-पत्रों के माध्यम से प्रकाशित हुए थे, तो कृषि मन्त्रालय का दायित्व है कि वह इस प्रश्न को क्लियर करे कि वास्तव में यह चेतावनी एन० एस० सी० को दी गई थी और अगर दी गयी थी, तो एन० एस० सी० ने उस को फालो क्यों नहीं किया और इस प्रकार का बीज कैसे किसानों तक पहुंचा । अब किसानों का जो यह लोस हुआ, हैं, उस के लिये एन० एस० सी० के जो अधिकारी जिम्मेबार हैं, उन के खिलाफ आप एसेंशियल कामोडिटीज एक्ट के मुताबिक या किसी दूसरे एक्ट के मुताबिक कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं और इस के साथ ही साथ जो किसानों का नुकसान हुआ है और यदि आप मानते हैं कि एन० एस० सी० द्वारा जो बीज दिया गया है, उस से नुकसान हुआ है, तो उन को आप कैसे कमपेन्सेट करने जा रहे हैं ।

मान्यवर, एन० एस० सी० हमारी एक एपेक्स बाडी है जिसकी बहुत जिम्मेदारियां हैं । हम नहीं चाहते कि इस विषय में इसको बदनाम किया जाए । मगर फिर भी, समय-

समय पर इसकी कार्यविधियों के विषय में संसद् में और संसद् के बाहर भी लोगों ने शंकाएं जाहिर की हैं और उन शंकाओं के निराकरण के विषय में जो कुछ संसद् में कहा गया, उसको एन० एस० सी० ने वस्तुतः फालो नहीं किया। मैं मान सकता हूं कि इसके कुछ कारण हो सकते हैं। इसका इतना बड़ा नेटवर्क है, इस पर मार्किटिंग का बहुत भार है और इतने बड़े नेटवर्क में पूरा चेक रखना एन० एस० सी० या किसी के लिए भी संभव नहीं होगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि एन० एस० सी० का जो मार्किटिंग का नेटवर्क है, उसमें एक्सटेंशन वर्कर्स का भी कोई सेल जैसा हो जो कि जाकर यह देखे कि किसान को जो बीज सप्लाई किया जा रहा है वह प्रोपरली सीड या जरमिनेट कर रहा है या नहीं, इस विषय में निगरानी रखने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

एन० एस० सी० किसान को बीज सप्लाई करता है और वह किसान के पास पहुंचता है। उसके बाद किसान को कोई जानकारी नहीं रहती कि वह कैसा है। क्या आप रबी और खरीफ के समय विभिन्न प्रकार के केम्प आयोजित कर के किसानों को बेसिक एलीमेंटरी देंगे, बीज के विषय में फर्टिलाइजर के विषय में ? क्या आपका मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से ऐसे केम्प आयोजित करने के विषय में कोई प्रयास करेगा ? मैं समझता हूं कि जो थोड़ी बहुत कहीं पर कमी रह जाती है उसको दूर किया जा सकता है।

क्या आप अपने मंत्रालय के द्वारा एन० एस० सी० में कोई ऐसा आरगेनाइजेशन क्रियेट करेंगे, जो कि एन० एस० सी० के ऊपर मार्केटिंग का इतना बड़ा भार है, उसके विषय में रेण्डम चेकिंग कर सके ? मान लीजिए आपने डीलर के पास थैला भेज दिया। अब डीलर ने उस बीज को बदल दिया। अच्छा बीज बड़े किसान को बेच दिया और रद्दी बीज गरीब और मार्जिनल फार्मर को बेच दिया। अब वह किसान तो कहीं जा नहीं सकता क्योंकि उसके ऊपर तो आपकी मोहर लगी हुई है। क्या इस प्रकार की कोई रेण्डम चेकिंग की व्यवस्था आप करेंगे ?

इसके अलावा बाहर सर्टिफाइड बीज के तौर पर ही नहीं, बल्कि क्वालिटी बीज के नाम पर भी बिकता है। एन० एस० सी० के द्वारा जो सर्टिफाइड बीज बिकता है, उसके ऊपर तो आपकी चेकिंग है, वह तो आपके एक्ट के परव्यू में भी आता है, या उसको आप के परव्यू में ले सकते हैं। मगर जो क्वालिटी बीज के नाम से बिकता है और रद्दी बीज बिकता है, उसको भी क्या आप एक्ट के परव्यू में लायेंगे क्योंकि कई राज्यों में इस तरह की घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं और कई स्थानों से इस तरह के समाचार आये हैं। इसके विषय में आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

मान्यवर, सर्टिफाईड बीज का आइडिया अपने आप में बहुत अच्छा है जिसको सब लोगों ने वेलकम किया भी है। मगर कोई ऐसी बाडी होनी चाहिए जो सर्टिफिकेशन के काम को देखे। नेशनल लेबल पर कोई ऐसी एपेक्स बाडी हो जो विभिन्न राज्यों में यह देखे कि आपका जो सर्टिफाइड बीज है वह ठीक से काम कर रहा है या नहीं कर रहा है।

[श्री हरीश रावत]

साथ-साथ आपके जो विभिन्न फार्म्स हैं जिनमें कि बीज पैदा किया जाता है। वहां जो बीज पैदा किया जाता है, आपका पंतनगर का फार्म जो कि तराई में है, वहां पर जो गेहूं बीज पैदा किया जा रहा है उसके बारे में हाल में समाचार छपा था कि वह डिजिज के सामने वल्नरेबल नहीं है । यह चीज किसान को शंका में डालती है। इसके लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आपके जो डिफ्रेंट लेवल्स पर फार्म्स हैं, जो कि सीड्स फार्म्स हैं और जितने प्रकार की आपकी सर्टिफिकेशन एजेन्सीज हैं उनके बीच में कोई क्लोज कोआरडिनेशन हो : इसके विषय में आपके मंत्रालय ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की ?

मान्यवर, एन० एस० सी० को एक सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह फेस करनी पड़ती है कि उसको किसान के टेम्परामेंट की जानकारी नहीं रहती है कि किसान किस साल किस बीज को पसंद करेगा । एन० एस० सी० तो यह समझती है कि उन्हें तो बीज पैदा कर के मार्किट में भेज देना चाहिए । मान लिया कि वे मार्किट की रिक्वायरमेंट को भी केटर करते हैं, मार्किट में जो बीज की रिक्वायरमेंट है उसको भी केटर करते हैं। लेकिन किस साल किसान की क्या टेण्डेंसी बनेगी, वह किस प्रकार का बीज पसंद करेगा, इसकी जानकारी उनको नहीं रहती। कोई ऐसा आर्गनाइजेशन होना चाहिए जो किसानों की पसंद को देखे। मान लीजिए किसान सोनालिका या जया नहीं बोना चाहता तो ऐसी कोई बाडी होनी चाहिए जो किसान की रूचि से एन० एस० सी० को अवगत करा सके और एन० एस० सी० उसी हिसाब से बीज सप्लाई कर सके । अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम अपने लक्ष्य में सफल नहीं हो पायेगा और किसान के मन में उसके प्रति आशंका जागेगी।

राज्यों के जो बीज निगम हैं, उनके ऊपर आपका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है । आप उनसे माल लेते हैं और स्टेट्स बीज के विषय में जो ला है उसको एनफोर्स करने में बड़ा ढीलापन बरतते हैं। क्वालिटी कंट्रोल को भी ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता और उस पर एन० एम० सी० की मोहर लग जाती है। किसान उसको एन० एस० सी० का बीज समझते हैं। जितने भी राज्यों में फार्म या बीज निगम हैं वहां पर एन० एस० सी० का कोई सुपरवाइजर था टेक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट होना चाहिए जो फाउंडेशन स्टोन, ब्रीडिंग सीड के टाइम से चैक करे । प्रापर सीड निकले और वही सीड एन० एस० सी० के माध्यम से वेचा जाए।

मेरी इन शंकाओं का मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें और जिस बात को कालिंग अटेंशन उठाया गया है कि बाजरा बी० जे० 104 ठीक सप्लाई नहीं किया गया इसके बारे में समाचार-पत्रों में निकला है। अगर यह समाचार गलत हैं तो मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट तौर पर कह दें कि यह समाचार गलत था। अगर गलत नहीं था तो आपके मंत्रालय ने इतने गम्भीर मामले को आपके नोटिस में नहीं दिया और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की । इस तरह के मंत्रालय के ढीलेपन को आप कैसे दुरुस्त करेंगे, यह भी बताने का कष्ट करें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं पहले अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि जो बीज आंध्र प्रदेश से तैयार किया गया था वह न तो बी जे *104* था

प्योरली और न दूसरा बी के 560 था। इनका मिक्सचर बीज तैयार करते वक्त हो गया। यह टेक्नीकल गलती एन० एस० सी० की थी कि उसका मल्टीपल क्रास हायब्रिड के नाम से अलग मार्केट कर दिया। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को जब इस बात का पता लगा तो हमने उनको मना किया। इसके बाद 4840 क्विंटल बीज बेचने के बाद बेचना बंद कर दिया गया। इसके बाद एन० एस० सी० लगातार इस बात की देखभाल कर रही है कि वह फसल कैसी है। अभी तक जो रिपोर्ट मिल रही है उसके अनुसार कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है बल्कि उस बीज की फसल अच्छी तैयार हो रही है। इसलिए मुआवजे का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

इस बारे में कुछ और शिकायतें हमारे पास आई थीं। हमने यहां से स्पेशल टीम भेजी। और जगह-जगह से सेम्पल लिए गए। होता यह है कि सर्टिफाइड सीड की पैदावार इतनी नहीं है कि सारी मांग को पूरा किया जा सके। इसलिए स्टेट्स अपना बीज तैयार करती हैं और एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज भी अपना बीज तैयार करती हैं। किसानों के जरिए भी बीज तैयार कराया जाता है। एन० एस० सी० केवल 14-15 परसेंट बीज की मांग को पूरा करती है। बाकी 85 परसेंट बीज स्टेट्स अपने आप पैदा करते हैं। वही पर इंटरनल अरेंजमेंट होते हैं जिससे किसानों को यह बीज सप्लाई किया जाता है। तो यह ख्याल गलत है कि एन० एस० सी० का बीज खराब होता है और दूसरी एजेन्सियां ठीक बीज देती हैं।

13.00 hrs.

बाज दफा गलती किसी की होती है लेकिन इलजाम एन० एस० सी० के सिर मढ़ा जाता है। मैं मानता हूं कि एन० एस० सी० चूंकि एक नेशनल आर्गेनाइजेशन है इस वास्ते इसका काम स्टेट्स में सीड पैदा करने वाली एजेन्सीज में तालमेल करना है और यही नहीं, इस को माडल आर्गेनाइजेशन के तौर पर भी काम करना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य ने यह जो बात कही है यह बिल्कुल ठीक बात है। उस तरफ हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं। खास तौर पर यही शिकायत आई थी कि बाजरे का सीड कुछ ट्रेडर्ज से लोगों ने खरीद लिया। स्वाभाविक है कि जब ऐसी बात होगी तो कहीं खराब बीज भी खरीदा जाएगा। उड़ीसा में धान का बीज इसी तरीके से प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्ज से खरीदा गया। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन कुछ और स्टेटस में भी ऐसा ही हुआ। हरियाणा में जहा से मैं आता हूं वहां भी ट्रेडर्ज से खरीदा गया। हमें शिकायत मिली कि वह बीज भी अच्छा नहीं है। उसका प्रासेसिंग ठीक नहीं हुआ है। उसका लेवेल भी ठीक नहीं है। यहां से हम ने चार पांच टीम्ज बना कर भेजी, फौरन सैम्पल लिये कि किस तरह का बीज मार्किट हो रहा है। कई बार ट्रूथफुली लेबल के थेले में बेचा जाता है, वह ट्रूथफुली लेबल्ड भी नहीं होता है, उस में भी मिलावट हो जाती है। एन० एस० सी० इस बात में कोताही नही कर रही हैं। पिछले दो सालों में एन० एस० सी० ने 20418 सैम्पल लिए हैं। जहां बीज पैदा किया जाता है, किसान के केत में वह भी एन० एस० सी० के इंसपेक्टर एसोसिएटिड होते हैं क्योंकि एन० एस०सी० स्टेट फार्म्ज कारपोरेशन से और प्राइवेट ग्रोअर्ज से भी बीज खरीदती है और उसके बाद सर्टिफिकेशन भी हो जाता है स्टेट की एजेंसी से तो एन० एस० सी० उसको मार्किट करती है। इस में उसके

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

अपने जो एजेंट हैं वे 3500 के करीब हैं। सौ के करीब एन० एस० सी० के अपने काउंटर है जहां से डायरेक्ट सेल एन० एस० सी० की तरफ से होती है।

जहा तक कि स्टेट फार्म्ज कारपोरेशन का ताल्लुक है उस में जो बीज पैदा होता है या एन० एस० सी० अपनी देखभाल में डायरेक्टली तैयार कराती है वहां तो काफी चेकिंग कर सकती है और उस तरफ काफी सख्ती से काम ले रही है लेकिन जब स्टेट से खरीद करती है, सर्टिफिकेशन होता है स्टेट की एजेंसी का उसका आपने सही कहा है है कि भारत सरकार का पूरा कंट्रोल नहीं है। भारत सरकार सोच रही है कि ऐसा कानून कायदा बनाए जिस पर भारत सरकार का ज्यादा असर दखल स्टेट के काम पर हो जाए जहां तक बीज का ताल्लुक है। एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के नीचे अभी फरवरी में हम बीज को ले आए हैं। इससे पहले बीज पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं थी। फरवरी में नोटिफिकेशन किया था और बीज को इसके नीचे ले आए हैं और यह एक एसेंशियल कमोडिटी हो गई है। इस में मिलावट होगी या दूसरी खराबियां होंगी तो इस एक्ट के तहत उनको पकड़ा जाएगा और उनको सख्त सजा दी जाएगी एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के तहत। एन० एस० सी० के अपने इंसपेक्टर हैं जो फील्ड में काम करते हैं, मेले होते हैं, किसान को समझाने के लिए, ट्रेनिंग के लिए भी और उन में भी एन० एस० सी० भी शामिल होती है। जितनी सजेशंज माननीय सदस्य ने दी हैं उन सब पर हमारा ध्यान है और आगे इस काम को हम ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

यह सही है कि एक टेक्नीकल खामी थ। कि मिक्सड बीज हो गया और उसको मल्टीपल क्रास हाई-ब्रिड उन्होंने बता कर थैलियों में बन्द करके बेच दिया और लिख दिया कि यह मल्टीपल क्रास है, यह प्योर जैनेटिक क्वालिटी की तरह का बीज नहीं।

श्री हरीश रावत : एपेक्स बाडी के बारे में बताइए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : एन० एस० सी० एपेक्स बाडी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall adjourn now and meet again at 14.05 hours,

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassemble after lunch at nine minuts past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Reported loss of crops due to supply of rotten seeds by National Seeds Corporation to farmers—*Contd.*

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य में दो-चार विरोधाभास हैं. मैं चाहूंगा कि वह उनका स्पष्टीकरण करें। अपने वक्तव्य के पैरा 4 में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि—

"ऊपर बताई गई वास्तविक स्थिति को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा किसानों को सड़े-गले बीजों के वितरण की संभावना बहुत ही कम है।

किन्तु यहां सदन में इन्होंने कहा कि संभावना बिल्कुल ही नहीं है। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि संभावना कम है और बाद में कहते हैं कि है ही नहीं। मंत्री जी इसका स्पष्टीकरण करें।

मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का उत्तर देते समय यह कहा कि शुद्ध बीज से जितनी पैदावार होगी, उससे भी अधिक पैदावार हाई-ब्रीड बाजरा मल्टी क्रास से होगी। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : समझ से बाहर की बात है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जो बालू में से तेल निकलता हो, उसकी समझ के बाहर की बात तो होगी ही।

मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि बाजरा हाईब्रीड-104 बीज प्रोक्योर नहीं किया गया था। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात से भी इन्कार करेंगे कि वर्ल्ड बैंक की एसिस्टेंस से हाईब्रीड 104 बीज की परियोजना चल रही थी और उसका क्या यह रिजल्ट नहीं निकला कि उसमें शुद्ध बीज की उपलब्धि नहीं हुई ? अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो वर्ल्ड बैंक की एसिस्टेंस से जो पैसा इसमें लगाया गया, क्या वह बर्बाद नहीं हुआ? इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर होगी ?

इन सब कारणों से नेशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन के बीजों पर से लोगों का विश्वास समाप्त हो रहा है।

अभी उड़ीसा के लोगों ने कहा कि मानसून की वर्षा अगर हो जाती तो हमारी फसल अच्छी होती है, लेकिन जो फसल बर्बाद हुई, उसका कारण क्या आप यह सोचते है कि इस तरह से जो अविश्वास पैदा हो रहा है नेशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन के बीजों पर तो उसका क्या समाधान निकलेगा ?

अपने देश में ही नहीं, हमारे पास एक प्रेस कटिंग है—

US ban on Indian nigerseed.

आपने जो वहां बीज भेजा उसका कोई स्टैंडर्ड आप रख नहीं पाये और इसी कारण यूनाइटेड आप रख नहीं पाये और इसी कारण यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स ने आपके बीज के आयात को साफ मना कर दिया कि आप मत भेजो। आपकी एन० एस० सी० का यही हाल है।

यह तो विदेश की बात हुई। यहां प्रेस कटिंग्ज में क्या लिखा है—

Vidharbha cotton growers fail to get H-4 seed.

Contaminated bajra seeds put on market.

Maharashtra rrcket in cotton seeds.

Seeds sprout discontent among farmers.

मेरा कहना यह है कि जब प्रेस में इतनी चर्चा होती है आपके बीजों के खिलाफ तो क्या आपने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया है कि अगर आपका सब कुछ ठीक है, सब कुछ स्मूथली चल रहा है, कहीं पर कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं, धोखाधड़ी नहीं तो आप जनता के सामने आते क्यों नहीं कि हमारा बीज बिल्कुल शुद्ध है और सही समय पर उपलब्ध होता है ?

पिछले साल बिहार में मक्का का हाई-

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

ब्रिड बीज बांटना था। लेकिन एक साल पुराना बीज बाटा गया वह भी समय के बाद बंटा। इसके कारण निश्चित रूप से पैदावार कम हुई है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है और किसानों की क्षति पूर्ति कौन करेगा ? मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बड़ी हास्यास्पद बात कही है कि अगर बीज खराब हो, तो हम किसानों को बीज की कीमत वापस कर देंगे। क्या इससे किसानों की क्षति की भरपाई हो जाएगी ? किसान बीज इस्तेमाल करने के अलावा खेत की जुताई करता है, खेत में खाद और पानी डालता है और मालगुजारी देता है। जब उसकी फसल चली जाती है, तो उसका सब कुछ चला जाता है। क्या बीजों की भरपाई करने से उसकी क्षति-पूर्ति हो गई ? वह कहाँ से खाएगा और कहां रहेगा।

सरकार की तरफ से बहुत शोर मचाया गया है कि दलहन का बहुत प्रसार किया जा रहा है। पिछली फसल के समय सरकारी माध्यमों से दिल्ली के बाजार से मूंग का बीज खरीद कर बिहार भेज दिया गया। किसानों से एन० एस० सी० की मूंग के बीज की बढ़ी हुई कीमत वसूल की गई, लेकिन उनको घटिया बीज उपलब्ध कराया गया। उनकी जो फसल मारी गयी, उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? इससे दोहरा हानि होती हैं : एक तो फसल मारी जाती है और दूसरे उन्नत बीजों के प्रचार तथा प्रसार में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है।

मंत्री महोदय आ गए हैं। अभी बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है कि उड़ीसा में बीज का घोटाला हुआ है, उसमें मंत्री महोदय के पुत्र का कहीं न कहीं इनवाल्वमेंट है। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आपके लड़के का इनवाल्वमेंट है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : यह सुनकर मुझे अफसोस होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपनी और सरकार की छवि को ठीक रखने के लिए इसकी जल्दी से जल्दी जांच करा कर इसको समाप्त कीजिए।

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : कौन सा मंत्री ?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : आप जैसी छवि वाले लोगों...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not pass such remarks. You should have in writing ... I will go through the proceedings.

श्री हरीश रावत : आप तो भले आदमी हैं। आप किसके बहकावे में आ कर ऐसी गलत बात कह गए ?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैंने यही कहा कि यह सब जो बेमतलब की चर्चा होती है, इसकी जांच करा के इसको समाप्त कराएं। यह सब सुन कर हमें बड़ा दुख होता है।

हमें याद आता है कि कुछ दिन पहले शास्त्री जी हरियाणा गए थे और वहां से बाजरे के पौधे उठा कर लाए थे। उन का जर्मिनेशन तो ठीक है, वे पौधा जम गया, लेकिन उसके बाद उसमें फूल और फल नहीं लगे। निश्चित रूप से बीजों की खराबी की वजह से ही ऐसा हुआ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कानटेमिनेटिड बीजों कि

वजह से किसानों को जो क्षति हुई है, क्या सरकार ने उसका सर्वेक्षण कराया है क्या वह उसका सर्वेक्षण करायेगी।

बीज निगम में कहीं कहीं बड़ा घोटाला हुआ है, इसके समाचार समाचार-पत्रों में आए हैं और चर्चाएं हुई हैं। समाचार पत्रों में बीज के घोटाले के बारे में बड़ी चर्चा हुई है कि नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन में बड़े-बड़े घोटाले हैं। आप ने अभी तक इस की कोई जांच करायी ? यदि करायी है तो कितने लोगों को सजा दी है यह आप सदन में स्पष्ट करेंगे।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारी बातों का जवाब मैं पहले दे चुका हूं कि किस तरह नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन काम करता है, कितना इस का प्रोडक्शन है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट किस तरह से बीज इकट्ठा करती है और बेचती है, यह सारा ब्यौरा मैं दे चुका हूं। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ प्रो० मेहता की बात सुन कर। हम लोग जब जिम्मेदारी संभालते है तो इस बात के लिए भी तैयार होते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर चाहे जितनी वाहियात इल्जाम लगाए जायें, और हम उन को सह लें और उनका जवाब दें। लेकिन कुछ माननीय सदस्यों की भी जिम्मेदारी होती है... (**व्यवधान**)... जो लोग रेसपांसिबल हैं उन की तरफ उंगली उठाना आसान है, लेकिन वह लोग भी जिम्मेदार हैं, लोगों की तरफ से चुनकर आए हैं तो किसी मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट को भी यह समझ कर बात करनी चाहिए कि इस में कहां तक सच्चाई है और क्या बात हम कर रहे हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत है अगर आप ने कोई ऐसी बात सुनी है कि जिस में मेरा या मेरे कुनबे के किसी मेम्बर का कोई हाथ हो सकता है। मेरी नोटिस में तो जब यह बात आई कि उड़ीसा के अन्दर पैडी के बीज में कोई शिकायत है तो चीफ मिनिस्टर उड़ीसा को और चीफ मिनिस्टर हरियाणा को जहां से मुझे शिकायतें मिली, उन को चिट्ठी लिखी कि इस पर सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय। मैंने सीरियस नोटिस लिया और चीफ मिनिस्टर उड़ीसा को और चीफ मिनिस्टर हरियाणा को लिखा कि इस की जांच करें और इन को सजा दें क्योंकि आखिर यह स्टेट का काम है पकड़ धकड़ करना सजा देना। यह पहले मैं बता चुका हूं कि सीड के मामले में जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की बनती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इन्वेस्टिगेशन किया, उन्होंने एन्क्वायरी की है। कुछ आफिसर्स को उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट ने सस्पेंड भी किया है जैसी कि जानकारी मुझे दी गई है। जिन ट्रेडर्स का उस में हाथ मिला है कुछ उन की भी अरेस्ट हुई है। यह जानकारी तो हमारे पास है। लेकिन अगर आप को इस तरह का ख्याल है कि इस में नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन का हाथ है या इस में मिनिस्टर का या उसके किसी आदमी का हाथ है तो यह बिलकुल निराधार है और मुझे अफसोस है कि इस तरह की बातें आनरेबल मेम्बर गैरजिम्मेदारी के साथ बोल जाते हैं सिर्फ इसलिए कि हम जिम्मेदारी जगहों पर बैठे हैं। इस का नाजायज फायदा आनरेबल मेम्बर्स को नहीं उठाना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जो अखबार में निकला है वही वह कह रहे हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अखबार में कौन सी बात निकली है ? .. (**व्यवधान**)... आप ही अखबार में निकलवाने वाले हैं और आप

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

ही उस का सहारा ले कर यहां बोलने वाले हैं ...(व्यवधान)... अब आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर को ले आए। मेरे ऊपर और छलांग लगा गए।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : आप ने यह कहा कि हमारे यहां जो भी सूचनाएं दी जाती हैं उस की मैं जांच करता हूं। हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने भ्रष्टाचार गोरखपुर में नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन में हुआ है बस के बारे में आप को पत्र लिख कर के भी सूचित किया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उस की जांच हम जरूर करेंगे और कर रहे हैं। वह अलग से हम से पूछते तो हम उन को बतला भी देते।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैंने इन को कुछ और कहने के लिए कहा था, वह इन्होंने कहा नहीं। मैं ने कुछ और बताया था। आप ने जांच करवा कर के यह लिख दिया कि वहां कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You don't reply to Harikesh. His name ss not here.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Quite right, Sir.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के द्वारा हम लोग बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों के निर्यात किए जाने और किसानों को सड़े-गले बीजों की सप्लाई किए जाने के कारण फसलों को नुकसान होने के सम्बन्ध में विचार-विमर्श कर रहे है। मैं इसी महीने की 16 तारीख को किसानों की एक सभा में बोलने के लिए हरियाणा के जींद जिले के नरवाना में गयाथा। वहां सैंकड़ों किसान बाजरे के पौधों के डंठल लेकर मेरे पास आए जिनमें फूल निकले हुए थे लेकिन दाना नहीं था। नरवाना सब-डिवीजन में 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन में बाजरे की फसल बोई गई है। बाजरे का यह बीज राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने गुजरात से मंगवाया था, सोलंकी साहब के यहां से उनको हटाने के लिए वहां के लोग आन्दो- चला रहे हैं। आपके राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने वहां से बीज मंगवाया था।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : गलत बात, बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पौधा तो उग गया जिससे किसानों में आशा पैदा हुई, उसमें फूल भी लग गए लेकिन अनाज का पता नहीं है। जिन औरतों के बच्चे पैदा नहीं होता उनको बांझ कहा जाता है और जिस पौधे में फल नहीं लगता उस पौधे को भी बांझ कहा जाता है। फिर यह केवल जींद की ही बात नहीं, हरियाणा के सिरसा हिसार, रोहतक जिलों में, राजस्थान के इलाकों में और उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी इलाकों में भी जहां बाजरा बोया जाता है, आप पता लगवा लीजिए कि वहां की स्थिति क्या है? नरवाना की स्थिति तो मैंने आपको बता दी है। 17 तारीख को इसी सदन में मैंने वह पौधा भी उपस्थित करने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन पार्लिमेंटरी एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर नाराज हो गए और डिप्टी स्पीकर ने कहा कि इनको नीचे रखो तब बोलने देंगे। तो यह स्थिति है बाजरे की।

राज्य सभा में 9.6.71 को आपने खुद कहा था कि बिना सरकारी जांच के बाजों

को अब बाजार में नहीं बेचा जाएगा लेकिन वह बेचे जा रहे हैं, उनको रोकने में आप समर्थ नहीं हैं। आपने यह भी कहा था कि बीजों में आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए आपकी 240 करोड़ की योजना है। ऐसा 9-2-75 को आपने कहा था। तो आपकी योजना भी है, आप रद्दी बीज देते नहीं है, फिर किसानों को यह रद्दी बीज कहां से मिल जाते हैं ? जितनी भी इसकी एजेंसियां हैं वह सरकारी ही हैं, चाहे वह राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम हो या राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियां हों। कहीं-कहीं निजी एजेंसियां भी किसानों को बीज दे देती हैं। नरवाना में किसानों को जो बीज दिया गया उससे 50 हजार एकड़ की फसल बरबाद हो गई। वह बीज किसने दिया और उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हुई तथा क्या वहां के किसानों की क्षतिपूर्ति की जायेगी ? जिन्होंने भी कार्य किया है उन्होंने राष्ट्रद्रोह किया है। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। कौन लोग इसके लिए दोषी हैं ? क्या उनके खिलाफ आप सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करने का आश्वासन सदन को देंगे ?

इसी हिसाब से खराब किस्म के बीज, चाहे वे गेहूं के हों, धान के हों, चावल के हों, चने के हों, मसूर के हों या मकई के हों, गुजरात, बिहार और उड़ीसा को दिए गए। उड़ीसा की चर्चा हुई, उसके बारे में सिर्फ पढ़कर सुना दूंगा और उसके बाद मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे। इन तमाम राज्यों में बीज में घोटाले चल रहे हैं। रद्दी किस्म के बीज दिए जा रहे हैं और आप सबका बचाव करते हैं। आप सजाएं कितनों को देते हैं, इस बारे में नहीं बताते हैं। यदि आप बतायें तो हम लोगों का गुस्सा कम हो और जनता का गुस्सा कम हो। मेरी समझ में तो आप सब की रक्षा करते हैं। इसी वजह से वे प्रोत्साहित होते जाते है। आपने सलाहकार समिति में 5-7-1982 को कहा हैं कि मिलावट को रोकने के लिए जरूरी वस्तु कानून के अन्तर्गत लाया जाएगा। पता नहीं आप इसको कब तक लायेंगे। वायदा करते हैं, लेकिन लाते नहीं हैं। लाइए, तो पता लगे कि आपकी मंशा ठीक है और आप किसानों की मदद करना चाहते हैं। बीज निगम की 40 करोड़ रु० की योजना खटाई में चली गई है। यह खबर 24-5-77 की, जो अखबार बनारस से निकलता है, उसमें छपी है। बहुत सारी बातें बीज निगम के बारे में 10-15-20 वर्षों के अखबारों में निकलती रही है, लेकिन पता नहीं आप क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं। इन बातों के बारे में आपकी सफाई देनी होगी। एक बाहर एन० एस० सी० के द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश सीड कारपोरेशन से रद्दी किस्म का बीज बिहार को दिया गया, यह बात अखबार में निकली हैं। यह खबर इंडियन एक्सप्रैस, तारीख 1-7-1983 को निकली है। इसी तरह की बहुत सारी बातें कही जाती हैं। प्रोब-इन्टू-डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ सीड्स उड़ीसा के घोटाले के बारे में सी० पी० आई० के स्टेट्स सैक्रेटेरिएट ने दी। कुछ लोगों ने चावल के बीज बाहर भेजे। उसी संदर्भ में आपके लड़के या दो आई० सी० ए० आर० के अधिकारियों का नाम लिया जाता है। अखबारों में ये चीजें निकली है। यह मैं पढ़ककर सुना दूंगा। एक एम० पी० की चिट्ठी सुना देता हूं।

Shri T. S. Negi had sent a letter to the Prime Minister.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : After all, we can ask only specific questions on the calling attention.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Who are you to ask me about it ?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : He cannot read a letter on this subject.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : He will reply to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Chair has already taken notice of it. I am telling him. You please sit down. I have already checked up.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : We do not agree.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am referring to a letter written by a Member of this House to the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already raised it and he has already replied.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : No, no, he has not said about the M.P. I am quoting him and what the Prime Minister wrote to him.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : You kindly see the rules. How can you allow him ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he mentions the name of any M.P. then it is an allegation.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Let me read that portion. It will be clear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you had give it in writing, I would hav allowed you. All right, I will go through the record. Come to the subject.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : This is about the export of rice seeds from Orissa to somewhere else. He mentioned it. Therefore, I am mentioning it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I am giving you a prior intimation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already dealt with it. He is on a different subject now.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Shri T.S. Negi had sent a letter to the Prime Minister on 19.4.1983 and drawn attention to the news report *Jan Yug* dated 19.4.83 concerning a student leader's letter dated 18.4.83 to the Prime Minister giving details of involvement of a son of the Agriculture Minister and two ICAR employees in the racket.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should have given notice to me and you can mention it here and you will get reply from the Minister also. You are straightwayraising it.

SARI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : He is here. It was read. Therefore I am reading it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The other day, when Prof. Madhu Dandavate wanted to raise a question about the Governor of Sikkim, the Speaker pointed out that on the previous occasisn during the calling attention motion............

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please bear with me. He is saying that the Minister's son is involved.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : So, the Minister is here to deny it,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen. If you had given notice of this to the Chair we would have forwarded it

to the Minister and he would have been ready to reply to you also. You should have given notice. So, do not make a general accusation like that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: So, it is being interpreted in a different manner now. You are interpreting differently now.

SARI HARIKESH BAHADUR : You are creating a situation when this entire House is becomes irrelevant.(*Interruptions*) You are creating wrong precedents.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Please here. The Prime Minister acknowledged the letter on 28-4-1983 and informed that the Agriculture Ministry was being asked to look into the report, that means the report of the Members of Parliament.

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी कोई चिट्ठी इन को प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कार्यालय से मिली है ? अगर नहीं मिली है तो ये उस को डिनाई कर सकते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं— प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस तरह का लेटर जिस के द्वारा इन के परिवार के ऊपर चार्ज लगाया गया है इन के पास भेजा है तो उस के बारे में बतलायें और क्या वह उचित समझते है कि जब उन्हीं पर ...(व्यवधान)...अब इस तरह की बात हुई हैं तो इस की सूचना इन को है या नहीं है ? यदि है तो इस मामले में क्या स्थिति है ? जब इतने दक्ष मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ इस तरह की शिकायत की जाय तो क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि वह इस की इन्क्वायरी सी० बी० आई० से करवा कर अपने आप को साफ साबित करवायें । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. Deputy-SPEAKER : You do not come to the subject. You are going on repeating.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप के यहां नियम है और आप ने 1976-77 में ऐलान किया था कि बीज की वजह से जिनकी फसलें खराब हो जायेंगी उन की कीमत आप लौटायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं — नरवाना समेत आप सब जगह पता लगा लीजिए (व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Panika, I will not allow. Please sit down. This is calling attention. Mr. Shastri, you concentrate on it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं— आप वह कीमत लोगों को लौटायेंगे या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं — हमारे देश में बीज की कितनी टोटल आवश्यकता है और कितने बीज का आप उत्पादन कर रहे हैं— अपनी एजेन्सी और बाकी तमाम एजेन्सियों की मारफत ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) ; Shri Panika must be reprimanded for this kindness.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will also not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is there in the Calling Attention itself. You see. It is says.........

'whereas high quality seeds were exported without taking into considera-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

tion the national needs, and the action taken by the Government."

I have not heard anything on the Calling Attention from you regarding this.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI ; What do you mean by 'exporters' ? Some rice seeds were exported.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to the subject, now

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : चेयरमैन आफ नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन ने 20.6.83 को कहा कि नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन के बीज महंगे होंगे। ऐसा क्यों ? आपका बीज औरों से क्यों महंगा होगा और क्यों मंहगा बीज खरीदने की स्थिति में गरीब किसान जिसको आप मार्जिनल फार्मर कहते हैं, है ? इसकी कीमत में कमी करने के बारे में आप कोई विचार रखते हैं या नहीं ताकि आम किसान आपका बीज खरीद सके।

एक बात और जानना चाहता हूं। जनता पार्टी के कृषि मंत्री ने 2.8.77 को... ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not mention any names. He is not a Member of the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am not making any allegation ; I am simply praising him.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उन्होंने कहा था कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम खराब बीज की आपूर्ति नहीं करेगा। (**व्यवधान**)

उन्होंने यह बात स्पष्ट कही थी। उनके इस विचार, इस निर्देश या घोषणा का सरकार ने कहां तक पालन किया है ? (**व्यवधान**)

बीजों को भी आवश्यक वस्तु के अन्दर शामिल किया जाए, इसके लिए आप कानून में कब तक संशोधन लाने का विचार रखते हैं जिसका वादा आप अपनी कमेटी में कर चुके हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शास्त्री जी की जानकारी इतनी जबरदस्त है इसका इस चीज से सबूत मिलता है कि अभी तक ये इस बात की मांग कर रहे हैं कि बीज को असेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के तहत लाया जाए जबकि मैं आज ही दो बार बता चुका हूं कि इसका नोटिफिकेशन 24 फरवरी 1983 को हो चुका है और इसके असेंशियल कमोडिटी होने का घोषणा हम कर चुके हैं। न तो ये गजट पढ़ते हैं, न अखबार पढ़ते है और न यहां पर सुनते हैं। आप सिर्फ "जनयुग" पढ़ते हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

आपकी जानकारी पर मुझे अफसोस हो रहा है। (**व्यवधान**)

आज के कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन का फायदा आपने सिर्फ इसलिए उठाने की कोशिश की कि मेरे ऊपर आप कुछ कीचड़ फेंक सकें। लेकिन यह कीचड़ मेरे उपर नहीं चिपकेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा वह मतलब नहीं था।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अगर वह मतलब नहीं था तो और किस पर आप कीचड़ फेंक रहे थे ? क्या अपने आप पर फेंक रहे थे। आज जो कुछ इन्होंने कहा वह मैं पहली दफा सुन रहा हूं। किसी अखबार में, किसी चिट्ठी में मेरे खानदान के किसी आदमी का

*Not recorded

कहीं जिक्र आया है. यह मैं पहली बार हाउस में सुन रहा हूं। अचानक इन्होंने यह बात उठाई। कौन सा जनयुग अखबार है और कौन सी चिट्ठी है, मिस्टर नेगी ने क्या यह लिखा, उसका मैंने पता किया है। (व्यवधान) कोई चिट्ठी मिनिस्टर से मुझे नहीं आई और न मिस्टर नेगी ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखा। यह भी नहीं लिखा कि मेरे खानदान के किसी आदमी का उसमें हाथ था। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस जनयुग में स्टूडेंट लीडर का बयान छपा हुआ था।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्टूडेंट लीडर्स से आप क्या-क्या बयान छपवाते हैं, यह आप ही जानते होंगे। हम इसकी खबर नहीं रखते। जो चिट्ठी मिनिस्टर ने लिखी, मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है इस बारे में थी फूडग्रेन्स ...। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उसका जवाब दिया है। इस बारे में जो आपने बताया वह मैंने सुन लिया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : प्राइम मिनिस्टर के जवाब में कुछ नहीं है। आप जबरदस्ती उल्टा-पुल्टा करके कोई बात कहना चाहते हैं। किस तरह से इतने पुराने मेम्बर हो कर इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं। बगैर जानकारी के चिट्ठी का जवाब दिया गया। जवाब में क्या है ? इस में...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने नेगी जी को जो जवाब दिया है यह भी मैंने पढ़कर सुनाया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इस तरह से आप नहीं उठा सकते हैं। श्री नेगी ने लिखा था कि फूडग्रेंज के जितने सीड हैं या तो बैंड या रेस्ट्रिक्टिड लिस्ट में रखा जाए। उसका जवाब कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने दिया। मुझे यह मालूम नहीं है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कोई जवाब दिया है। आपको उसकी जानकारी होगी, मुझे कोई नहीं है। कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से जवाब मिला मि० नेगी के पत्र का। उन्होंने मांग की थी कि इसको बैंड या रेस्ट्रिक्टिड आइटम रखा जाए। हम ने इसको कर दिया है। 24 फरवरी को इस साल एक नोटिफिकेशन के जरिए इसको इसेंशियल कमोडिटी डिक्लेयर कर दिया है जो मैं बता चुका हूं। इस पर एक्शन लिया जा चुका है।

जहां तक आपके इलजामात लगाने का ताल्लुक है, आप तसल्ली कर सकते हैं कि कई पीढ़ियों तक न मेरे खानदान के किसी आदमी ने व्यापार किया है और न आगे कोई कर पाएगा। व्यापार करना और लोगों का काम है। बिल्कुल गलत, वाहियात, लगी बात करने से कोई बात नहीं बनती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बहुगुणा का ठीक से जवाब...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आसमान पर थूकेंगे तो आपके मुंह पर गिरेगी। राज्य सभा में हो या लोक सभा में...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ऐसी बात करने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बिल्कुल चलेगा, इसलिए कि आपकी बात बिल्कुल ** है, शरारत से भरी हुई है और इस तरह से मिसचीवस बातें करके आप मिसलीड नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : राज्य सभा में क्यों जवाब नहीं दिया ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मेरे सामने यह बात होती तो मैं राज्य सभा में भी यही बात कहता।

What you are saying is full of mischief ....(*Interruptions*) Of course, it is all malicious; absolutely malicious; nothng else.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : If you are denying it.........

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri, you have raised the point. He is replying.........

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : He can contradict me.........It is his duty to contradict it, but not to be furious...... (*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : When he pays attention to me, he also deserves some attention.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You are furious and mentioning all sorts of things; do not try to do it.........

(*Interruptions*)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इस सदन के स्तर को इस तरह इस लेबल पर जो आपने आज लाने की कोशिश की है यह चेयर का काम है कि ग्रानरेबल मेम्बर्स को और आप जैसों को कहां तक इजाजत दी जाए। इस तरह के वाहियात और लगो इल्जाम लगाने की कहां तक इजाजत दी जाए। जन युग का आप नाम लेते हैं लेकिन नाम खुद जा कर पहले तसल्ली कर लेते...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : चिट्ठी लिखी है...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप भी जानते हैं और आपका खानदान भी जानता है मुझे और मेरे खानदान को। क्या बात करते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं गरीब खानदान का हूं। आपके खानदान को भी खूब जानता हूं। शोषण करने वाला खान-दान मेरा नहीं है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप जैसों को इस तरह की वाहियात बातें करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपके खान-दान को भी जानता हूं। मैं बहुत गरीब खानदान का हूं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : गरीब खानदान का यह मतलब नहीं है कि दुनिया पर कीचड़ उछालो।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कंट्रेडिक्ट कीजिये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं राज्य सभा में नहीं था, नहीं तो मैं जवाब देता। मेरी गैर हाजिरी में कभी बात हुई होगी। आज पहली बार यह बात मैं हाउस में सुन रहा हूं।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फ्रीडम मूवमैंट का मैं सिपाही रहा हूं। आपकी तरह नहीं हूं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : तमाशा बना रहे हैं।

जलन के सिवाय कुछ नहीं है। आपको इंसानियत की बात करनी चाहिये। कालिंग एटेंशन इसलिए लाए थे ताकि जानकारी हासिल कर सकें लेकिन आपने तो——

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : गलत समझते है तो डिनाई कीजिये।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If you talk outside, I will see how far you can go on talking. You mention the place, there I will come. I will meet you in Bihar in your own constituency.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Come on. I invite you.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है बाहर देखूंगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मारा खानदान ले आए हैं। लूटने वाला खानदान हमारा नहीं है।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : He is taking undue advantage of his privilege as a Member.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What do you mean by this ? I have quoted.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you continue your reply. All of you may please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't allow. Please sit down. Don't interrupt without my permission.

During this discussion some hon. Members might have used certain words which are not acceptable according to the rules. I will go through the records and see how much can be allowed.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Sir, I have quoted.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said, 'Some hon. Members', not about you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you reply.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I am prepared to reply to all the queries of the hon. Members, but if they want to take undue advantage of their privilege as Members of this hon. House, then it is for the Chair to see how far they can be allowed. (*Interruptions*).

जहां तक इस बीज का ताल्लुक है उड़ीसा में जो बीज की शिकायत मिली, हमारी नोटिस मे आयी, उसके लिये हमने फौरन ऐक्शन लिया। चीफ मिनिस्टर को

**Not recorded.

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

मैंने खुद चिट्ठी लिखी, जैसा कि मैं आपको बता चुका हूं। इनक्वायरी जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने की उसमें कुछ अफसरों को सस्पेंड किया गया है, कुछ व्यापारियों को अरेस्ट किया गया है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उस पर ऐक्शन ले रही है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सिवाय इसके कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कहती रहे और ध्यान रखे कि क्या-क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है, इससे ज्यादा और क्या हम कर सकते हैं वह आप सजेश्वन दें तो हम गौर कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक हरियाणा की बात शास्त्री जी ने कही खुद मुझे मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी के दौरे के समय इस बात का पता लगा और शिकायत मिली कि बाजरे का बीज जो हरियाणा में कुछ ऐजेन्सियों द्वारा बेचा जा रहा है वह बीज कुछ अच्छा नहीं है, मैंने फोरन इन्क्वायरी इस बात की की और 3 टीमें सेन्टर से मुख्तलिफ जगह छापा मारने के लिये भेजीं. बीज के सैम्पिल लिये गए, कुछ जगहों पर लेबल ठीक नहीं पाये गये। जो बीज भेजे जा रहे थे, उसमें कुछ जगहों पर ट्रुथफुली लेवरा सीड के लेवल नहीं थे, प्रासेस नहीं था यह बात पता लगी। उसके लिये हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर को मैंने चिट्टी लिखी है कि इसकी पूरी इन्क्वायरी कराओ और जो सजा के काबिल हों, उनको सजा दो।

यह बात गलत है कि नेशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन ने वह बीजबेचा। यह मेम्बर्स को गलतफहमी है जहां तक मुझे पता है, वह बीज गुजरात के ट्रेडर्स से हरियाणा के किसी एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट ने या किसी दूसरी एजेन्सी ने लिया था। उन्होंने वह बीज ट्रुथफुली लेवल कर के बिकवाना शुरु किया। इससे नैशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है न उसका कोई हाथ है। हमने तो इसकी जांच कराई है। हम सजा देना चाहते हैं। हम हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट को कह रहे हैं कि हमें रिपोर्ट दो कि क्या एक्शन लिया? यहां जो बातें कही गई बहुत सी बातें गलत हैं, आनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने इन्फार्मेशन के आधार पर यहां उठा दी है।

अगर वह तसल्ली करना चाहें तो हर तरह से जबाव देकर तसल्ली कराने को हम तैयार हैं, आगे जो कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं उससे अवगत कराने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर इनका विश्वास ही नहीं है किसी बात पर कि हम ठीक कह रहे हैं तो उसके बारे में शास्त्री जी जैसे आदमी का हमारे पास कोई जवाब नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जो खबर हमें लगी, वह हमने बता दी है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जैसा मैंने कहा कि सीडज की बहुत कमी है। जितने सीडज की जरूरत होती है, सर्टिफाइड सीडज का 14, 15 प्रतिशत कुल नेशनल सीडज कारपोरेशन मुहैया कर पाती है, बाकी 85 फीसदी बीज स्टेट्स की एजेन्सियां या तो अपने आप इकट्ठा करती हैं, या बाहर से खरीद कर लेबल पर कर के, ट्रुथफुली लेबल कर के बिकवाती हैं। नेशनल सीडज कार्पोरेशन खुद कोई नहीं बेचती सिवाय चन्द कुछ ऐसे बीजों के जो अभी रिलीज नहीं हुए हों, नोटिफाइड नहीं हुए हों और उनकी जांच न हुई हो। अच्छे बीज की तसल्ली कर के थोड़ी मात्रा में नेशनल सीडज कार्पोरेशन देता है। एन० एस० सी० का सारा बीज सर्टिफाइड होता है। जहां कहीं कोई गलती होती है, वह हम मानने के लिए तैयार हैं।

जैसा मैंने आज कहा कि कुछ हाई ब्रीड

बाजरा और सीड ग्रोअर्स के खेतों में मिक्सड हो गया था, उसको हाई ब्रीड, मल्टीपल क्रास कर के उन्होंने बेचा है, मगर उस पर एन० एस० सी० का पूरा ध्यान है, कि उससे फसल अच्छी होती है या नहीं। अगर उपज कहीं खराब होती है, बीज खराब होता है तो सन् 1976 से हमारा कायदा चला आ रहा है कि किसानों को हम उपज का पैसा वापिस करते हैं। बहुत से केसेज में दिया गया है। अगर इसमें भी यह पता लगा कि नेशनल सीडज कार्पोरेशन ने बीज खराब दिया है तो किसानों को उसकी उजरत वापिस की जायेगी।

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15.58 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fiftieth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd August, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd August, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

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14.59 Hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Failure of Telecommunication System in Junagarh, Distt. (Gujarat)

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL (Junagarh) : Under Rule 377 I make the following statement :

I would like to draw attention of the Minister of Communications to the total failure of telecommunication system in Junagarh district of Gujarat due to recent cyclone, heavy rains and floods. This paralysed the normal life of the citizens and made industry limbless. Only interceptions are there and no telephone exchange is in working condition there. Needless to say that the buildings of telephone exchange, poles etc. are badly damaged. All this needs central government's help to start the system functioning properly.

It is also requested that a specific amount be sanctioned for replacing the wire, repairing the system and providing the normal facilities to the people of the area.

The industries and factories have suffered heavy losses due to failure of telecommunication system in Junagarh. Therefore, to protect the interests of the people at large, Central Government is requested to take immediate action to improve the telecommunication system in Junagarh at the earliest.

15.00 hrs.

(ii) Rural Electrification Schemes for Mirzapur Distt.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबट्‌र्सगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा विशेषकर मिर्जापुर जनपद के ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण अन्तर्गत कई योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा सन् 1976 से स्वीकृत हैं, परन्तु विद्युतीकरण करने की गति अत्यन्त धीमी है। फलस्वरूप मिर्जापुर

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

जैसे सूखा, बाढ़ तथा ओले से सर्वदा प्रभावित रहने वाला जनपद आधुनिकतम कृषि संसाधनों का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहा है। इस जनपद में 40 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक हरिजन और आदिवासियों की आबादी है। आदिवासी एवं हरिजन-बहुल ग्रामों में भी सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य समय से पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। ज्ञात हुआ है कि जो धन राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने ग्रामों में विद्युतीकरण करने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश को दी है, उस धन का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग इस कार्य में न कर के अन्य कार्यों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है और विद्युतिकरण में ग्रामों को महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण सरकार तथा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है।

इसलिए मैं माननीय केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्री का ध्यान मिर्जापुर जनपद के लिए स्वीकृत ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं को समय से कार्यान्वित करने की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जिससे इस जनपद का कृषि उद्योग विकसित हो सके।

(iii) Need to declare Trivandrum Airport as an International Airport.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Sir, the Trivandrum Aerodrome is at present not an international airport. The reason for not declaring it so is that this airport cannot take bigger aircraft like B-747 and DC-10. However, a number of smaller aircraft operated by International Airlines can land at Trivandrum airport. At present, as many as 16 international flights are operated from this airport every week. The maximum traffic to and from the Gulf countries is from Kerala. Moreover, development of the airport is being carried out at a fast pace so that bigger aircraft could safely land here.

So, keeping in view the density of traffic at present and the prospect of its growth at a rapid rate, I would request the Government to declare the Trivandrum airport an international airport.

(iv) Opening of Post Offices on Sundays and Postal Holidays.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, for the last so many years, letter boxes were provided in various parts of the country specially in cities, big towns, big railway stations, big bazars etc., for clearance of dak on Sundays and postal holidays. But the number of such letter boxes has been reduced considerably resulting in great inconvenience and difficulties to the millions of users in the country. Now-a-days, many State capital towns are having one such letter box from where dak is cleared only once a day on Sundays and holidays. What to Speak of State capitals, even in the Union capital that is, in New Delhi and Delhi, the number has been reduced to only 3 or 4. The post offices like Dak-Tar Bhavan, G.P.O. in Delhi have no such letter box and even the letter box provided in the Parliament House for clearance of Dak on Sundays and holidays has been removed, which is causing much hardship and difficulties to the users.

Similarly, there was provision of working hours when some of the big post offices opened for business transactions similar to that of working days. But in many places, this system has been stopped and in the post offices like G.P.O. Dak-Tar Bhavan in New Delhi, this system has been abolished though this was in practice since 1981-82, as a result the users are suffering a lot.

I, therefore, earnestly request the Ministry of Communications to consider the whole issue and introduce the previous system so that at least one letter box for 20,000 population in a city, town, metropolitan city and such large urban areas etc., be provided with letter boxes and one post office is opened for 50,000 people on Sundays and postal holidays in

such big towns, cities etc., which will be an immense help to the users.

(v) **Need to promote the Carpet Industry for Export Market.**

श्री वी० डी० सिंह (फुलपुर) : कालीन उद्योग बेरोजगारी के निवारण तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है, यदि इसकी ओर सम्यक ध्यान दिया जाए। खेद का विषय है कि कालीन उद्योग सरकार द्वारा उपेक्षा का शिकार हो रहा है। छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में बुनाई प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण की स्वीकृति है तथा कालीन उत्पादन केन्द्रों एवं कालीन अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना का प्रावधान है, परन्तु तीन वर्ष व्यतीत हो जाने के पश्चात् भी अभी तक इन व्यवस्थाओं का क्रियान्वयन नहीं हुआ। परिणामस्वरूप कालीनों में गुणात्मक सुधार नहीं हो पा रहा है, जिससे अन्य देशों के उत्पादों की स्पर्धा में हमारा उत्पादन पिछड़ रहा है। कालीन उद्योग में 1969 में प्रशिक्षणार्थी के लिए 60 रुपया प्रतिमाह वृत्तिका स्वीकृत की गई थी और वही धनराशि अभी तक चली आ रही है। इस उद्योग में अधिकांश निर्बल वर्ग के नवयुवक प्रशिक्षण के लिए आते हैं। आज की मूल्य वृद्धि तथा आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये वृत्तिका की राशि बहुत कम है। यह राशि कम से कम 150 रुपया प्रति माह होनी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त इस उद्योग में 14 वर्षों से अधिक समय से भी कार्यरत कर्मचारी अस्थायी रखे जा रहे हैं जिससे उन में अनिश्चितता का वातावरण बना रहता है।

मैं माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि कालीन उद्योग में व्याप्त इन अव्यवस्थाओं को दूर करें जिससे यह उद्योग बेरोजगारी को दूर करने तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन में अपनी अपेक्षित भूमिका निभा सके।

(vi) **Financial Assistance for Completion of Football Stadium in Calcutta.**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : The Government of West Bengal is constructing composite Stadium at Salt Lake, Calcutta, where Football, Hockey, Sports and Atheletics, Basket Ball, Volley Ball and Sports Academy will be established. Football Stadium with a capacity of 1 lakh 15 thousand spectators will be one of the largest Football Stadium in the world and it will be one of the modern composite Stadium.

Calcutta is the largest city of India where sports and games are very much popular, specially, Football. Huge amounts will be necessary to complete the composite Stadium for promotion of sports and games. It will upgrade the national standard in sports, games and atheletics

All India Football Federation has decided to hold the next International Nehru Gold Cup Competition in Calcutta. Therefore, the said Footbal Stadium should be completed before that. But, for paucity of funds, the progress of construction of the Football Stadium has become slow. So, for promotion of sports and games in national interest, the Stadium. should be completed in time for holding the Nehru Gold Cup Football Competition.

In these circumstances, I would urge upon the Minister of Sports, Works and Housing, Government of India, to sanction requisit amount of funds for the completion of said Football Stadium in national interest and make a statement in the House in this regard.

(vii) Re-opening of Thakur Paper Mills, Samastipur, Bihar.

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता समस्तीपुर) : ठाकुर पेपर मिल समस्तीपुर (बिहार) में सरकार की 45 प्रतिशत पूंजी लगी है। दुर्भाग्यवश अप्रैल 1982 से यह मिल आफ कर दिया गया है बिजली की कमी का निराधार कारण बता कर। इस मिल के बंद हो जाने से एक हजार मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जाने के कारण भूखों मर रहे हैं। इन के आश्रितों की स्थिति दर्दनाक है। बिहार राज्य के अन्तर्गत एक भी उद्योग बिजली की कमी के कारण कतई बंद नहीं हुआ। ज्ञातव्य हो कि उद्योग के नाम पर इस जिले में इस कारखाने को लगा कर केवल चार कारखाने हैं जिस में सालों भर चलने वाले दो में एक बंद ही है। इसके अतिरिक्त दो चीनी मिलें हैं जो केवल सीजन में ही चालू होती हैं। अतः उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन तथा मजदूरों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए इस बीमार मिल का प्रबन्धन अपने हाथ में लेकर इसका कार्य प्रारम्भ कराने की मांग करता हूं।

(viii) Appointment of Committee to study causes of droughts and floods every year in Eastern U.P.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों विशेषकर आजमगढ़, देवरिया, बस्ती, वाराणसी, जौनपुर, गाजीपुर, बलिया, फैजाबाद और सुलतानपुर भयंकर सूखे ग्रस्त हो गए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में मुख्य रूप से धान की पैदावार होती है। इस समय जब धान लगाने का समय आया है, लगभग एक महीने से नाममात्र को ही पानी बरसा है। इस कारण न तो किसान धान लगा पाया, उसका बीज खेतों में सूख रहा है और न ही रवी की दूसरी फसल जैसे मक्का, अरहर आदि की रक्षा कर पा रहे हैं। गन्ना भी सूखे से प्रभावित हो गया। पूरे क्षेत्र में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। विशेष रूप से छोटे किसान और खेतिहर मजदूरों में भूखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो रही हैं। पशुओं के लिए चारे का अभाव हो गया है और इसलिए पशु भी मर रहे हैं। ऐसे समय में जब किसानों को नलकूप के लिए पूरी बिजली और नहर में पानी उपलब्ध होना चाहिए था, उन्हें यह भी नहीं मिल रहा है। दूसरी तरफ किसानों से लगान और ऋण की वसूली की जा रही है।

दूर्भाग्य से उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल, जो हमारे देश से आज भी सर्वाधिक गरीब जिले हैं, प्रति वर्ष सूखे और बाढ़ के शिकार होते रहते हैं। अतः मेरा भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति इन जिलों की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए नियुक्त करे और इन क्षेत्रों में तत्काल राहत कार्य शुरू किए जायें।

(ix) Widening of National Highway No. 45 between Madras and Trichy.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambram) : I would like to draw the immediate attention of the House that there are frequent and innumerable road accidents in the National Highway No. 45, extending from Madras to Trichy due to increased and incompatibly ply of vehicles in the existing double lane leading to heavy toll of human lives and material loss. When the matter was raised with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, an information was sought that Rs. 50 lakhs has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) for widening it to four lanes in a length of 5 KM to begin with and subsequent consideration in the Seventh Plan.

Unless the said road is widened to four

lanes forthwith, continuing daily loss of precious human lives and material loss in the accidents could not be averted or minimised.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to evolve a sub-plan allocation or non-plan allocation immediately for widening the National Highway No. 45 extending from Madras to Trichy and avert the miseries.

(x) Need to send Central Team to Bihar to make an on-the-spot Study of Drought situation and suggest remedial measures.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Many parts of the country are in the grip of drought or floods. In some States both these calamities have come together.

However from all accounts available, the situation in Bihar is the gravest of all. Mansoon has failed for two consecutive years. The maize crop has been destroyed completely. Due to paucity of water, transplantation of paddy is not possible. If it does not rain for some more time, sowing of late paddy too will not be possible. A realistic appraisal of the situation in Bihar will convince everybody that what the people of Bihar are facing is not just drought. It is a famine and any attempt to minimize the gravity of the situation will have serious consequences.

I urge upon the Government send a Central team to Bihar immediately to make on the spot study of the situation and to suggest remedical measures.

With its limited resources, the State will not be able to cope with the situation. The Central Government must come forward with generous assistance.

The Authorities should seek the cooperation of all political parties to face the serious natural calamity. An all-party Committee should be constituted to ensure efficient and corruption-free implementation of both short-term and long-term measures.

(xi) Looksen Tea Unit of Jalpaiguri and Pashok Tea Unit of Darjeeling.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : The management of Looksen Tea Unit of Jalpaiguri (W.B.) and Pashok Tea Unit of Darjeeling was taken over by the Central Government on 10th October, 1976 and was handled over to Tea Trading Corporation of India which is a Government of India Enterprise, According to the provisions of Tea (Amendment) Act, 1976 the management could be continued for 5 years' extension was allowed. This seven years period ill expire own 8-10-83 unless nationalization is made before this date and these two big units will go back automatically to the previous private owner, i.e., M/s. Pashok Tea Co. Ltd.

For making these sick units viable T.T.C.I. Ltd. have invested about 3 crores of rupees in extension of new planting, installation of generating set, purchase of new tractors, machinery and various labour welfare measures within this 7 years' period in spite of the repeated interference and troubles created by the previous owners. Now the time has come to reap the benefits of this huge investment.

M/s. Pashok Tea Co are leaving no stone unturned to get these two tea gardens back and have successfully got the proposal cleared from the Finance Ministry to get it back. This has led the 8,000 workers to unrest and wastage of public money.

I demand that these two Tea Units be nationaled immediately so that the benefits of all the financial investments may not go to the previous owner and the wishes of 8,000 workers be fulfilled and their future be saved. The workers have

[Shri Harish Kumar Gangawar]

decided to launch a movement in favour of nationalization because they are suffering the most.

15.17 hrs.

COPYRIGHT (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Bills for consideration and passing. Shrimati Sheila Kaul.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : What about the Constitution Amendment Bill ? It is on the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He does not want to introduce the Bill. (*Interruptions*). We have received a letter stating that they do not want to introduce this Bill. I will read out that letter addressed to the Speaker.

"Government have taken a decision not to proceed at this stage with the Constitution Bill, 1983 which has been included for introduction at item No. 17 of the Revised list of Business of Lok Sabha for today."

"I, therefore, request that I need not be called upon the move to motion for leave to introduce the Bill."

You wanted information. I have given. It is a success for you. Take the credit for it.

Now, Shrimati Shila Kaul.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Sir, I beg to move.*

"That the Bill to amend the Copyright Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Indian Copyright Act which governs our copyright law was passed in 1957. Its provisions are in conformity with the provisions of the two International Copyright Conventions of which India is a member, namely, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1948 Brussels Text) and the Universal Copyright Convention (1952). Both these Conventions were revised at Paris in 1971. The revised text, known as the Paris Act (1971) or the Paris Text provides for certain facilities to the developing countries to enable them to have easier access to works of foreign origin required for educational purposes if such books are not available at prices reasonable in the national context. This is proposed to be done through the grant of compulsory licences for translation and reproduction of such works according to the prescribed procedures. India was the chief Spokesman in bringing about these amendments before the International Forum. But, India has not been able to take advantage of these provisions because we could have done so only after we had suitably amended the Copyright Act, 1957.

Furthermore, the working of the Act has also revealed certain shortcomings and administrative loopholes, especially in relation to the protection of authors' rights. It is accordingly proposed to make certain amendments in the Act to remove these lacunae and practical difficulties and to make certain additional provisions pertaining to authors' right.

During the discussion in the Rajya Sabha, the Hon. Members had raised certain relevants point which need to be referred to. It was said that the amendment Bill is not comprehensive because it has not provided for the rights of per-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

forming artists and that it does not contain provisions for checking piracy. The question of providing legal protection for the rights of performing artists is of a complex nature and has to be examined with its implications. This is being done. Piracy has become a global problem due to the rapid advance of technology. The nature and context of piracy with its whole range of problems (relating to books, films and phonograms) are being considered from the standpoint of legislative measures needed and their enforcement. We will be separately bringing a Bill with proposals for combating piracy as soon as possible. We feel, however, that for this reason we need not hold up the amendment of our Copyright Law.

Reference was also made in the discussion to the internationaj copyright meeting held in New Delhi in January, 1983 and whether that led to any fruitful results. The meeting that was held in New Delhi was of the Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation which has been set up by World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to assist developing countries in the establishment and strengthening of their copyright systems. The distributions of the meeting were concerned with promoting cooperation among developing coudtries in matters of copyright and also in facilitating acquisition of technical know-how from the advanced countries.

In the Bill before you for consideration, we taken the opportunity to provide, among other things, for the following amendments to the Copyright Act, namely :-

(i) To provide for compulsory licensing for the translation of foreign works for educational purposes after a certain period in the prescribed manner.

(ii) To provide for the compulsory licensing of the reproduction of any edition of a foreign literary, scientific or artistic work for purposes of systematic instructional activities after the expiry of certain periods.

(iii) To help the authors to get full benefits from the agreements/contracts they execute with their publishers, it is proposed to provide for the manner of assignment of copyright from authors to publishers and to empower the copyright Board to decide disputes arising out of such assignments.

(iv) Broadcasting authorities are also being permitted to translate foreign works for broadcasting for purposes of systematic instructional activities

(v) It is proposed to provide that in the case of unpublished works where the author is either dead or unknown or owners of the copyright cannot be traced, any person wishing to publish the material or translation thereof may do so in the prescribed manner.

I am sure that since these proposals have been formulated to meet our educational requirements and to provide adequate safeguards for authors' interests in our copyright law, the Bill will be welcomed bo all sections of the House.

I command the Bill for your consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Copyright Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, the present Copy Right Amendment

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

Bill is just a proposal to update our existing Copy Right Law in the light of the Paris Convention, 1971. Although it is late, after 12 years, it is a welcome move to safeguard the interests of the authors as also to find more facilities for translation of foreign books under compulsory licensing system. Sir, the existing Copy Right Act of 1957 has some lacunae and naturally we all desire that the shortcomings or the lacunae should be removed. But this present measure is inadequate and does not go far to protect the interests of neither the authors nor the reading public, students of our country.

The first point I would like to make is that here under the compulsory licensing system, it has been proposed that the right to translate foreign books would be available only after three years from the date of first publishing. My point is that fast development is now taking place in science and technology throughout the world. So, it is too long a period because in science and technology of the present day, the growth is so rapid and it becomes out-dated and obsolete, some times in certain cases even after one month. So, this period should be shortened. I know that the hon. Minister would say that we could not do anything other than this, this time-bar is there, etc. So also in the case of books published in the developing countries, this period of one year for the right to translate under compulsory licensing system is also too much. It should not be more than one month.

Then, Sir, here some provision has been made regarding the Copy Right under 19A to protect the interests of the authors. Even while supporting this Bill as a welcome measure I have grave doubts regarding the efficacy of the measure that has been proposed to protect the interests of the authors. Sir, you know how the authors in our country are deprived by the publishers. They are deprived of their royalty, they are deprived of their dues by manipulation of a number of prints. You know well that they show that they have printed only 1100 copies, but in reality sometimes they do print more than 3000 or 4000 copies and make a lot of profit. So, these poor authors of our country canno go to court which is a costly affair for them. But even then if this Copy Right Board is formed, the authors and the publishers should be so represented that the interests of the authors are adequately represented in the Board itself. But I am very sorry to say that this Bill which has been brought forward twelve years after the 1971 Paris Convention has not proposed anything to stop piracy. Piracy is very rampant today. Even in the State of Delhi at the footpaths, you find video cassettes of films which have not yet been released. Unless we make piracy a cognizable office, we cannot stop it. I am also aware that only law would not be of any help in a country like ours, people would have to be educated that piracy is a kind of theft. If someone picks up a book, takes contents from that and publishes that without the knowledge of the authors and makes a profit, that should be a cognizable offence.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : It is, in fact. dacoity.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : But in our country, it is not considered a cognizable offence.

In our country we have a feeling that if the knowledge comes from developed countries, it will have a better flow. But we should not forget one thing. We have a rich tradition, good and glorious culture, and many good things of our country are being piranted without the knowledge of the authors, without the knowledge of the artists and others. In America, there are certain centres which reprint Indian books, reproduce Indian songs etc. and they are available there, they are available in Britain, also sometimes we cannot get them here. This is because they have been pirated from India.

Then, there are two or three other things also. In our country we find that sometimes the scientists do some research work, but ultimately it is published in someone else's name. It is also another kind of piracy. I had asked one question in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does anything that is published by someone not belong to the people of the country as a whole ?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I agree, but the person who is the real author of that should continue to get due acknowledgement. That should not be pirated by someone else. I can even name the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Many things have come up on the floor of the House about the plight of scientists and others. I know at least two or three cases. One scientist who had done some very important work, his papers were published by someone else in his own name. He could not do anything. He was helpless. This sort of piracy goes on in our country. I do not know, how these things are going to be stopped. But once you make provision for stringent penal measures and consider piracy—any sort of piracy—as a cognizable offence, there may be some improvement. If I had enough time, I could have told many stories of piracy.

Now, one great philosopher, a philosopher of great eminence,—I would not name him—ultimately went to the court, to the University and Syndicate also. The so called famous philosopher had pirated the work of another unknown, but really great philosopher, whose name is not much known to the people of the country. So, this piracy may be of different types, but it is for you to see that it is stopped. Only penal measures will not do. For, that public opinion will have to be created. For that purpose media will have to be utilised.

Another point is about the plight of the family Member after the death of the auther. Sometimes it so happens that very famous authors, who were given awards by some national Academy or say by some regional prestigious Centres, in their case we have found thatafter the death of these authors, their wives and children don't continue to enjoy the share as successors of the authors and the publishers manage this way or that way to deprive them of their due share. This should be looked into. How ? I don't know, but you have to protect their families and help them to get their due share.

Then there is another story of the copyright. In this connection I can mention the name of the great Indologist, Shri Hara Prasad Shastri. Copyright of his work was vested with some people who were either not at all interested in it or they had not the means to publish. Ultimately the Government of West Bengal came forward. So, the Government also has a role to play to see that in the name of the Copyright such important research works and writings do not lie in the custody of Some people and gather dust.

In the State of West Bengal we have taken certain measures to protect the interest of our culture. Not only that, the State Government has also taken certain measures to protect the interests of the authors. That is why some people having-vested interest are so agitated that they try to accuse us. This should be clear that in our State we have taken certain measures to support the authors, who have written good books. We have given to the libraries in West Bengal the list of authors who have written great books from which they could select if they liked. But the problem is that in the market, they do not get the response what they should have received from the public. Here the libraries, whom the Government is supporting should come forward to purchase them.

The Central Government also should see to it that important writings of such eminent authors are protected by some measures so that their books are purchased by the Government institutions, libraries and others. This is about the authors.

[Pro. Rup Chand Pal]

Lastly, Sir, I would caution the Government on one point. In the name of re-print, we find the alien culture, which has no relation to our tradition and has nothing to contribute to our development are pouring in Certain multinationals are minting money by printing books which have no relevance to the Indian situation. We must see to it that in the name of the compulsory licensing system, these books or such books which do not have any relevance in our Indian situation do not find a market, or take away the market of really good Indian books, because over the years our own authors, whether in scienc e, technology, economics, history or other subjects, have written very important works. Their interests should be protected. In the name of just translating foreign books, our own good works should not be made to suffer. We shall have to see to this.

While supporting the Bill wholeheartedly, I would request the hon. Minister to see to it that on a future date, some comprehensive Bill is brought forward plugging all the loopholes I have pointed out today, particularly regarding the provision for checking piracy and making piracy a cognizable offence.

श्री मूलचंद डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले वक्ता की कई मुख्य बातों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और इस बिल का भी पूरे मन से समर्थन करता हूं।

इसकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा कि 1971 के बाद इतने साल तक आपका विभाग सक्रिय क्यों नहीं रहा है ? इतने सालों के बाद आज आप यह संशोधन विधेयक लेकर आये हैं। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में लेखकों और साहित्यकारों की हालत बड़ी चिन्ताजनक है।

यहां अखबारों में कई ऐसी खबरें छपती हैं कि साहित्यकार अपने जीवन भर साधना करता है और जब उसकी किताब निकलती है तो भी उसकी हालत देश में सबसे कमजोर रहती है। उसका शोषण प्रकाशक करता है। आज हमारे देश में अच्छी पुस्तकें न होने का एक कारण प्रकाशक द्वारा शोषण है।

शिक्षा मन्त्री के बिल से हम आशा करते थे कि साहित्यकार और रिसर्च स्कालर्स, जो अच्छी किताबें प्रकाशित कराते हैं, उनको भी संरक्षण मिलेगा। लेकिन किताबों की देश में बड़ी कमी है। जो बिल आज पेश किया गया है उससे हमारी समस्याओं का निराकरण नहीं हो पाता है।

आपने बिल में कहा है कि लाइसेंस लेना होगा, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी नकली किताबें नकली नाम से प्रकाशित होती हैं, बाजार में धड़ल्ले से बिकती हैं ? आपके विभाग ने कितने गुनाहगारों को आज तक पकड़ा है। सारी की सारी किताबें प्रकाशित हो जाती हैं, प्रकाशक और लेखक का पता नहीं लगता। आज जगह-जगह हर प्रकार से साहित्य की चोरी होती है।

ज्ञान बांटा जाता है, इसमें यह बात नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इन साहित्यकारों की हालत की तरफ न सरकार चिन्ता करती है और न कोई करता है। बहुत से साहित्यकार आज बेरोजगार मिलते हैं। आज देश की 68 करोड़ की जनता में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कम है जो शिक्षित हैं, उनमें भी पुस्तकों के प्रति रुचि नहीं है। हमारे देश में लाइब्रेरियां बहुत कम हैं, लोग मांग कर किताबें

पढ़ते हैं, किताबों की बिक्री कम होती है, क्योंकि उनका मूल्य ज्यादा होने के कारण लोग उनको खरीद नहीं पाते हैं। यह भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जो किताबें प्रकाशित हों, उनका मूल्य भी वाजिब हो। हमारे गरीब देश में लोगों की स्थिति कीमती किताबें खरीदने की नहीं हैं। किताबों की कीमतें 4 0 और 500 रुपये तक हैं।

बाहर की किताबों का अनुवाद किया जाना चाहिए। आज अनुवाद ऐसी भाषा में होता है कि लोग समझ नहीं पाते हैं। अनुवाद की भाषा इतनी क्लिष्ट और गलत होती है कि उसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं रहती, जिसके कारण मूल ग्रन्थ को देखना पड़ता है। सरकार चाहती है कि रिजनल लैंग्वेजिज का विकास हो, लेकिन उनमें किया गया अनुवाद बहुत क्लिष्ट होता है और कई बार उससे मूल ग्रन्थ का सही अर्थ भी नहीं निकलता। क्या किसी जाँच कमेटी ने कभी अनुवाद के सम्बन्ध में जांच की है ?

आज साहित्यकारों की रक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिसके कारण बहुत से साहित्यकारों को अपनी जिन्दगी बड़ी सोचनीय हालत में बितानी पड़ती है। इस बिल का तो स्वागत है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को ऐसा काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए, जिसके द्वारा साहित्यकारों को प्रकाशकों के शोषण से बचाया जा सके।

बाहर की किताबों को यहाँ पर प्रकाशित करके वाजिब मूल्य पर बेचने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। बाहर से आने वाली किताबों का मूल्य इतना अधिक होता है कि हमारे देश के लोग उन्हें नहीं खरीद सकते। इस बिल का उद्देश्य तो बिल्कुल ठीक है, लेकिन इससे हमारी आवश्यकता पूरी नही होती। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मेहरबानी करके एक ऐसा काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाएं, जिससे हमारे साहित्यकारों को लाभ हो और देश में अच्छी किताब छपें।

चोरी से किताब छापने के लिए सख्त सजा न होने की वजह से किताबों के प्रकाशन में बड़ी भारी चोरी होती है और कई लोग उससे बहुत मुनाफा कमाते हैं।

जिन साहित्यकारों की रचनाएं पाठ्यपुस्तकों में ली जाती हैं, उन्हें भी पैसा नहीं दिया जाता। पाठ्यपुस्तकों में रचनाओं का चयन बहुत पक्षपातपूर्ण ढंग से होता है और वहाँ भी भ्रष्टाचार घुस गया है। अच्छे साहित्यकारों की रचनाएं न लेकर ऐसे साधारण लेखकों की रचनाएं ली जाती हैं, जो चिकनी-चुपड़ी बातें करना जानते है और राजनेताओं के निकट होते हैं। देश में साहित्यकारों की हालत बहुत चिन्ताजनक है।

यह बिल ठीक है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को जल्दी ही एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाकर साहित्य और साहित्यकारों की रक्षा करनी चाहिए और किताबों के प्रकाशन की चोरी को रोकने के लिए सख्ती से कदम उठाना चाहिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं विना अधिक समय लिए मंत्री महोदय द्वारा लाए गए इस विधेयक का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि यह एक अच्छा विधेयक है और मंत्री महोदया से मुझे यह उम्मीद रहती भी है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : केवल इन्हीं से ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : पूरी सरकार से नहीं। इस विधेयक में लेखकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा जरूर की गई है जिनकी रक्षा करना मुख्य रूप से सरकार का कर्तव्य है। सन् 57 के एक्ट में काफी कमियां थी। उन कमियों में कुछ सुधार लाने का प्रयास हुआ है। लेकिन अभी और भी सुधार लाया जा सकता था अगर जैसा कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी सुझाव दिया है, कोई काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाया जाए तो कुछ और लाभ उनको देने की बात हो सकती थी। इस लिए एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल इसके लिए लाया जाए।

लेखकों के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा करना सरकार का सबसे पहला कर्तव्य है क्योंकि लेखक तमाम चीजें लिखकर तैयार न करें तो पब्लिशर उसका फायदा कैसे उठाएं और समाज के लोगों के सामने वह चीजें कैसे आएं? इसलिए उस व्यक्ति की बौद्धिक-क्षमता की सराहना की जानी चाहिए और उसे इसके लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए। लेखक लिखकर सफर करते हैं, उन को उसका उतना अधिक लाभ नहीं मिल पाता जितना कि पब्लिशर को मिलता है। पब्लिशर हमेशा गड़बड़ी करते रहे हैं और उनके अधिकारों पर कुछ विशेष प्रकार का नियंत्रण आवश्यक है। जवाहर लाल जी से एक बार एक पब्लिशर ने कहा कि पंडित जी, आप हमें अपनी एक किताब दे दीजिए तो इसको हम छापेंगे और 25 परसेंट रायल्टी आपको देंगे। जवाहर लाल जी ने कहा कि तुम 25 परसेंट रायल्टी कैसे दोगे? हमारी किताबें अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड में बिकती हैं, वहां से वे लोग दस बारह परसेंट रायल्टी देते हैं, तुम 25 परसेंट रायल्टी दोगे, इसका मतलब तुम चोरी करोगे, किताब छापोगे 5 हजार और हिसाब दोगे एक हजार का। तो इस प्रकार गड़बड़ी करने की पब्लिशर की आदत शुरू से रही है और वह हमेशा गड़बड़ी करते रहे हैं। इसी लिए जवाहर लाल जी को भी एक बार इस प्रकार की बात कहनी पड़ी।

तो सबसे पहली बात यह है कि जो लेखक हैं उनके अधिकारों की अधिक से अधिक रक्षा की जाए और जो कुछ भी वह लिखते हैं जो पब्लिशर होता है उसका उनको अधिक से अधिक लाभ मिले।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अनुवाद का जो अधिकार दिया हुआ है कि तीन वर्ष के बाद अनुवाद कर सकते हैं, इस के बारे में मेरा सुझाव है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उस को स्वीकार भी करेंगी कि इस अवधि को घटाकर एक वर्ष कर देना चाहिए। वैसे एक वर्ष भी ज्यादा है, उस को और भी घटाकर 6 महीना कर दिया जाय तो भी उसका काफी लाभ मिल सकता है।

हमारे देश में गरीबी बहुत अधिक है। हमारे बहुत से छात्र तमाम किताबें खरीद नहीं सकते खास करके इंजीनियरिंग और मेडिकल साइंसेस की किताबें जो कि विदेशी लेखकों द्वारा लिखी हुई होती हैं क्योंकि वह बहुत मंहगी होती हैं। उनको सस्ती करने का उपाय होना चाहिए ताकि देश के तमाम छात्रों को सस्ते दामों पर ये किताबें मिल सकें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) **:** सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। इस

बिल में मुख्य रूप से तीन उद्देश्य रखे गए हैं। पहला यह है कि आधुनिक टेक्नालाजी के विस्तार के कारण जिस क्षेत्र में अब चोरी की सम्भावना है उसको रोकने के लिए इस बिल के सेक्शन 2 को आप अमेंड करना चाहते हैं जिसमें ब्राडकास्ट सिस्टम और कम्यूनिकेशन थ्रू सेटेलाइट को भी इस में इंट्रोड्यूस करने का प्रयत्न किया है। दूसरा आपका उद्देश्य यह है कि वह साहित्य की अमूल्य कृतियां, साहित्य की नीधि जिसकी आज भी देश के अन्दर ज्ञान के संवर्द्धन के लिए और विद्वत्ता के प्रसार के लिए आवश्यकता है विशेषकर के विश्वविद्यालयों में और विद्वानों में। जिनकी परम आवश्यकता है उसको दृष्टिगत रखते हुए वह अनुपम अमूल्य साहित्य, जिसके लिखने वाले लोग आज या तो मिलते नहीं हैं या उनका नाम ज्ञात नहीं है या जो कृतियां आज उपलब्ध नहीं है देश में, उनका पब्लिकेशन करने की इस विधेयक के द्वारा विशेष प्रकार से कुछ व्यक्तियों को अनुमति मिल सकेगी। इसके साथ ही तीसरी बात यह रखी है कि कुछ पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज को भी आप अधिकृत करेंगे, उनको भी ऐसी कृतियां प्रकाशित करने का अधिकार होगा। साथ ही आपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त साहित्य, वहां की तकनीक को भी इस देश में यहां की भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करने का विशेष प्रावधान किया है और इसके लिए आपने वर्ल्ड इन्टेलेक्चुअल आर्गेनाइजेशन का भी हवाला दिया है जिनकी मीटिंग अभी दिल्ली में 25 से 28 जनवरी तक हुई थी, जिसमें 58 देशों ने भाग लिया था। यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की 15 स्पेशलाइज्ड एजेन्सीज में से एक एजेन्सी वह भी है।

लेकिन मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आपके जो तीनों उद्देश्य हैं और इस विधेयक में आपने जो प्रावधान किए हैं, उन पर आपको दोबारा सोचना आवश्यक है। एक तो इसमें आपने सेक्शन 31-ए इन्ट्रोड्यूस करना चाहा है :

> "Where, in the case of an unpublished work, the author is dead or unknown or cannot be traced, or the owner of the copyright in such work cannot be found, any person may apply to the Copyright Board for a licence to publish such work or a translation thereof in any language."

इसके दो शब्द बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं—'एनी पर्सन' और 'इन एनी लैंग्वेज'। हिन्दुस्तान की साहित्यिक और सांस्कृतिक परम्परा रही है कि यहां के जितने भी विद्वान हुए हैं उन्होंने अपने बारे में कभी किसी ग्रन्थ में उल्लेख नहीं किया। आप चाहे महाभारत को देख लीजिए, महर्षि वेद व्यास ने अपने बारे में कभी नहीं लिखा, यह भी नहीं लिखा कि यह ग्रन्थ उनका लिखा हुआ है। इसी प्रकार से आप कालिदास अथवा अन्य किसी भी विद्वान को देखें, उन्होंने उस ग्रन्थ के साथ अपना नाम नहीं जोड़ा है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह था कि वे ज्ञान को अपनी सम्पति नहीं समझते थे, वे ज्ञान को विश्व की सम्पति समझते थे। हमारे देश तथा पाश्चात्य देशों के ज्ञान की परम्परा में यह एक मौलिक अन्तर रहा है। अतः आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि जो हमारे अनुपम ग्रन्थ हैं उनको प्रकाशित किया जाए। लेकिन क्या आप ऐसे ग्रन्थों को प्रकाशित करने का अधिकार "एनी पर्सन" को दे देंगे जिसके पास उसको समझने का ज्ञान न हो ?

उदाहरण के लिए कालिदास की भाषा और भाव को जो समझ न सकता हो, उसको उनकी साहित्यिक कृति दोबारा पब्लिश

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

करने का अधिकार दे देंगे ? आपको निश्चित रूप से इस बारे में सोचना होगा कि किस व्यक्ति को आप यह अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। क्या वह व्यक्ति इस कार्य के योग्य है या नहीं—यह देखना होगा। यदि वह व्यक्ति उस भाषा और भाव को नहीं समझता है, यदि उसमें उसको समझने की बैकग्राउण्ड नहीं है, यदि वह उस केडर और उस स्तर का नहीं है तो उसको रिपब्लिश करने का अधिकार देना गलत होगा। इसलिए यह आपने जो "एनी पर्सन" रखा है वह हमारे साहित्य के साथ निश्चित तौर से बेइंसाफी कर सकता है। उसमें वह कांपिटेन्सी होनी चाहिए, ज्ञान का एक स्तर होना चाहिए तभी उसको पब्लिश करने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आखिर में जो शब्द आपने रखा है—इन-एनी-लैंग्वेज आप पब्लिश करने की इजाजत देते हैं। किसी भी लैंग्वेज में उसको पब्लिश कर दे, लेकिन क्या उसको उस भाषा का ज्ञान है और उसका सही तरीके से अर्थ कर सकता है, तब आप उसको दूसरी भाषा में रूपान्तर करने की स्वीकृति दे सकते हैं। यदि वह उस लैंग्वेज को नहीं समझता, तो उसको अधिकार देना न्यायोचित नहीं है। इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि एनी-लैंग्वेज का मतलब केवल हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा से होना चाहिए, जिसको हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में स्वीकृत किया हुआ है आप केवल उसी भाषा में रूपांतरण करने की, रिपब्लिश करने की स्वीकृति दीजिए। विदेशी भाषाओं में रूपान्तरण की स्वीकृति हिन्दुस्तान में, इस राष्ट्र में देना न्यायोचित नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि सेक्शन 3 (ए) को इस दृष्टि से देखें और यदि इस भावना का समावेश कर सकें तो यह राष्ट्र के हित में अधिक उपयोगी होगा।

अपने सैक्शन-32 आफ-दि-प्रिंसिपल एक्ट को अमेंड करके क्लाज-1 के बाद क्लाज-1ए को जोड़ने का प्रावधान किया गया है। प्रावधान यह है कि—

"(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), any person may apply to the Copyright Board for a licence to produce and publish a translation, in printed or analogous forms of reproduction, of a literary or dramatic work, other than an Indian work, in any language in general use in Indian after a period of three years from the first publication of such work, if such translation is required for the purpose of teaching, scholarship or research :

Provided that where such translation is in a language not in general use in any developed country such aplication may be made after a period of one year from such publication."

मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रावधान विदेशी विद्वानों की कृतियों के संबंध में शायद दिया गया है कि उन कृतियों का साहित्य के ज्ञान के लिए इस देश में भी प्रकाशन आवश्यक है। इसलिए इसमें आगे यह प्रावधान किया गया है—

"Provided that where such translation is in a language not in general use in any developed country"

इसमें खासतौर से आपको उन भाषाओं के बारे में प्रावधान करना चाहिए कि आप कौन-कौन सी भाषायें डवेलप्ड कन्ट्रीज की मानते हैं। अमरीका की मानते हैं, इंगलिश को मानते हैं, फ्रेन्च को मानते हैं या जापानीज को मानते हैं। कौन-कौन सी डवेलपड कन्ट्रीज

की भाषाओं का आपने इसमें समावेश किया है। यह बात कानून की दृष्टि से औचित्य-पूर्ण नहीं है। मेरी दृष्टि में उन भाषाओं का नाम यहां पर आना जरूरी था। एक ग्रन्थ कौन-कौन सी भाषाओं में है, उन भाषाओं के अलावा यदि उसका प्रकाशन नहीं है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, तब आप उसको ट्रांसलेशन करने की इजाजत देंगे। इसके लिए भी आपको उन भाषाओं का नाम यहां देना आवश्यक था।

इसके साथ ही आपने यह भी लिखा है कि

"Such application may be made after a period of one year from such publication."

इसके मुताबिक एक साल के बाद ही केवल उसकी स्वीकृति दी जा सकेगी। इसका कोई कारण यहां नहीं दिया हुआ है। आज साइंस के युग में, टेक्नालाजी के युग में यदि कोई नई कृति किसी अन्तरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किसी विद्वान की निकली है। वह ऐसी भाषा में हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बोली जाती है या नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है, उसके रूपान्तरण के लिए एक साल तक इन्तजार करना औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं है। ऐसी कृति जिससे टेक्नालाजी का विस्तार हो सकता है या कालेज और विश्व-विद्यालयों को लाभ हो सकता है, इसलिए इस एक साल के पीरियड को घटाकर छः महीने किया जाना चाहिए। छः महीने इसलिए कि एक साल बाद तो टेक्नालाजी बदल जाती है। इसलिए एक साल का पीरियड अधिक है, उसको कम करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि जब तक आप किसी भी विद्वान को उसके स्वयं के ज्ञान के प्रसार को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देंगे, उसकी सुरक्षा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक नया ज्ञान डवेलप नहीं हो सकता है। इस संबंध में मैं एक विदेशी विद्वान श्री अन्थनी ट्रोलोपे से सहमति प्रकट करते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस एक्ट को हमें और भी मजबूती के साथ देखने की आवश्यकता है। उसका यह कहना है—यदि आप चाहते हैं कि आपका ज्ञान आगे बढ़े, आपके ज्ञान का प्रसार हो तो जरूरी है—

Mr. Anthony Trollope made his well-known observation in his autobiography :

"Take away from English authors their copyright, and you would very soon take away from England her authors."

जो आदमी मौलिक रचना को लेकर आता है या किसी भी क्षेत्र में जिस की मौलिक देन है, यदि उसको संरक्षण नहीं मिलता है, उस के अपने देश के कानून के द्वारा, तो इस तरह का विद्वान, वैज्ञानिक या कलाकार कभी भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इसलिए संरक्षण देना आवश्यक है, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह भी देखना है कि जो ज्ञान उन्होंने दिया है उसका प्रचार और प्रसार भी सही रूप में हो। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वह ज्ञान ऐसा हो जाए—जो कुछ लोगों तक ही सीमित रह जाय, इतना मंहगा हो जाए कि वह आम व्यक्ति आम विद्वान तक पहुंच ही न सके।

इसलिए जो कृतियां जिस स्तर की हैं, उनके बारे में जो मूल्य का निर्धारण होगा, उसमें कापी-राइट बोर्ड किस तरह से दखल कर सकता है और दखल करने के बाद, जैसा आपने कहा था कि जो आथर आज नहीं है, जिसके पचास वर्ष पूरे हो चुके हैं, कापी-राइट के अधिकार वाला जिसका कोई लीगल-

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

हेयर नहीं है, उसके प्रकाशन की स्वीकृति कोई व्यक्ति बोर्ड से ले सकता है, लेकिन बोर्ड के पास किस तरह से राइट होंगे या वह उसको किस रेट पर बेचेगा --इन सब बातों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचने की आवश्यकता है। यदि एक्ट में इसका समावेश न कर सकें तो कम से कम बाइलाज में प्रावधान करना राष्ट्र के हित में होगा।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा --जहां तक इस एक्ट का ताल्लुक है--यह अपने आप में इस तरह की सोसाइटी को डील करता है जो देश को एक नई दिशा दिखाता है, चाहे वह विज्ञान का क्षेत्र हो, कला का क्षेत्र है या साहित्य का क्षेत्र हो या दूसरे क्षेत्र हों। इस तरह के लोग जो देश को एक नई दिशा देते हैं, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विज्ञान, कला या जो अन्य विधायें हैं उन में देश को आगे ले जाते हैं, उनको अधिक से अधिक उपयुक्त अवसर देना इस का उद्देश्य है जिससे इन विधाओं का प्रसार देश में हो सके। लेकिन इसके लिए इन्सेन्टिव देने की आवश्यकता थी। आप जानते हैं--बढ़ते हुए समाज के साथ आज का हमारा जो एक्ट है-1914 में जिस शक्ल में था, उसके बाद 1957 में दूसरी शक्ल में आया और आज आप फिर महसूस कर रही हैं कि इस में फिर से संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने कहा था--जब आपने यह अनुभव किया--1971 में--कि इस तरह के नये संशोधन की आवश्यकता है तो इस संशोधन को लाने में इतना बिलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिय था। यह बात बिलकुल सही है कि अभी भी कुछ ऐसी चीजें रह गई हैं, जैसे विडियो की पायरेसी--जिनका समावेश अभी से इस में होना चाहिए। आज इन्टरनेशनल लेबल पर विडियो की जो पायरेसी चल रही है वह अपने आप में दुनिया के सामने एक समस्या बन गई है और इसके लिए इन्टरनेशनल लेबल पर सोचा जा रहा है। इसलिए जो ऐसी कृतियां हैं, जो ऐसी कला की विधायें हैं जिनकी चोरी हो रही है, उनके लिए भी कानून का इस एक्ट में शामिल किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

फिर भी मैं आपको इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आप ने राष्ट्र की आवश्यकता को समझते हुए कुछ बातों को कानून में शामिल करने की कोशिश की है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं आप उनको इस अधिनियम में या जो नियम या उपनियम आप आगे बनायेंगे उन में समावेश करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Mr. Chairman, this Bill, even though with a limited purpose and also to fall in line with the recommendations of the Convention; has been forward now. The provisions of this Bill have not gone into the various aspects—under the present circumstances advanced printing technology and all these things. That is why I say this piecemeal legislation will never serve the purpose. A comprehensive legislation on this matter is of urgent necessity. I understand the main provisions are :

"(1) To provide for compulsory licensing for the translation of a foreign work after the expiry of three years from the publication of the work and if the translation of the work is in a language not in general use in any developed country, after the expiry of a period of one year from such publication if such work is required for the purpose of teaching, scholarship or research.

(2) To provide for the compulsory licensing of the reproduction of any edition of a foreign literary,

scientific or artistic work for the purposes of systematic instructional activities if, after the expiry of certain periods...

(3) It is proposed to provide that in case of un-published works where the author is either dead or unknown or the owners of the copyright cannot be traced, any person wishing to publish the material or a translation thereof may advertise his proposal and thereafter apply to the Copyright Board for permission ..

(4) It is proposed to provide for the manner of assignments of copyright from authors to publishers and to empower the Copyright Board to decide disputes arising of such assignments which may extend to permitting the author to withdraw from the Govt.

These are certain main aspects which have been explained by the Minister. But I would like to mention one important aspect regarding the miserable plight of the authors—how they are being exploited after hard labour and strenuous work. These publishing sharks really exploit the authors. So protection has to be granted.

In the constitution of the Copyright Bord, adequate representation should be given to the author in the Board to be constituted because they should not be at the mercy of the publishers and the financiers behind these things.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister regarding period of one year which has been envisaged in this Bill about translation of those books published in foreign languages.

16.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAER - *in the Chair*]

By that the disadvantage is that certain books lose its relevance after three years. Books have got certain relevance on certain subjects and on certain aspects. Suppose it is translated after three years, the benefit of the book cannot be enjoyed by those people who read only translated books. By three years its relevance will be lost. So, three years period should be reduced to minimum of three months or one month. It should not go beyond three months otherwise the relevance of the publication and the very purpose for which translation has been done will not be served. This is one important point which has to be looked into.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister as well as the Government regarding piracy going on in this. That is very important thing—piracy of books, piracy of recording, music, This is done to destroy the real efforts of the artists. It is an assault on them. You can find books in the street before the original books are to be published. It is estimated that nearly 50% are originally published books and 50% pirated books are being sold in the market. It is to the disadvantage of the artists and these authors. This is being done by unsocial elements. They work against the interest of the authors, publishers and the trade. Not only there are pirated books but piracy is running riot on the Sound recording industry. That is an onslaught on the film and hue and cry is being raised in Bombay among the producers and the artists in regard to the piracy of these cassettes. It is a very serious thing and it has threatened the very basis of existence of this industry and all those who are just honestly working. The piracy of books and music as well as records is a very grave thing which has been really eroding the cultural life of this great country. I shall just read out some figures regarding the piracy of cassette record and you would be alarmed to find that how these are sold and how the Government's revenue is lost.

Estimated number of pirated cassettes sold in one year in India is 3 crores. Daily more than 82,000 pirated cassettes are sold. Retail value of 3 crore pirated cassettes at Rs. 25/- is Rs. 75 crores. This is the alarming figure we find and what is the revenue loss to the country

(Shri K. A. Rajan)

as well as the harm that is being inflicted on the poor artistes and authors because of the piracy ? The loss to the Government by evasion of excise, sales tax etc., will come up to Rs. 20.88 crores. Because of the piracy of cassettes, loss to artistes, flim producers, authors and other copyright owners is Rs. 5.76 crores. Profit earned by the pirates at Rs. 10/-per cassette is Rs. 30 crores. What racket is here that is going on detrimental to the interests of artistes, authors etc. ? This piracy is creating a havoc in the cultural field.

Now, you find that daily reports are coming in as to how these video houses are being managed in the city of Bombay as well as in many other cities. That is why, I am stressing that apart from the provision which has been incorporated in the Bill which has only limited purposes, the main thing, that is piracy has to be curbed and for that a comprehensive Bill on the line is very urgent. Unfortunately, I find that the hon. Minister has no thinking this direction when the poor artistes and authors are being exploited and the Government is being cheated. The racet is going on detrimental to the intests of the society. It is inflicting in almost all the cities and it is just really spoiling our culture and all those things.

With these words, I welcome these measures.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : पैरिस कनवैंशन में जो बात तय हुई थी और जो भारत के प्रबल आग्रह पर हुई थी उसको भारतीय परिस्थितियों में हम लागू कर सकें, इसके लिए जरूरी था कि कापीराइट एक्ट 1957 को एमैंड किया जाता और ऐसा करने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय यहां बिल लाई हैं जिसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र हैं। यों इस एमेंडमेंट को बहुत पहले सदन के सम्मुख आ जाना चाहिए था। जो छूट हमें पैरिस कनवैंशन में मिली है उसका उपयोग तब और भी पहले से हम कर सकते थे। फिर भी अब आपने जो एक साहसपूर्ण कदम उठाया है उसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं।

सबसे पहले लाभ यह होगा कि एडवांस्ड मुल्कों में जहां विज्ञान आदि विषयों की किताबें छपती हैं वे हमारे यहां भी उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी और सस्ते दामों पर हमें मिल सकेंगी। लेकिन एक चीज मेरी समझ में जो आती है यह है कि हमारा कई अन्य देशों के साथ, विशेषकर ब्रिटेन, अमरीका रूस आदि के साथ कुछ कांट्रेक्ट हुआ है टेक्नोलोजी सम्बन्धी किताबों के बारे में जिनको हम यहां पर प्रकाशित कर सकते हैं और कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उस कांट्रेक्ट की जो प्राविजंज हैं वे इस एमैंडिंग एक्ट की प्राविजंज से क्लैश न करें। अगर ऐसा है तो जो लाभ आप उठाना चाहते हैं वह लाभ भारत के लोगों को ज्ञान के सन्दर्भ में नहीं मिल पाएगा। इस वास्ते इसको भी आपको देख लेना चाहिए।

भारतीय लेखक आज एक्सप्लायटेशन के बहुत अधिक शिकार हैं। इस एमैंडिंग एक्ट से उनका यह शोषण रुकेगा। यह विवाद की बाद नहीं है कि प्रकाशक आज लेखक, कवि, गायक की मजबूरी का लाभ उठाते हैं जब तक उस व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं बिकने लगता है तब तक अपनी टर्म्ज को उसके सामने डिक्टेट करने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस अमैंडमेंट के बाद लेखक, कवि और गायक को और अधिक सुविधायुक्त तरीके से कन्ट्रेक्ट करने की आजादी मिल सकेगी। कहीं पर कोई विवाद होगा उसका कापी राइट बोर्ड देखेगा। लेकिन क्या इस कॉपी राइट बोर्ड का गठन पूर्ण है ? नहीं। इसको और ब्राड वेस्ड होना चाहिए ताकि

जो हमारे पास पब्लिशिंग टेक्नालाजी है उसका रिप्रजेन्टेशन और अधिक हो सके और साथ ही बोर्ड की मिटिंग का समय भी तय होना चाहिए ताकि वह जल्दी जल्दी हो सके और उसका एक पीरियड निश्चित होना चाहिए ताकि जो भी मामले इनके सामने आये उन विवादों का निपटारा हो सके और कोपी राइट बोर्ड अपनी पावर्स को एक्सरसाइज कर सके। आपके मंत्रालय को केवल एक्ट बना देने मात्र से ही छुट्टी नहीं ले लेनी चाहिए बल्कि उनको कलोज मानीटरिंग करनी चाहिए। अन्यथा जो लाभ आप इन लेखकों, कवियों और गायकों को देना चाहते हैं। वह उनको नहीं मिल सकेगा।

16.21 hrs

(Shri Rajendra Kumari Bajpai *in the chair*

इस संशोधन के बाद प्रकाशक जो ऐक्स-प्लायटेशन करते हैं नए लेखकों का मुझको डर है कि वह शायद नहीं रुकेगा क्योंकि इस बिल में ऐसा कोई प्रोवीजन नहीं है जिसके जरिये आप रायल्टी की सीमा लांघ सकें। आज एक नया लेखक है, कल उसका नाम बिकने लगता है, और जब उसका नाम नहीं बिकता था उस समय जो कोपी राइट दिया है, तो जब नाम बढ़ जाता है उस लेखक का उस पीरियड का उसको लाभ नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए इसका भी प्रावधान होना चाहिए ताकि प्रकाशक जो फायदा उसको हो रहा है जब उसका नाम बिकने लगता है तब उन लेखकों, कवियों या गायकों को बैक डेट से उसका लाभ मिल सके, प्रोपर रायल्टी उनके काम की मिल सके। यह व्यवस्था जरूर होना चाहिए।

आज जितनी तेजी से पब्लिशिंग टेक्नालाजी बढ़ रही है उसी के हिसाब से जालसाजी भी बढ़ रही हैं, और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ठीक ही कहा कि किस प्रकार हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इससे नुकसान हो रहा है। इस जालसाजी के कारण नकली साहित्य जो बाजार में आ रहा है उससे हमारे समाज की विचारधारायें गंदी हो रही हैं। इसको रोकना जरूरी है।

आपका जो कोपी राइट ऐक्ट है इसके तहत कानून में प्रावधान है कि आप कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं। मगर आपको मालूम है लिटि-गेशन कितना मंहगा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इस कानून को काग्नजेबिल बनाना चाहिए तभी काम बनेगा। और जब तक ऐसा नहीं करेंगे जाली और सस्ता साहित्य तब तक बिकता रहेगा और पुलिस तथा लॉ एन्फोर्सिग एजेन्सीज कोई काग्नीजेंस नहीं ले पायेंगी। इसलिए इस बात का भी इसमें प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको और आपके मंत्रालय को यह संशोधन विधेयक लाने के लिए बधाई देता हूं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक मंत्री महोदय ने सभा में प्रस्तुत किया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। समर्थन करते हुए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता कि उन्होंने ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण बिल एक ऐसी स्थिति में प्रस्तुत किया है जब कि इसकी आवश्यकता थी।

मेरे इस मत से पूरा सदन सहमत है कि साहित्यकार समाज का निर्माता होता है, राष्ट्र का मनोबल ऊंचा उठाने में, राष्ट्र की अखंडता और प्रभुसत्ता को बनाये रखने में, राष्ट्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को बनाये रखने में उसका

[श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। सम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना में जितना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान साहित्यकार अपने साहित्य से देता है उतना और कोई दूसरी चीज हमारे देश में अथवा अन्य देश से नहीं देती है। लेखक, कवि और साहित्यकार अपनी रचना से देश में सत्यम्, शिवम् सुन्दरम का वातावरण उपस्थित करता है। इतने महत्वपूर्ण कार्य के बाद भी हमारे देश में लेखकों की स्थिति दयनीय है जो किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है।

इस विषय में शिक्षा मंत्री ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है वह बहुत सराहनीय है। इस देश में बाल्मीकि, कालिदास, तुलसीदास, सूर सभी हुए और सभी चले गए लेकिन उनकी रचनायें आज भी अमर हैं। उनकी अमरता के साथ-साथ हम यदि उनकी तत्कालीन स्थिति को देखते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि उन्हें सम्मान तो प्राप्त था, किन्तु उनकी जिन्दगी ऐसे ही गुजरी जैसे एक सामान्य आदमी की गुजरती है।

मुंशी प्रेम चन्द की अभी कुछ दिन पहले मृत्यु हुई थी। निराला और प्रसाद की मृत्यु भी हुई थी। इन सब की जिन्दगी इतनी दयनीय गुजरी, जिसका वर्णन करके मैं इस सदन का समय नष्ट नहीं करना चाहता।

श्री फणीश्वर नाथ रेणू की हालत इतनी खराब थी कि अन्तिम समय में उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं था कि वह एक इंजेक्शन भी लगवा सकें। इन सारी स्थितियों के दरम्यान यदि सोचा जाये तो यह विधेयक कुछ अपूर्ण लगता है।

इस बिल को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आज लेखक का फायदा इसी में है कि उसकी मृत्यु हो जाये। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है यदि आप और हम लेखक हैं तो हमारी मृत्यु हो जाये तभी हमको लाभ मिलेगा, हमारी जीवित जिन्दगी में इससे लाभ नहीं मिलेगा।

इस संदर्भ में कुछ नजीरें पेश कर रहा हुं। आज समाज में साहित्य को यदि गौर से देखते हैं तो उस पर एकाधिकार प्रायः प्रकाशकों का उत्पन्न हो गया है।

मैं भी लेखक हूं, मैंने 35,40 पुस्तकें लिखी हैं और मैं इसका सबसे बड़ा भुक्तभोगी हूं। आज से 10 वर्ष पहले जब मैं अपनी पुस्तक छपवाने के लिए प्रकाशकों के पास गया तो वे यही कहते थे कि आपकी किताब हम छापेंगे, लेकिन इस शर्त पर कि आपका नाम उस पर नहीं रहेगा। हमारी किताब होगी, लेकिन उसपर हमारा नाम नहीं होगा।

कापी राइट के नाम से जो पुस्तकें छप रही हैं, आज स्टालों पर चलकर आप देखिए कि इतनी किताबें हैं जिनका कापी राइट है ही नहीं। उसके लेखक का कोई पता ही नहीं है।

कई बार ऐसे मामलों को हाउस में उठाया गया। जो पुस्तकें स्टालों पर आजकल आ रही है वे जो बहुत बिक रही है लेकिन उनके लेखक हैं 'सरिता, राजवंश, समीर, लोकदर्शी, राजमोहन और अमिताभ। ऐसी पुस्तकों की संख्या सैंकड़ों हजारों हैं और यदि यह देखें कि इनके लेखक कौन हैं और उनका पता क्या है, तो कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। आज इतना बड़ा फ्राड लोगों के साथ हो रहा है। इस बिल में इसकी भी कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नजर नहीं आया है। मंत्री जी इसका भी उत्तर दें।

जितना शोषण साहित्य जगत में लेखकों का हुआ है और आज हो रहा है, उतना

शायद और किसी क्षेत्र में चाहे उद्योग हो या अन्य कोई हो, उसमें नहीं हुआ है ।

नागार्जुन जी बिहार के एक लेखक हैं । बिहार में उन्हें अपनी किताबों पर ठीक परिश्रमिक नहीं दिया जाता था । अन्त में उनको बिहार छोड़ कर उत्तर प्रदेश आना पड़ा । प्रेमचन्द के "गोदान" को सब लोगों ने पढ़ा होगा । आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि "गोदान" 50 रुपये की रायल्टी पर मुंशी प्रेमचंद द्वारा गरीबी में बेच दिया गया था ।

हम मंत्री महोदय को बहुत अरसे से जानते हैं । उनके पति खुद एक लेखक—एक उच्च कोटि के लेखक—थे । उनके साथ क्या बीती है, यह मंत्री महोदय को अच्छी तरह से ज्ञात होगा । आज वह हम लोगों के बीच में नहीं हैं, मगर उनकी आत्मा और उनका दर्द हम लोगों के बीच नजर आ रहा है ।

हमारे एक मित्र है दिनेश भारती । एक दिन उनके साथ हमारी बातचीत हो रही थी । हमने पूछा कि आज-कल क्या कर रहे हो, हम तुम्हारी रचनाएं रेडियो पर सुनते हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि क्या बताऊं, मैं जी रहा हूं जीने के लिए । हमने कहा कि अपना नाम बदल कर कुछ काम करो । उन्होंने कहा कि भारत हमारा राष्ट्र है, मैं अपने नाम के साथ "भारती" लगाता हूं, मेरा नाम राष्ट्र का प्रतीक है, कैसे बदलूं ? जिस व्यक्ति की यह भावना हो, उसकी स्थिति यह है कि उस के पास पहनने के लिए एक पैंट भी नहीं है । जब श्री बसन्त साठे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री थे, तो मैंने दिनेश भारती को उनसे मिलाया और कहा कि वह उनकी कुछ सहायता करें । श्री साठे ने कहा कि ठीक है । लेकिन केवल "ठीक" कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा । इस बिल के माध्यम से इन बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए । नेपाली जी के परिवार के लोग बम्बई में फुटपाथ पर घूम रहे हैं ।

मैं देखता हूं कि दिल्ली में बहुत सी किताबों की दो-दो लाख प्रतियां एक बार छपती हैं, लेकिन राइटर को बताया जाता है कि दस हजार प्रतियां छपी हैं । अगर किसी पुस्तक की बीस हजार प्रतियां छपती हैं तो लेखक को बताया जाता है कि एक या दो हजार छपी हैं । लेखकों का इतना बड़ा शोषण हो रहा है । कपड़े तथा दूसरी चीजों के लिए स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन और अन्य कारपोरेशन बने हुए हैं, लेकिन पुस्तकों के व्यापार के लिए कौन सा कारपोरेशन है ? —कोई नहीं है । इस बिल में इस बार भी ध्यान देना चाहिए था ।

यह बिल काफी दिनों के बाद काफी सोच-समझकर लाया गया है । मैं गुजारिश करता हूं कि यदि हो सके तो इसको एक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को सौंप दिया जाए और चार छः महीनों के बाद इसको और अच्छे ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया जाए, ताकि मंत्री महोदय को यह श्रेय मिले कि उनके शिक्षा मंत्रित्व-काल में उपेक्षित और शोषित लेखकों के लिए कुछ किया गया है । लेखकों के हितों की रक्षा और उनको मदद देने के लिए इस बिल में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है ।

टेकनिकल तथा अन्य पुस्तकों की ट्रांसलेसन की दर के बारे में भी इस बिल में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । ट्रांसलेशन के लिए जो मन में आया, वह दे दिया जाता है । मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूं । जब हम लोग एम० ए० (सोशियोलोजी) में पढ़ते थे तो

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

एक पब्लिशर साहब ने कहा कि पैनालोजी की एक बहुत अच्छी किताब का—मैं उसके राइटर का नाम भूल गया हूं - अपने अध्यापक से पूछ कर या स्वयं अनुवाद कर दीजिए, इसके लिए आपको बहुत अच्छा पुरस्कार दिया जाएगा। हमारे पूछने पर उसने बताया कि तीन रुपये प्रति पेज दिया जाएगा। एक दूसरे राइटर ने उसका अनुवाद किया, जिसको वाराणसी के एक मशहूर प्रकाशन गृह द्वारा छापा गया। उस पुस्तक के अनुवाद का चार रुपये प्रति पेज दिया गया। इस बिल में लेखन और अनुवाद के लिए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और इसके लिए एक बोर्ड बनाना चाहिए।

दूसरी एक सबसे बड़ी बात है कि लेखक किताब लिखता है, उसके बाद वह पढ़ता भी हैं। बाजार में वह जाता है, किताब खरीदता है। हम भी कभी कभी बाजार में जाते हैं किताबें खरीदते हैं। हमारी भी किताब बाजार में बिकती रहती है, उनको भी हम देखते हैं। बहुत सी ऐसी किताबें है जो कि छापी गई बहुत पहले, आज हमारे पास उन की कापी नहीं है, हम सोचते हैं कि बाजार में जाएं और खरीद लें। किसी मित्र को देने के लिए लेकिन हम को भी उनका उतना ही मूल्य देना पड़ता है। यदि आपकी कोई किताब है जो 40 रुपये की है, मैं लेखक हूं, मुझे आपकी किताब की जरूरत है लेकिन मेरी पाकेट एलाऊ नहीं करती कि 40 रुपये में वह किताब खरीदूं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को इस बिल में कुछ ऐसा भी क्लाज जोड़ना चाहिए कि जो लेखक हैं उनको कुछ सस्ते दर पर किताबें प्रकाशकों से मिलें।

बहुत से लेखक आज गुमनाम जिन्दगी व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। बहुत से लेखक मर गए या आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। बहुत सी पुस्तकें ऐसी हैं कि जिन के लेखक अज्ञात हैं, जिनके लेखक के नाम का पता नहीं है। वे भारतीय संस्कृति से सम्बन्धित पुस्तकें हैं। रामचरितमानस को ले लीजिए, महाभारत को ले लीजिए, गीता को ले लीजिए, अभिज्ञान शाकुन्तलम और मेघदूतम् को ले लीजिए, ये सब पुस्तकें जो हैं इन की बराबर की प्रिंटिंग हो रही है और बाजार में ये बिक रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं सरकार से कि क्या इस बिल को पेश करने के पहले इस बात का पता लगाया गया कि इन की रायल्टी किसके पास जाती हैं जिनकी लाखों करोड़ों प्रतियां हिन्दुस्तान में बिकती हैं। रामायण है, महाभारत है, गीता है, इनकी रायल्टी किसके पास जाती है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में एक ऐसी क्लाज जोड़ी जाय कि जिसके जरिए से ऐसी किताबों की रायल्टी सरकार को मिले या ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय कि जिस लेखक की मृत्यु हो गई हो, पचास साठ साल के बाद उसकी किताबें रीप्रिन्ट होती हैं, उसके परिवार का कोई व्यक्ति आज नहीं है तो उस की सारी की सारी रायल्टी सरकार के पास आनी चाहिए।

बहुत सी ऐसी किताबें हैं जो बहुत मंहगी हैं जिनको आम पब्लिक नहीं खरीद पाती जैसे इंटरनेशनल इण्डिया की कीमत 400 रुपये है, एक किताब है भारत की भयावह स्थिति, उसकी कीमत 150 रुपये है। हम निवेदन करेंगे कि सरकार की तरफ से सरकारी कोष से इसमें कुछ रियायत देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

बहुत से विवाद होते हैं लेखकों और प्रकाशकों के बीच में, उनमें मुकदमें होते

हैं। यदि यह बिल लाना है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि कुछ ऐसे विवादों को हल करने के लिए भी सरकार की ओर से कुछ निर्देशन देने की बात होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल में उसका प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

विदेशी साहित्य बहुत सा है जो कि विदेशों में छपता है और हमारे यहां आता है। हमारे पब्लिशर उसको चोरी से छाप लेते हैं। इससे देश की भी बदनामी होती है और राष्ट्र का अपमान भी होता है। इस बिल में और बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें होती हैं जिससे कि तमाम परेशानियां होती हैं। इसका भी वर्णन किया जाए और इस समस्या को भी हल किया जाये।

कुछ ऐसे लेखक हैं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। विदेशों में उनकी रायल्टी पड़ी हुई है। फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु जी अभी मर गए, उनकी काफी रायल्टी विदेशों में बकाया है। उसके लिए भी कुछ व्यवस्था बिल में होनी चाहिए थी कि हमारे जो ऐसे लेखक हैं उनको वह पैसा प्राप्त हो सके।

हमने इस बिल को पढ़ा। इसमें तीसरे नम्बर का जो क्लाज है उसमें लिखा है कि जिसके रचयिता भारत के नागरिक हों, जो भारत में प्रथम बार प्रकाशित की गई है, जिसके रचयिता किसी प्रकाशित कृति के भारत के नागरिक हों उस सम्बन्ध में खण्ड ख और फ का लोप किया जायेगा। ये तीन बातें तो हो गईं लेकिन कोई व्यक्ति यदि हमारे मुल्क का विदेश में जाकर रह रहा है। और वे हमारे यहां के बारे में पुस्तके लिखते हैं तो क्या होगा ? क्या उसकी रायल्टी हमारे देश को मिलेगी ? जैसे हम उनकी किताबों को मान लेते हैं क्या उसी तरह से वह हमारी किताबें मानी जायेंगी या नहीं ?

अन्त में मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान मूल अधिनियम की धारा (17) (8) भाग (ग) की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं भाषण दिया मैंने और अनुवाद किया आपने तो रायल्टी मिलेगी आपको और मैं जीरो रह जाऊंगा। मैं विशेष रूप से चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इसको जरा ध्यानपूर्वक देखें और यदि वैसी ही बात है जैसी कि मैं समझ पाया हूं, तो इसके लिए प्रावधान बनाएं और इसे ठीक कर दें।

वैसे तो मुझे बहुत सारी बातें कहनी थीं लेकिन घंटी बज रही है। मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए कहूंगा कि यह बिल जो आपके आफिशियल कर्मचारियों ने बनाया है उन्होंने इस बिल में कुछ ऐसे मार्ग बना दिए हैं जिनके कारण काफी मुकदमेबाजी हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूं इसको बहुत संक्षिप्त रूप में लाया जाना चाहिए था और सीधे-सीधे प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए था।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि आपने इस अहम मसले पर, जो हिन्दुस्तान के लेखकों का सबसे बड़ा मसला है, सोचा और यह बिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया। बेहतर तो यही होता कि, हालांकि यह बिल राज्य सभा से पास हो चुका है लेकिन यहां पर पास करने से पहले एक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति बनाकर इस पर वहां विचार किया जाता और उसके बाद यहां से पास होता।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। पेश्तर इससे कि मैं अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करूं मैं भारत सरकार की शिक्षा मंत्री श्रीमती शीला कौल को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

उन्होंने बड़ी समझदारी और सूझ-बूझ तथा साहित्य में अपनी रूचि दिखाते हुए इस विधेयक को यहां पर पेश किया। मैं समझता हूं इसके द्वारा भारत जैसे निर्धन देश के लेखक और साहित्यकार लाभान्वित हो सकेंगे। जहां तक मैंने समझा है, इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य लोगों को उचित मूल्य पर किताबें उपलब्ध कराना, प्रकाशकों को प्रोत्साहन देना और लेखकों की सहायता करना है। लेखक, कवि और साहित्यकार समाज का दर्पण होता है, राष्ट्र का निर्माता होता है और वह एक नया रास्ता दिखाता है। अभी बहुत से साथियों ने यहां पर अपने अमूल्य विचार प्रकट किए हैं, उनके साथ मैं भी अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूं तथा यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में लेखकों, कवियों तथा साहित्यकारों की बड़ी शोचनीय दशा है जिसको सुधारने में यह विधेयक बड़ी हद तक कारगर साबित हो सकेगा। जिस भारतीय रचयिता अथवा लेखक की मृत्यु हो चुकी है या जिसके ठौर-टिकाने का पता नहीं है या जिस कापीराइट के स्वामित्व की खोज नहीं की जा सकती है, उस साहित्य को प्रकाशित करने की सुविधा मिल सकेगी। इस बात से सभी लोग भलीभांति परिचित हैं कि हमारे देश में लेखकों, कवियों तथा साहित्यकारों की क्या दुर्दशा है। यह बात नहीं होती तो महापंडित राहुल सांस्कृत्यायन, उपन्यास सम्राट मुंशी प्रेमचन्द और महाकवि पं० सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी निराला आदि की किन हालात में उनकी मृत्यु हुई है। जीवन भर उन्होंने सरस्वती की पूजा की है, जीवन भर उन्होंने लेखनी की पूजा की है, जीवन भर रात दिन जागकर और दिन में आराम हराम करके उन्होंने जिस साहित्य का सृजन किया है, लेकिन उनकी क्या दुर्दशा हुई है इस बात से सभी साहित्य प्रेमी और आप भी अच्छी तरह से परिचित होंगे। इसका वर्णन करने के लिए मेरे पास कोई उचित शब्द नहीं है।

मैं इस बात का हामी हूं कि जो जो लेखक मेहनत करता है, परिश्रम करता है, खून-पसीना बहाता है, उसको मेहनत का फल अवश्य मिलना चाहिए। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उन को रायल्टी मिलनी चाहिए और उचित रायल्टी मिलनी चाहिए। आम तौर पर इस वक्त की स्थिति को देखते हुए हर आदमी इस बात को कहता है कि लेखकों, कवियों और साहित्यकार का शोषण प्रकाशकों द्वारा किया जाता है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर अपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। उनके इस आधिपत्य पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। इस पर कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिए। क्योंकि जो आदमी मेहनत करता है, उसको उसकी मेहनत का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। जो पैसे का खेल खेलते हैं, पैसे का व्यापार करते हैं, जो लिखते नहीं हैं, कलम चलाना नहीं जानते हैं, ऐसे लोग पैसे के बल पर उनकी मेहनत से फायदा उठा लेते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस पर कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिए।

जन साधारण को पुस्तकें उनकी क्षमता के अनुसार मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए। साधारण परिवार का कोई भी व्यक्ति इतनी मंहगी पुस्तकें खरीदने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकता है। जिससे वह ज्ञान को अर्जित कर सकें। इस लिए इस पर भी सरकार को गम्भीरता पूर्वक ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके लिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि प्रकाशकों को अच्छा कागज सस्ती

कीमत पर ग्रौर अच्छी आधुनिक मशीनें दिलवाने में उनको सहायता करनी चाहिए। प्रिन्टिग से सम्बन्धित जो भी सुविधायें हैं, वे उनको मुहैया करानी चाहिए।

ऐसा देखने में ग्राया है कि लोग कापी-राइट नियम का उल्लंघन करते हैं। चोरी छिपे पुस्तकें छापते हैं और कालाबाजारी करते हैं, तस्करी भी करते हैं। यह एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रपराध है। मैं समझता हूं कि चोरी छिपे पुस्तकों को छापना और उनको बेचना उनका हक छीनना है जिन्होंने मूल रूप से उस ग्रंथ की रचना की है। पुस्तकें ही नहीं संगीत के टेपों और रिकार्डों का निर्माण करके उनको चोरी छिपे विदेशों में भेजा जाता है। इस प्रकार भी पैसा कमाया जाता है। इस पर सरकार को बड़े ध्यान से विचार करना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि पाश्चात्य देशों की तरह हमारे देश में भी ग्रश्लील साहित्य की भरमार है। ग्राप किसी भी रेलवे बुक स्टाल या सरकार की आज्ञा से चलाए जा रहे किताब घर में जाएं या ग्राप रेलवे में सफर करने जाएं तो इस प्रकार की की किताबें लेकर वहां लड़के बेचते हैं। कभी कभी तो उन पुस्तकों में इतना अश्लील साहित्य होता है कि उसको पढ़ने को मन नहीं करता है। यदि किसी तरह से हमारे नवयुवक ले लेते हैं तो उससे उनका भविष्य नहीं बनता हैं, बल्कि बिगड़ता है। उन पर बड़ा खराब असर पड़ता है। हमारा देश ऋषियों-मुनियों की भूमि है, इसलिए ऐसा साहित्य हमारे देश की सभ्यता और संस्कृति से मेल नहीं खाता है। इसलिए हमारे देश की संस्कृति ग्रौर रीति-रिवाजों को देखकर ही पुस्तकों की रचना होनी चाहिए। अश्लील पुस्तकों को छापने वाले लोगों पर कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिए और उनको पकड़ कर कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए। इस ग्रपराध को संगीन अपराध करार दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, साहित्यिक-चोरी की समस्या भी अपने ग्राप में एक अजीब सी बात है। अक्सर अखबारों में पढ़ने में आता है—जो फिल्म बनती है, उसके खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर कर दिया जाता है कि यह कहानी मेरी है, किसी ने चुरा कर इस कहानी की फिल्म बना दी है। बहुत सी पुस्तकें चोरी-छिपे छप जाती है और उनमें प्रकाशकों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ होता है। इसी लिए ग्राज प्रकाशन उद्योग के सामने एक बहुत गम्भीर संकट है ग्रौर यह संकट तभी दूर हो सकता है जब कि कोपी-राइट-बोर्ड पर नकेल पेड ग्रौर यह नकेल सरकार ही डाल सकती है। जो आदमी कापी राइट का उल्लंघन करे उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर यही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—जो लेखक बड़ी मेहनत कर के कोई कृति तैयार करता है, वे प्रायः गरीब परिवार के होते हैं, प्रकाशक लोग उनका शोषण करते हैं, उनको सही रायल्टी नहीं देते हैं, 6 महीने और साल भर के लिए लटका देते हैं, कभी भी समय पर उनको पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है। ये कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिन पर गौर किया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं—ग्राज लेखकों और प्रकाशकों के सामने जो समस्यायें हैं, उनकी जो दिक्कतें हैं—उनका समाधान करने में यह विधेयक अवश्य सहायता करेगा।

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

इन शब्दों के साथ, सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं मानीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी के प्रति भी हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूं, उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं—एक अच्छा विधेयक लाकर उन्होंने साहित्य की सेवा की हैं, देश की सेवा की है, राष्ट्र की सेवा की है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : महोदया इस विधेयक का साधारणतया स्वागत ही किया जाना चाहिए और मैं भी स्वागत करता हूं। क्योंकि कापी-राइट कानून से 1957 से न लेखक ही सन्तुष्ट थे और न प्रकाशक। लेखक समझता था कि कानून की सहायता से उनको लूटा जा रहा है और प्रकाशक की धारणा थी कि कानून में उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिए यथेष्ट प्रावधान नहीं है। 1957 "परिमल" की गोष्ठि में लेखकों और प्रकाशकों के बीच जो समस्यायें उत्पन्न हुई उनको रेखांकित किया गया। 'आथर्ज-गिल्ड' ने भी कापी-राइट एक्ट की कमियों का बहुत जिक्र किया था।

एक समस्या जिसका काफी जिक्र किया गया है—वह है जाली पुस्तकों की समस्या। आज बाजार में जाली पुस्तकें बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आ नई हैं, बल्कि जाली लेखक भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पैदा हो गये हैं जिनकी चर्चा हमारे सोनकर शास्त्री जी ने की है। इन जाली पुस्तकों के कारण और पुस्तकों के तस्करी के कारण सरकार को बहुत घटा हो रहा है, जो आयात शुल्क इन पुस्तकों के द्वारा सरकार को मिलने वाला था, वह तस्करी के कारण नहीं मिल पाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस कानून के तहत तस्करी के अपराध को नान-काग्निजिबिल क्यों रखा गया है, जिसके कारण ऐसी मामलों में पुलिस हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती है। मामले अदालतों में जाते हैं इतने लम्बे चलते हैं तथा खर्चीले होते हैं कि बहुत कम लोग इस की ओर ध्यान देते हैं, बहुत कम लोग इस कानून का लाभ उठा पाते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि आप इस संशोधन से सन्तोष न कर लें और इस संबंध में एक काम्प्रिहैन्सिव बिल की बात सोचें जिसमें सभी बातों के लिए कानून में व्यवस्था हो।

सभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान में लेखक एक अरक्षित प्राणी है और उसका इसी प्रकार से शोषण होता है जैसे एक मेहनतकश का होता है। इसलिए बहुत अधिक लोग— दो-चार-दस को छोड़कर—सारे के सारे अपने लेखन से, अपनी कृतियों से, कोई आर्थिक लाभ नहीं उठा पाते। उसका लाभ अधिकतर प्रकाशक ही ले जाते हैं। स्टेटिस्टिक्स देखिए, 95 प्रतिशत लेखकों की हालत दर्दनाक है। उनके प्रकाशक उनकी तुलना में मालामाल हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि 1957 के कापी-राइट एक्ट में लेखकों को पर्याप्त संरक्षण नहीं दिया गया है, अब जो संशोधन लाया गया है, इसमे भी मेरा ख्याल है कि उनको पर्याप्त संरक्षण नहीं मिल पाएगा। पुराने 1957 के कानून में धारा 31(1) के अनुसार लेखक कापीराइट का अधिकार बाजार में बेच सकता है और प्रकाशक उसको पूरी तरह से खरीद लेते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि लेखक आर्थिक रूप से मजबूर होता है और उसकी इस मजबूरी का लाभ उठाकर उससे कापी राइट का पूरा अधिकार खरीद लिया जाता है। इसमें इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि लेखक अगर कापी राइट का अधिकार प्रकाशक को दे भी दे तब भी वह अधिकार उनको कुछ दिनों के बाद अपने

आप वापिस मिल जाए।

कहते हैं कि इसमें अनुबंध पत्र होता है। अनुबंध पत्रों में प्राय: यही होता है कि कापी राइट का पूरा अधिकार प्रकाशक को मिल गया। इसका नाजायज फायदा प्रकाशक उठाते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि उस अनुबंध पत्र द्वारा लेखक को यह अधिकार दिया जाए कि कुछ दिनों के पश्चात् कापीराइट का अधिकार उसको वापिस मिल जाएगा। लेकिन होता इसका बिल्कुल उल्टा है। धारा 31 (1) के अनुसार यदि लेखक न भी चाहे तब भी प्रकाशक द्वितीय संस्करण छापने की अनुमति अदालत से प्राप्त कर सकता है। अजीब बात है। प्रकाशकों के हितों का रक्षा तो कर दी गई लेकिन लेखकों के हितों की रक्षा का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। लेखकों को प्रकाशकों के आगे खुला छोड़ दिया गया है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें आप इस तरह का प्रावधान करें कि प्रकाशक यदि द्वितीय संस्करण छापने में विलम्ब करे तो लेखक को अधिकार हो कि वह अपना द्वितीय संस्करण कहीं और प्रकाशित करवा ले। इसमें एक खामी और है। वह यह कि लेखक को कैसे पता चलेगा कि प्रथम संस्करण समाप्त हो गया है। एकाउन्ट तो ठीक ढंग से रखा ही नहीं जाता। लेखक को पता ही नहीं चलता है कि प्रथम संस्करण समाप्त हो गया। 31 (1) के अनुसार तो प्रकाशकों को द्वितीय संस्करण छापने का अधिकार अदालत से मिल जाता है। इसमें इस तरह का संशोधन करें जिससे ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि 5 साल में बाद लेखक को कापी राइट अधिकार फिर वापिस मिल जाए। आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें और कोई कंप्रेहेंसिव विधेयक लाएं जिसमें लेखक को 5 साल के बाद पुन: प्रकाशन का सारा अधिकार मिल जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

———

17.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: REPORTED INVESTMENT IN INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND TAKE-OVER BIDS OF INDIAN COMPANIES BY CERTAIN NON-RESIDENT INDIANS

MR CHAIRMAN: We now take up Discsusion under Rule 193. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): आज हम लोग अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं। यह बहुत ही विवादास्पद विषय है और राष्ट्र के लिए बहुत महत्व रखता है। नान-रैजीडेंशल स्कीम की डिटेल्ज में जाकर मैं सदन का समय बरबाद करना नहीं चाहता—चूंकि सदन को मालूम ही है और इस पर देश में काफी चर्चा और विवाद चल रहा है कि स्कीम क्या है, सरकार ने क्या घोषणायें की हैं, बजट में इसके बारे में क्या प्रावधान किया था। मेरे जैसा आदमी चाहेगा कि देश में विदेशी मुद्रा आए, अधिक से अधिक पैसा विदेश का देश में आए। हमारे जो लोग विदेश में हैं हम चाहते हैं कि वे अधिक से अधिक पैसा यहां भेजें। विदेशों में जो लोग रहते हैं उनकी दो तीन गेरीज हैं। एक तो वे लोग हैं कि जो स्किल्ड की श्रेणी में आते हैं, राज मिस्त्री हैं या दूसरे हैं। दूसरे वे हैं जो डाक्टर हैं, इंजीनियर हैं। तीसरे वे लोग हैं जो व्यापारी हैं, जिनका मुख्य पेशा व्यवसाय है, जिनको

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

किसी दूसरी चीज से मतलब नहीं है सिवाय व्यवसाय के। मौजूदा विवाद ने दो तीन महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे खड़े किए हैं। एक तो यह है कि किस से विदेशों से पैसा आ रहा है? दूसरे नामों के बारे में है खास कर स्वराज पाल का उस में नाम काफी चर्चित है। क्या यह सही है कि भारतीय कम्पनियों पर हावी होना चाहते हैं। तीसरा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है कि हमारे जो उद्योग हैं, जो हमारे यहां के पूंजीपति हैं, जो बड़े बड़े बिग बिजिनैस हाउसिस हैं उनके ऊपर करारा प्रहार हो रहा है, उनका पर्दाफाश हो रहा है। जिन कम्पनियों को लेकर विवाद चल रहे हैं उसमें दो कम्पनियों के नाम काफी चर्चित हैं। एक है स्वराज पाल की तरफ से आने वाली पूंजी जो कैपरो के नाम से है और दूसरे रिलाइंस टैक्सटाइल्ज की है उस में आई हुई पूंजी की चर्चा। मैं सर्व प्रथम सदन का ध्यान रिलाइंस कम्पनी की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह जबाब संसद में किया गया था :

> Details of purchases exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs effected by non-resident investors under the Portfolio Investment Scheme during the period April 1982 to 2nd May, 1983.

इसमें आप देखेंगे कि रिलायेंस टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्रीज में विक्टर इनवैस्टमेंट लिमिटेड यू० के० ने 2 करोड़ 8 लाख, गेनफोर्ड इनवैस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड यू० के० ने 2 करोड़ 8 लाख थोनेटन इनवैस्टमैंट लिमिटेड यू० के० ने 2 करोड़ 8 लाख, रोमन इनवैस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड यू० के० ने 2 करोड़ 21 लाख, बमफोर्ड इनवैस्ट्स लिमिटेड ने 2 करोड़ 34 लाख, कार्बन इनवैस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड यू० के० ने 2 करोड़ 8 लाख, राक्साइड इनवैस्टमेंट्स लि० यू० के० 2 करोड़ 27 हजार 50 हजार इनवैस्ट किया। ये सब रुपये में है। एक है आयोटा इन्वैस्टमैंट लिमिटेड, यू० के०। एक है क्रोकोडाइल इनवैस्टमेंट लिमिटेड, यू० के० इनका है 2 करोड़ 34 लाख, फियैस्को इनवैस्टमेंट, फियैस्को का मतलब होता है घपला, यह भी यू० के० की है इनका 2 करोड़ 34 लाख एक है ट्राइकाट इन्वैस्टमेंट लिमिटेड, यू० के० 42 लाख रु०। तो यह मेरी कम्पनियां हैं जिनकी इसमें पूंजी लगी हुई है। समझ में यह नहीं आता, मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इस कम्पनी की पूंजी कितनी है? यह कम्पनियां कौन हैं, इनके मालिक कौन हैं? क्या यह सही है कि इस कम्पनी के पास में 100, 100 पौंड से अधिक की अपनी कोई पूंजी हैं? क्या यह भी सही है कि आम चर्चा यह है कि जो ब्लैक मनी देश में है, वह देश से विदेश में जाता है और वहां से इन कम्पनियों के माध्यम से व्हाइट हो कर आ रहा है? क्या यह भी सही है कि जितनी भी यह कम्पनियां हैं यह सब की सब बोगस हैं? क्या यह बात सही है कि इन कम्पनियों को ब्लैक लिस्टेड भी किया गया था? इनके मालिक कौन हैं? मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन सदन में सबको मालूम है। तो यह है रिलायेंस कम्पनी का इतिहास।

दूसरी कम्पनियां है जो स्वराज पाल की हैं जो भारत में आकर के नैतिकता का बहुत उपदेश दे रहे हैं, जिनका दिल राष्ट्रभक्ति से ओतप्रोत हो रहा है। जो स्वयं 1965-66 में विदेश गये थे और 1970-71 में वहां की नागरिकता ली। सरकार के साथ उनकी क्या सांठगांठ है मुझे नहीं मालूम लेकिन सरकार ने उनकी पद्मभूषण की उपाधि भी दी है। उससे भी बड़ी कोई उपाधि हो, जैसे भारत रत्न की, वह भी यदि सरकार के बस में होता तो उनको मिल जाती। इन

कम्पनियों का जरा ब्यौरा देखिए। मेरे पास उनकी लिस्ट है। कैमरो टी कम्पनी लिमिटेड इनमें इनकी पूंजी है 2 पौंड की। कैमरो प्रौपर्टीज लिमिटेड-100 पौंड, कैमरो इन्वैस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड-10,100 पौंड, ऐटलांटिक मर्चेन्ट लिमिटेड-25,000 पौंड, श्रीमीर शिपिंग लिमिटेड-1 लाख पौंड। मैं समझता हूं कि 15 लाख रु० में कोई भी जहाज नहीं बना सकता जिसकी कीमत 6, 7 करोड़ होती है। इसी तरह से और भी हैं जो मैं नहीं बताना चाहता, क्योंकि समय ज्यादा लगेगा तो यह कम्पनियां हैं कैपरो की। सदन को मालूम है कि यह जालंधर के रहने वाले थे, इनकी छोटी सी लोहे की दुकान थी, और इनकी एक पारिवारिक कंपनी है जिसका नाम अपीजे है।

अभी चन्द प्यारे लाल ग्रुप के सम्बन्ध में मैंने लोक-सभा से जो तथ्य इकट्ठा किये हैं, उसके मुताबिक ये नम्बर ग्राफ टाइम्स ब्लैकलिस्टेड हुए हैं।

ग्रमीचन्द प्यारे लाल दो बार ब्लैकलिस्टेड हुए 1954 से 1957 में ग्रौर 1963 से 1965 में। सुरेन्द्र ओवरसीज, लिमिटेड, इंटरनेशनल सेनिटरी इंजीनियर्स, इंडिया इंजीनियर वर्क्स, मोटल इम्पोर्ट (प्रा०) लि०, ए० पी० जे० प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ग्रमीचन्द प्यारेलाल टीन कन्टेनर यूनिट ये सब के सब ब्लैकलिस्टेड हैं।

मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इन कम्पनीज के सम्बन्ध में पालियामेंट में लोक-सभा में जो क्वैश्चन हुए थे उनके जवाब में क्या कहा गया था—

लोक-सभा के एक प्रश्न के लिखित उत्तर में 23 फरवरी, 1968 को बतलाया गया था—

Aminchand Pyarelal and Co : CBI case against M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal.

Recommendation and action : The charge sheet has been filed in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on 16th December 1967 under section 120 B/420, 420 IPC and section 23 read with Section 4 of the Foreign accused Exchange Regulation Act. The accused have been prosecuted for having cheated the Calcutta Port Commissioner for abtaining Customs Clearance Permit from the Iron and Steel Controller on duplicate documents and for using freight charges in contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Apeejay Shipping Lines : Circular to the Shipping Commanders disclosed an to attempt cheat. Immediate action taken to foil any such attempt.

Aminchand Pyarelal 8.3.1968 : All the accused have been prosecuted under Section 120B read with section 420 IPC, and section 23 read with section 4 of the Foreign Exchange Regulaton Act.

Apeejay Shipping Company : written answer given in Lok Sabha on May 9, 1968 : in 1962, attempt to cheat— admitted by government. Attemt to cheat government by misuse of empty gunny bags with a view to obviate claim of the Government for shortage. Recommendation and action : No action was taken at that time as action to foil any such attempt had been taken and it may heve lead to trouble for the informant.

Then, I come to——

Apeejay Shipping Company, May 9, 1968 : Attemt to cheat gove-

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

rnment by transporting in empty gunny bags. Recommendation and action : The then Minister for Food replied in the affirmative that it was an attemt to difraud,.

Apeejay Shipping Lines : May 9, 1968 : Reasons for not taking any action against the company for an attempt to cheat the government.

Apeejay Shipping Lines : May 9, 1968 : Any report on this case of attemt to cheat Government.

.The matter was brought before the Vigilance Officer. (Apeejay Shipping Company)

Aminchand Pyarelal, Culcutta, *Swraj Paul*... 29th July, 1968. Contravention of foreign exchange regulations. The Enforcement Directorate has received a photostat copy of a letter relating to "One TT Receipt in duplicate dated 23rd August 1959 for £ 461-12-7 favouring Mr. Suresh Kumar addressed to Mr. Swraj Paul of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal, Culcutta by National & Grindlays Bank, New Delhi. Enquities are being made by the Enforcement Directorate to ascertain whether any contravention of foreign exchange regulations is involved in the transaction.

इस सदन में जुलाई, 1968 को सवाल किया गया :

Whether an official has been appointed by Goverment to deal with matters left unfinished by the Sarkar Committee for want of the authentic information in steel transactions of some of the Aminchand Pyarelal Group of Companies.

इसी सदन में 9 अगस्त, 1968 को अमींचन्द प्यारे लाल के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केसिज के बारे में सरकार ने कहा :

A charge-sheet was filed against the accused and the case is now sub judice and the result of the trial may be awaited.

लोकसभा में 12 अगस्त, 1968 को अमींचन्द प्यारे लाल के बारे में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया :

Penalty of Rs. 1,22,111 imposed on the company for the assessment year 1959-60.

27 अगस्त 1968 को लोक सभा में अमींचन्द प्यारे लाल के बारे में चर्चा हुई।

Mr. Jit Paul boldly declared manytimes that "since his co. and himself has stood 90 per cent of expenses of Durgapur Congress last year, there is no power on earth which can possibly ..." Also that "all the opposition combined together will not be able to beat him because certain ministers are in his left and right pockets and he has paid a hugh amount to Congress coffers "

सरकार ने इस बारे में यह एक्शन लिया :

"Subsequent to 1961 is in possession of a CBI investigation report about the shady deal of this company, which mentions two important dignitaries being recipients of financial favours from this company one belonging to the cabinet level and the other, very important..."

5 मार्च 1969 को अमींचन्द प्यारे लाल ग्रुप आफ कंपनीज के खिलाफ स्टील ट्रांजेक्शन में इर्रेगुलेरिटीज के बारे में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया :

Investigation work is still continuing. Out of 485 completly

examined cases, in 59 cases irregularities have been noticed.

लोक सभा में 11 अगस्त 1969 को स्टेट मिनिस्टर आफ फिनांस, श्री पी० सी० सेठी, ने कहा :—

> The CBI have conducted investigations in two cases of 1966 in regard to alleged violations of the provisions of the foreign exchange regulation Act 1947 by the company.

इसी सदन में 5 जुलाई, 1977 को अमींचन्द प्यारे लाल ग्रुप आफ फर्म्ज को ब्लैकलिस्ट करने के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से रिटन जवाब दिया गया :—

> Orders banning business dealings with this group of firms had been issued mutually on 7 May, 1966.

11 अगस्त, 1978 को अमींचन्द प्यारेलाल ग्रुप कम्पनीज की तरफ इनकम टैक्स एरियर्ज के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया :—

> Income tax outstanding against the companies of this group as on 31.3.78 was Rs. 84.15 and Rs. 6.52 lakhs respectively.

There was another written answer in Lok Sabha on Augnst 11, 1978 regarding shady manipulations of money and various economic offences.

Again, there was a written answer in Lok Sabha about Surendra Overseas Ltd. regarding excess payment for purchase of ships frome West Germany by the company.

On 25-28 March, 1980 there was again a written answer about progress made in investigating/adjudicating the various cases against M/s Aminchand Pyarelal by the Enforcement Directorate under Customs Act and Income Tax.

There was a written answer in Rajya Sabha on 12 August, 1980 about Aminchand Pyarelal and Shri Jit Paul about the specific efforts made to vacate the injunction obtained by M/s Aminchand Pyarelal and Shri Jit Paul by the Enforcement Directorate and Government of India.

इस तरीके से मेरे पास बहुत सा मेटर है लेकिन मैं उस में जा कर सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहूंगा। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि जो स्वराज्य पाल ने शेयर खरीदा है उस के लिए क्या उस ने रिजर्व बैंक से परमीशन लिया था। रिजर्व बैंक ने उस को परमीशन नहीं दी थी। उस के बावजूद भी उस ने डी० सी० एम० में और एस्कोर्ट्स में 13 करोड़ रुपए का शेयर खरीदा है। वैसे उस ने जो शेयर खरीदा है वह 13 कम्पनियों के नाते से खरीदा है और अलग-अलग खरीदा है। आप रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के रेगुलेशंज को देखें तो उस को एक यूनिट माना जाना चाहिए लेकिन 13 यूनिट मान कर 13 करोड़ रुपया इंवेस्ट हुआ यह भी सही है कि मैं ने आप को इसी सदन में पढ़ कर सुनाया था कपारू का कि उस कि 2 पौंड की टी कम्पनी है लेकिन रुपया इन्वेस्ट हो रहा है। करोड़। यह कहां से पैसा आता है? क्या यह स्वराज्य पाल का पैसा है? यह उस का पैसा नहीं है। दो तरीके से पैसा आ सकता है। या तो ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट करने की कोशिश हो और ब्लैक मनी कहां से जा रही है, क्या उस में सरकार का हाथ है, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। लेकिन दो चीजें हो सकती हैं— या तो ब्लैक मनी हो या किसी

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

से कर्जा लिया हो। यदि कर्जा लिया होगा तो ब्याज के रूप में 13-14 परसेंट ब्याज देना पड़ेगा और यहां जो लगाया है उस में उस को 2 परसेंट मिलेगा। तो 13-14 परसेंट ब्याज पर पैसा ले कर 2 परसेंट पर इंवेस्टमेंट कोई भी बड़ा बिजनेसमैन जो अपनी पूंजी लगा कर बैठा हुआ हैं, नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए यह सीधा सा मामला है कि वह कम्पनी के ऊपर कब्जा करना चाहता है। सरकारी पक्ष के लोग उस की सांठ-गांठ में है। इसी सदन के माननीय सदस्य बहुगुणा जी ने ओपेनली सरकार पर यह चार्ज लगाया है, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से अभी तक उस का खण्डन नही हुआ है।

तो एक तो मैं कहना चाहता था रिलायंस कम्पनी के सम्बन्ध में, एक अपीजे के सम्बन्ध में और एक स्वराज्य पाल के संबंध में। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि स्वराज्य पाल ने कई बुनियादी मुद्दों को भी रखने का प्रयास किया है। घर का भेदी लंका ढाए या एक चोर दूसरे चोर को चौर कहता है। एक सांप जो दूसरे सांप को काटता है, वही कहावत इस में भी लागू होती है। मंत्री महोदय और सरकार ठण्डे दिमाग से सोचें तो यह देश के लिए भी अच्छा सूचक है। स्वराज पाल ने एलीगेशन लगाया है कि जितने बिजनेस के लोग बड़े-बड़े बैठे हुए हैं ये सब लोग अभी तक सामन्तवादी प्रकृति से ग्रसित हैं। उन का सब कुछ हेरिडेटरी चल रहा है। बाप के बाद बेटा, बेटे के बाद पोता, पोते के बाद परपोता यह चलता रहता है। उस ने बताया है कि डी० सी० एम० में भरत राम का कितना शेयर लगा हुआ है? एस्कोर्ट्स में नन्दा का कितना लगा हुआ है? लेकिन वह मालिक बन कर बैठे हुए हैं। उस ने बताया है कि जो गेस्ट हाउसेज हैं इन का निर्माण किस के लिए होता है? इम्पाला कार किस के लिए खरीदी जाती है? इस पर कौन चढ़ता है? हवाई जहाज जो खरीदे जाते हैं उन पर कौन चढ़ता है? यह कहा जायगा कि हम तो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं और हम को दस हजार रुपया महीना मिलता है। लेकिन रोज बिरला मन्दिर का निर्माण भी होता। आज हम लोगों को पहली बार मालूम हुआ है इस विवाद के बाद कि बिरला का पैसा उस में नहीं है, यह पैसा तो सारी कम्पनी का है, सरकार का है और पब्लिक का है। बिरला के नाम पर रोज विदेशों और देशो में मंदिर बनते जा रहे है।... (**व्यवधान**)... बिरला मंदिर रोज बन रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : भक्तों का पैसा ही तो लगेगा भगवान के लिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : भरतराम और नन्दा ने कहा है मेरी तो कुछ पूंजी भी है चार परसेंट और टाटा कम्पनी में टाटा का शेयर 2.5 परसेंट है। नारीमैन प्वाइंट पर दस एकड़ जमीन टाटा ने खरीदी है अन्तुले के समय में टाटा के नाम पर। यह टाटा नाम क्यों रहेगा जब पैसा टाटा का नहीं है, पब्लिक का पैसा है तो पब्लिक के किसी आदमी का नाम रहे, टाटा का क्यों रहे?... (**व्यवधान**)... यह मोदी का हास्पिटल है... मोदी हास्पिटल का नाम क्यों रहे? (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : राम बिलास पासवान हास्पिटल कर दिया जाए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : राम विलास पासवान का ही नाम रहे, उससे तो यह बढ़िया नाम होगा।

अब मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से तीन चार प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। वह जो विवाद उत्पन्न हुआ है इससे देश के पूंजीपतियों का पर्दा फाश हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह सही है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने कहा है कि स्वराजपाल की 13 कंपनियों ने शेयर खरीदने के लिए जो रशि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक द्वारा शेयर ब्रोकर को भेजी थी उसमें फेरा का उलंघन किया गया है ?

क्या यह सही है कि कैपरी ग्रुप की 13 कम्पनियों ने रिजर्व बैंक की तसल्ली किए बिना कि उन कम्पनियों में 60 प्रतिशत शेयर नान-रेजिडेन्ट इंडियन के हैं, भारतीय कम्पनियों के शेयर खरीदने शुरू कर दिए ? क्या यह सही है कि रिजर्व बैंक ने यह भी पाया कि कैपरो ग्रुप ने अपनी 13 कम्पनियों के नाम से अलए अलग शेयर खरीदने शुरू कर दिए जबकि 13 कम्पनियों को एक ही यूनिट माना जाना चाहिए ?

क्या यह सही है कि वर्तमान एटार्नी जनरल ने भी अपनी सहमति रिजर्व बैंक की फाइंडिंग के साथ दी है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि पहले रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर पर दबाव डाला गया, जब वह नहीं माना तो बचाने के लिए आर० के० कौल को डिप्टी गवर्नर बनाया गया ? पेपर में यह बयान आया है और सरकार की तरफ से उसका खण्डन भी नहीं किया गया है। उसमें कहा गया है :

"The Prime Minister's Secretariat is said to be angry with Reserve Bank Governor, Dr. Manmohan Singh refusing to meet some non-resident investers like Swaraj Pal and is said to have decided to let Mr. Kaul to have control over both the Foreign Exchange Departments of the commercial banks and other financial institutions."

क्या यह सही है कि स्वराज पाल अमीचन्द प्यारे लाल ग्रुप का एक्टिव डायरेक्टर है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल ग्रुप की धांधलियों के संबंध में संसदीय कार्यवाही में 700 से अधिक पृष्ठ रंगे हुए हैं जिसमें चीटिंग, ब्लैकमार्केटिंग, शार्ट सप्लाई, झूठे बिल बनाना आदि सम्मिलित है ? इन सब का मैं स्पष्ट जवाब चाहता हूं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको भी बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप कम से कम इस महत्वपूर्ण डिबेट के मौके पर यहां आ गए।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would submit before the House that the policy pursued by the Finance Minister or the Government of India about the investment of the industrialists of Indian origin in India is very sound policy. I was not surprised when the hon. Member, Mr. Paswan, narrated the history or some investigating aspect of the financial strength of a particular company because I knew that the opinion of some of the Board of Directors of some companies will have its reflection in his House.

Sir, we are not concerned here about the particular deal. We have announced the policy and certain industrialists were encouraged to participate in our development and they are coming forward. So, we have to examine whether a particular deal is a genuine one or whether a particular deal is to be accepted or not. But it is not our approach that we should go into the fact as to wherefrom the money

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

came and how it came, and what is the background of the industrialists. If that would have been the case, my submission would be that a number of collaborations with private foreign companies will not be possible here, in India.

Sir, why was this pragmatic policy adopted? Every one knows that we are running short of foreign exchange and foreign exchange being brought into our investment will help us.

We also know that our industry needs modernisation. Our technology is backward and we want the most advanced and sophisticated technology. Everybody knows how in private companies share holders money is being squandered away. Who does not know how the members of the Board of Directors are leading luxurious and maharaja like life? The primary concern is the interest of the share holder and not that of the Board of Directors. Some of the members of the Board of Directors are leading luxurious life. In these circumstances we have to encourage competition. So far as mixed economy is concerned, my submission is if it is to be made successful there must be competetion. I am quoting the opinion expressed by the Estimates Committee in their 42nd Report of 1982. It has been categorically stated :

> "Committee feel that there is greater need to selectively relax industrial economy and fiscal policies gradually in non-strategic sector so that at least in the long run the economy can derive benefit of international competetion and within the country there is healthy competition between the private and public sector."

Who does not know that the private sector always cries for free enterprise, free competition? The possibility of free competition can be by inviting non-resident industrialists. Why they are preventing, I do not understand. Who does not know about the members of the Board of Directors by whom ownership of the company has been taken over by a very paltry ownership of equity share-with 5 to 6% of equity shares they take over the management and they have established an empire and they are squandering away money of the share holders.

Most of the funds of the private companies are coming from the public financial institutions and so far as my report goes in 97 companies the ownership of the public equity/shares of the financial institutions goes to more than 25% but persons holding 5% to 7% equity shares are controlling the management. They are misusing money. This is the anomaly of the situation. My submission would be, of course, this is a pragmatic approach—if the private companies are to stay they must be competitive, they must have modern technology, they must have not only the internal competition, they must confront international competetion. Unless that is there, the private sector has absolutely no role to play in the field of economy.

Another aspect is about the legal position. Why is this legal crisis generating? It is generating on account of the fact that some of the companies refuse transfer of the share but in Chapter III of the Companies Law, the transferrability is a rule. It can be refused only in case where it does not serve the interest of the shareholders and the company. My submission would be, the whole crisis is being generated because of the fact that the share transfer has been refused. Not only Swaraj Paul purchases have been refused but this has also been refused in the case of an Indian industrialist Shri Bharat Bhushan So far as Nanda of Escorts is concerned he has advertised for sale of shares.

But when the people came forward to purchase the shares, immediately the Board of Directors refused. This is very unfortunate. Why the industrialists here in India are so much afraid, so much nervous of the international competition? I do not understand it. One thing, we

must know very much that the Finance Minister has not only given some concessions but he has put some ceillng on the purchase—5% or something like that. Regarding the fiscal relief also, it is restricted. And there has been specific instructions given by the Finance Ministry that there should not be any attempt for destabilisation. Initially, there was a row that the companies would be taken over. Now that has gone. Now the row is, destabilisation. I do not understand how the competition would lead to destabilisation. I think, there can be no future for the private sector in this country. That is why, I would urge upon the Finance Minister that he should see that the policy pronounced by them must be effectively implemented and worked out. Any attempt to prevent the transferability of share must be throttled and prevented.

My second submission would be that he should take particular care to stop the squandering of shareholders' money and stop the Maharaja-like way of living being enjoyed by the Board of Directors. As you know, much of our cultural deviation is...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : So late you are realising this.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am not late. Your Government in West Bengal is now proposing to transfer 125 public sector units to private sector. Let us not forget about it. I would humbly appeal to the Members of CPM friends that they should learn thing at least from the Communists countries like China. Let them learn what is Pragmatism. The new slogan there is "getting rich is glorious". Whether the cat is white or black, if it catches the rat, it is all right.

The Minister of Finance must take decisive steps to stop squandering and see that the interests of the shareholders are protected. Another submission would be about the public financial institutions' investment in private companies. The role of nominees of the financial institutions in the Board of Directors has been passive. If they could be more active, the number of sick industries will not grow. The sickness of the industrial growth is more in spite of the presence of the nominee of the public financial institutions. My submission would be if we have the financial institutions which have got more than 25% of the shareholdings or equity-ownership, why do they not take over that company ? I am not saying that the industry should be taken over. At least, the management part of it can be taken over in order to safeguard the interests of the financial instructions which is also the public money.

So far as the private companies are concerned, it is the money which has been advanced by the public financial institutions and the shareholders' money. But the Board of Directors rule over the company and empires are built up; lobbies are built up around Parliament. That is what is going on. My submission would be that the Finance Minister must look into these things.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : He is referring to the Inner Lobby or Outer Lobby ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The hon. Finance Minister in the question and answer time has said that a committee has been set up to examine the role of the nominees of the financial institutions. My submission would be that the report of the committee may take years. Therefore, immediate steps should be taken so that the nominees of the public institutions play a very active role in the Board of Directors.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of purchase of shares of Indian companies by non-resident Indians has provoked controversy during these days. This matter was dis-

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

cussed in the Rajya Sabha and this is being discussed now here. The point at issue is about the transfer of shares by the Company Law Board where the shares have been purchased by non-resident Indians without assigning any reasons. That has provoked a lot of public debate. It is being discussed not only public but also the industrial houses It is not only Mr. Swraj Paul but so many other people have purchased shares. The shares are being sold in the share market and these are being purchased by the people.

I do not hold any brief for anybody, as my hon. friend on the other side was holding brief for others. My hon. friend, Mr. Mohanty, has rightly said that the behaviour of the larger houses either in this country or outside is the same. At the same time, here is a case on which the Government policy has already been announced. It has been debated in this House several times whenever the Budget is presented by the Finance Minister—— it may be from the other side or this side whether to encourage investments in India by non-resident Indians so that valuable foreign exchange could be earned by the country. This is one of the important aspects. Iu this regard, the Government policy has been announced.

It is not that the shares are being purchased for the purpose of manipulation. Therefore, we cannot make that charge. It is on the basis of the policy announced by the Government of India that non-resident Indians are purchasing shares and debentures of Indian companies. Under the liberalised scheme of the RBI, the overseas firms the partnership firms, predominently non-resident Indians, could also invest in Indian companies. It is on the basis of this that many Indians who are living abroad and who have made money are investing in this country for the development of this country. They are taking a lot of interest and thereby foreign exchange shortage can be obviated. This has been accepted as a normal policy of the Government of India.

The RBI by its Circular No. 9 dated April 14, 1982, has liberalised the investments in this country. It is not that somebody has purchased shares or made an investment without any regulation or any policy of the Government. The money is being invested through the banks, say, the Punjab National Bank. The recognised brokers in the share market have purchased the shares.

This matter has been debated outside the country by Indian industrial houses, including these two industrial houses, namely, Escorts and DCM. Recently, on their overseas tour, they have made observations that the business houses have canvassed for buying the shares by non-resident Indians. It is not that all of a sudden "A" has purchased shares of the two companies or the two large houses and that has created or provoked controversy. The policy of the Government of India as advocated by these two larger houses outside also was in their knowledge and that 'A' who has invested money was also present and there was also a meaningful dialogue on it. Therefore, this investment is in conformity with the policy of the Government of India. When the investment was made, the shares were purchased, it is a simple logic that the transfer of shares was being objected without assigning any reason whatsoever.

If that is so, how the policy of the Government of India of investment by outsiders would evoke any interest ? And this controversy has created many doubts in the minds of the people because many non-resident Indians abroad wanted to invest money here in this country and this kind of obstruction without assigning any reason to transfer share will again create confusion and the investors will think twice because they cannot take the risk. Therefore, if the larger interests of the country are to be safeguarded, it is not that the money of the companies of 'A' are invested in the companies of 'B'. It is also discussed by the two larger houses on that basis and debated. Where is the control of the two larger

houses ? It is not the control by the two larger houses, by the Board of Directors. They have invested not even 4% or 5% respectively and 45%-54% of the money is being invested by the financial institutions. I have made a speech here during the debate. I hope that other friends will also agree with me. Even the private companies holding the financial institutions' money, should be subject to the purview of scrutiny by Parliament.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Yes, you say yes. Why should you say ? Therefore, it is the most important thing to know that my friends are directly or indirectly defending the two larger houses and talking of the political motives of this side. They must only confine to the reasons, whether the transer of shares is valid or not.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am only in this House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I know that Prof. Dandavate will agree with me. Please do not go to those larger houses.

When this investment is in accordance with that and the rejection is without assigning any reasons, it is not only erroneous. It cannot be done by any stretch of imagination.

The two larger houses protested when they have made the investments. I would like to quote the observations made by these two larger houses, recently in Calcutta. They must have gone to the other lobby.

> "The press and public are not the persons to decide the issue"

because it is their ancestral property. It is their own money.

It is the public institutional money and so it cannot be defrauded.

The stranglehold of this money is being operated through various methods. This kind of operations are going on and my friend is not even confining to the subject and he is beating about the bush.

It is another point that they have an investment or control of only 4% and 5% respectively. According to the recent direction and the policy of the MRTP Act, they must acquire 25% of the shares. I can understand one thing. That is, they can also dictate terms. The options left to them are—either they should not have squandered or they should quit the management. There is no other option for them. They cannot play through the blind spectators. They are after all the representatives of the financial institutions. They should know when they attend the board meeting as to why more than 50% of the money is invested by the financial institutions Why they have not been able to decide about why more than 50% of the money is invested by these financial institutions. This is a most important thing which the Finance Ministry should take note of.

This is the way these larger houses are being run. My friend was just talking the other way round. Here I would like to qutoe for the benefit of the House the question which I put and the answer given by the hon. Minister. This was Unstarred Question No. 2677 on 9th August 1953.

I quote :

"(a) whether it is a fact that the Escorts Ltd. purchased fixture and furniture worth Rs. 1.12 crores during the year 1982;

(b) If so, full details of the fixture and furniture purchased, purpose thereof and places where used ;

(c) whether nominees of the financial institutions who reportedly con-

trol, bulk of the Company's equity capital exercise and control on such lavish and extravagant spendings by the company; if not, who authorised such a large expenditure ;

(d) whether Government have any control to ensure that the funds/assets of the Company are not squandered to the detriment of the interests of company and its minority shareholders ;

(e) if not, will Government consider taking appropriate safeguards in this behalf ?"

To this question, the answer given by the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs was :

"(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the furniture and fixtures purchased, purpose thereof and the places where these are used are not required statutorily to be furnished in the annual accounts as this is assentially a matter of internal administration of the company."

Sir, that is why we need the Company Law to be scrutinised. There should be structural changes made in the law. This is nothing but misuse of funds. This is a squandering of the money of the financial institutions on whom there May not be any scrupulous control. I say that they must be vigilant and they should not be purchased by the directors who are the minority shareholders. What is the wealth of the ordinary shareholders ? What about their investment ? And what are their rights in that company ? This has also to be taken note of.

The other hon. friend said that there was a lot of squandering of money by the larger houses. I do not want to make any personal or character assassination. The point is whether this squaudering of money is subjected to t he scrutiny ? Cannot the people who are the watchdogs of these financial institutions' money apply their mind to frame their own rules to see that the unscrupulous people do not play with the money belonging to the public. Our representatives to-day, in such a situation, only become silent spectators. Therefore, I say, that the Finance Ministry should see to it that actions are taken so far as this aspect of the matter in concerned.

Even jewellery worth Rs. 4 to 5 crores are purchased in the name of the companies and rented out to the family members. Can this be allowed by way stretch of imagination, Sir ? Under what law is this being allowed ? All this is being used by the relatives of these people. The sons, sons-in-law and other relatives are directors and they draw a fabulous amount of salary. You allow 4 per cent man to control 50 per cent investment by the Government. Therefore, government should come out with structural changes in the system. I say that transfer of shares in this matter is not only justifiable but it is also in the larger interest of our country. The rejection made by these people or by these companies or any other companies shakes the security and confidence created in our stock market which should not get impaired. The confidence created by our economy and the system should not be violated. Therefore, under these circumstances the Government of India should take a pragmatic and prudent approach to see that such transfers for the larger interest are accepted and also there should not be any kind of doubt about these things. I hope the Finance Minister will see that these things are done.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि भारतीय मूल के नागरिकों को, जो कि विदेश में रहते हैं, इस देश में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और सुविधायें दी जायें ताकि

जो राशि उनके पास विदेशों में जमा है, उसको इस देश में उपयोग में लाया जा सके ।

यह जानकारी है कि विदेश में रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिकों के पास 30 से 90 हजार करोड़ तक की राशि है। अगर 25 प्रतिशत राशि का भी उपयोग इस देश में होता है तो इससे हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की शक्ति बढ़ती है। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि आई० एम० एफ० और वर्ल्ड बैंक से लोन लें परंतु यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि भारतीय मूल के नागरिकों के पास जो राशि है, उसका लाभ हम भारत में उठा सकें और प्रगति कर सकें यह प्रश्न बहुत गम्भीर और सोचनीय है।

श्री पासवान जी ने जो भाषण दिया, उसका निचोड़ यह था कि जो भी राशि भारतीय मूल के निवासियों के नाम से विदेशों से आ रही है यह ब्लैक मनी है, जो कि यहां से ब्लैक में ले जाकर वहां से व्हाइट मनी के रूप में इस देश में आ रही है। यह बात सही है। यह हमें मानकर चलना पड़ेगा और वित मंत्री जी को भी मानना पड़ेगा कि जो भी राशी आये, इनकम टैक्स के बारे में भी जो वालेन्टियरी डिस्क्लोजर स्कीम बनाई गई थी, उसमें भी यह राशि आई थी। यह जानकारी थी कि इस प्रकार की राशि आयेगी और आ रही है और आगे भी आगगी। परन्तु इसके साथ जो राशि उन लोगों से आयेगी जो हमारे अरब देशों में, मुस्लिम देशों में मजदूर, एक्सपर्ट्स, डाक्टर्स लोग लगे हुए हैं, उनकी पूंजी का लाभ भी इस तरह से हमें मिल सकेगा।

18 00 hrs.

अगर हम फिनांस मिनिस्टर पर यह दबाव डालते हैं कि वह यह जांच करें कि किस सोर्स से यह राशि प्राप्त हुई है, तो भारतीय मूल के विदेशों में रहने वाले नागरिकों से लाभ उठाने की योजना सफल नहीं हो सकेगी, क्योंकि अगर सोर्स के बारे में इनवेस्टीगेशन किया जायेगा, तो कौन राशि जमा करायेगा और कौन शेयर्ज परचेज करेगा ? मैं नहीं करेंगे। और फिर इस बारे में जांच करना और मालूम करना भी कठिन है—आसान नहीं है—किस प्रकार राशि प्राप्त हुई।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : It is not their function either.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : इस बात की जांच करना भी आवश्यक है कि स्वराज पाल या उसकी कैप्रो कंपनी के 13 यूनिट्स ने शेयर्ज कब परचेज किए, सरकार द्वारा की गई घोषणा से पहले परचेज किए या बाद में, और पहले कितने परचेज किए तथा बाद में कितने परचेज किए यह जानकारी अवश्य मिलनी चाहिए, ताकि हम मालूम कर सकें कि हमने उन कंपनीज की पेड अप केपिटल की जो 5 परसेंट की लिमिट बांधी है, क्या स्वराज पाल या उसकी कंपनी के 13 यूनिट्स ने उससे अधिक शेयर्ज खरीदे हैं।

जब उन्होंने एस्कार्टस और डी० सी० एम० के शेयर्ज परचेज करने के लिए एप्लिकेशन दी और उसे रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया तो इसके बारे में स्वराज पाल की कम्पनीज और ब्रोकर्ज ने क्यों नहीं अपील की ? अपील करने के लिए कितना टाइम फिक्स्ड है ? जब समय पर अपील नहीं की गई, तो फिर गवर्नमेंट उनको कनसेशन देती हैं ?

हमारे देश में मानोपलिस्ट्स पर रेस्ट्रि-

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

क्शंज हैं कि वे इसके ज्यादा अपना कारोबार नहीं कर सकते । क्या नान-रेजिडेंट इंडियंज विदेशों में स्थित अपनी कम्पनियों के फिनांसिज से यहां पर शेयर खरीद खरीद कर एम० आर० टी० पी० का उलंघन तो नहीं कर रहें हैं ? यह जानकारी प्राप्त करना भी आवश्यक है ।

मैंने मालूम किया है कि एस्कार्ट्स के शेयरहोल्डर्ज में से 70,000 शेयर्ज मि० नन्दा के हैं और 11,000 शेयर्ज मि० भूतलिंगम के हैं, जो रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एस० हैं और सेक्रेटरी फिनांस थे । प्रश्न यह है कि एक आई० सी० एस० ने किस प्रकार ये शेयर्ज परचेज किए । क्या उसने सेक्रेटरी फिनांस की पोजीशन का अनड्यु एडवांटेज तो नहीं उठाया ?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या श्री रंगनाथ, कि हमारे भुतपूर्व सी० ए० जी० रहे हैं, उन्होंने भी तो कहीं अपनी पोजीशन का नाजायज फायदा तो नहीं उठाया क्योंकि वे भी इसके डायरेक्टर है ? इसी तरह से मि० जान गेथाई, जो कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में मिनिस्टर थे, उनके सुपुत्र मि० दिलीप ने कोई नाजायज फायदा तो नहीं उठाया है ?

अगर शेयरहोल्डर्स का इन्ट्रेस्ट प्रोटेक्ट नही किया जाता है और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स पैत्रिक लाभ उठाते हैं और वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर करते है तो यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है जिसकी ओर स्वराज पाल ने भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । अगर शेयरहोल्डर्स के राइट्स का प्रोटेक्शन नहीं होता है, उनका रिटर्न सात परसेंट ही आता है जबकि बीस परसेंट आना चाहिए तो मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार ऐसी बड़ी कम्पनियों की जांच कराए और तथ्यों का पता लगाए। यदि वे अपनी सम्पत्ति बढ़ाकर अन्य कम्पनियां खोल रहे हैं और अपने खानदान के लोगों को कहां पर मेनेजिंग डायरेक्टर बनाते हैं तो इस स्थिति को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ।

इन प्रश्नों की ओर माननीय मन्त्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए । मैं चाहूंगा कि इन उद्योगों को इस प्रकार से चलाया जाए जिसमें शेयरहोल्डर्स के हितों का प्रोटेक्शन हो और उद्योगपति निरंकुश कार्यवाही करके अनुचित लाभ न उठाने पायें ।

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amlapuram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a serious thinking has started in India, among the people, that in the process of encouraging non-resident investments in India, whether the Government was trying to create a remote control system over Indian companies. They are also seriously thinking whether this would also lead to destablising the established industries. These are very important factors and this thinking is not only among the Members of Parliament but it is also getting into the minds of the people of our country. Sir, everybody would agree that we need foreign exchange and for that purpose, in response to various representations from various sectors, including the Members of Parliament, a Committee was set up. Later on after examining the various aspects during 1982-83 budget the Government brought forward some proposals of liberalised concessions to nonresident Indian investors for economic prosperity of the country. Now, after giving all these concessions, we have to see whether the purpose for which these concessions have been given is served or not.

In response to various representations, the Government announced some concessions to non-resident Indians in respect of investments in new issues of companies and also portfolio investment in shares in 1982-83 budget. And also in

order to give a filip and impetus to these facilities, certain fiscal concessions were announced by the Finance Minister in the 1983-84 budget. The concessions provided for a levy of a flat rate of tax at 20% plus a surcharge of 2.5% on income derived by non-resident Indians from investments in the specified assets. The objectives were quite clear. It was just to promote the economic prosperity of the country. The Committee appointed for the purpose had agreed to this process and this enabled the Government to announce these concessions. Consequently, the Government has taken some steps to create the necessary climate to attract adequate investments in India from abroad. This is very important. Further, the Finance Minister made it absolutely clear when he made some pronouncements that proper safeguards had been taken and the public financial institutes had been told specifically to remain alert about large scale purchases and sale of shares because this can have repercussions on the management by the concerned industrial units.

Later on, during the discussions both in Rajya Sabha as also in reply to various questions in Lok Sabha, the Finance Minister made it clear that about this issue a mountain was being made out of a mole hill, meaning thereby that we were having in unnecessary obsession in regard to this matter. But the misgivings among the industrialists here are increasing day by day and have not been cleared.

Now, Swaraj Paul has purchased certain shares in some companies, and those established industries who were considered to be well managed, and efficiently run have not cooperated. One important fact is that they have decided not to transfer the shares. It has really created a doubt in the minds of the people. Why should these industrial houses worry about these things if they are really established ? after thirty-four years of our independence, the Government invited for a small investment from abroad that far from non-resident Indians in the interest of our economy, and prosperity of our industry. These establishments are now creating impediments and certainly this has created a kind of impression and doubt in the minds of the people for their trying to block the whole process. This is an important things.

Apart from this, when these industrial houses are creating this kind of impediments, naturally this has further created on impression that they are trying to misuse the governmental concessions, and they have created a lobby demanding Government to give blanket concessions, which would really mean to create a dangerous climate for building up the infrastructure and also creating their own hierarchy.

I personally believe that this, whether Swaraj Paul factor has created an eye-opener and thought-provoking situation. It has really given the country and the people an opportunity to ponder how far these industries are really established, well managed and efficiently managed. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister specifically when he brought the concessions to create an atmosphere for industrial growth and economic prosperity, could he not visualise this kind of a situation ? Because when the shares were purchased and they have suddenly decided not to come ; and when the Government has taken care to see that this process is augmented, I don't know whether he had visualised the situation or not. Apart from that the impression created in the minds of the people that this would lead to destablising of industries is also an important factor. The Minister should make it clear to the House.

I would also like to know whether the process which has already been initiated at no cost will be destabilised. And also in the process of upgrading and strengthening the industrial base, the concessions should not be misused. Besides the Government also should not allow the monopoly houses to have their right to perpetuate the hereditary rulership, because in the name of investment, they

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

spend money in a large-scale for their tours or for various wasteful expenditure, which are not conducive to the growth of industry or economy. Therefore, the liberalised concessions, which was meant for non-Western Indian investors should not be misused to the detriment of our economic progress, the very purpose for which the concession was brought.

Secondly, the concession which has been enjoyed by the industrialists for 34 years should not be misused and should not be allowed to act as a lobby to get concessions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the announcement of certain concessions in the 1983-84 Budget, there was a new spurt in the activity of non-Resident investments in the Indian companies.

Sir, let me make it very clear at the very outset that the fierce controversy that is going on between Swaraj Paul and his supporters on the one side and other capitalists on the other is indeed a civil war in the capitalist world in India ; and a person like me, who is committed to a socialist ideology does not want to intervene on either side, but want to expose the reality that the contention of some non-Resident Indian industrialists that they are the paragons of all virtues and others are the only blacksheep in the capitalist world, we wish to point out very clearly that both the sections are birds of the same feather flocking together. It is in this perspective that I would like to put forward the entire controversy.

At the very outset I would like to touch upon one aspect and I would like to keep my mind open.

As far as various concessions are concerned, at one stage when I had given a Privilege Notice, in that case there was a note sent to me by the Finance Minister in which he argued that a pertinent point which needs to be observed in this connection is that the various fiscal concessions are applicable to non-resident Indians and not to overseas corporate bodies which continue to be taxed at the same rate in vogue earlier. Sir, it is a question of interpretation. If you carefully read Paragraph 81 of Part B of the Finance Minister's speech, where it refers to :

> "I propose to levy a flat rate of tax of 20% plus surcharge on income derived by such persons : '

In legal as well as economic terminology the persons also include the companies as well.

I would be happy if my interpretation is wrong.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Totally wrong.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Probably. But, according to me, it is not. And according to some interpreters having an adequate knowledge of law and economics, it is not so. Anyway, that is not a very relevant.

As far as this aspect is concerned, it is a fact. I do concede that in the 1982-83 budget—which I had also read carefully—there were certain provisions giving incentives to non-residents having investments in India. But the reality of the situation is—they are talking too much of pragmatism—that after the 1983-84 budget, there is a new spurt of activity as far as investment is concerned. And, therefore, that aspect has to be taken note of.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is not bad.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not bad, but the way it is done—let us come to that. Even good things can

be done in a bad way. And I think Swraj Paul is a master in doing that. On the one side, we have families of industrialists who, on the strength of equity shares of only 5%, control the companies; e.g. eleven houses with a personal investment of Rs. 148 crores control Rs. 2700 crores worth of fixed assets funded by public money. *(Interruptions)*.

As far as non-resident investors like Swraj Paul are concerned, let us try to see whether they are genuine investors or only speculators and gamblers. Economy cannot be built by speculation and gambling. After all, when some one wants to invest in Indian industries or Indian companies, even from a business point of view, which are the elements that will decide whether there is no risk involved in investment in the Indian companies ? The three elements, according to me, are return, liquidity and safety. You will find that as far as Swraj Paul's investments are concerned, almost all these elements are completely lacking.

Looking at the performance of the Caparo group with which Swraj Paul is connected—they have been trying to invest Rs. 13 crores in DCM and Escorts, on their own admission—not one of Caparo group's 13 companies has declared a dividend in the year 1981. In a company, declaring dividend is one of the indices of its economic performance. That has not been there. Eleven out of these 13 companies showed losses in 1980-81. *(Interruptions)*.

Prof. Ranga has raised a question. What they could not do there, they want to do here. Swraj Paul operated against a letter of guarantee from a Swiss bank. Investment in Reliance Textile Industries is another interesting story. I will not go into the details, to which Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan has referred. but only to two names. They are very interesting: Crocodile—not tears—it is Crocodile Company ; and the second company's name is Fiasco—not fiasco economically—it is a limited company. These are some of the companies having Rs. 221 lakhs' investment, Rs. 208 lakhs' investment and Rs. 234 lakhs' investment. That is the pattern which is there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister these companies are bogus and *benami* companies. I would like to have a categorical answer from him.

I would also like to know whether all the normal procedures for registration have been followed, whether there are properly constituted directors, whether there are proper share-holders and whether their lists are maintained.

There is one more provision, with which hon. Minister will agree. It is their Budget which is being violated. As Prof. Ranga said, there is nothing wrong in non-residents making investment in Indian companies ; but there is one statutory provision. It is that only those companies in U.K., USA or anywhere else i.e. foreign companies in which the non resident Indians have an equity share of the order of 60% or more, can actually invest in the companies in India. I would like to know from him: have all these so-called companies which have investment in this Relience Taxtiles, fulfill this condition of 60% shares ?

India's money, I am of the opinion, has gone to U.K. and has come back for investment. The reason is that if these companies were to invest through proper channel in a regular manner without violating any procedure, then there are two possibilities ; either they must have mopped up enough profit or surpluses or the second possibility is that their credit worthiness is high ; they are able to draw large loan and they are able to utilise this loan for purchasing the shares of companies ; whether they are DCM or Escorts, it is immaterial. Now, it is indicative from the record that they have no such credit worthiness and they have not drawn such big loan and at the same time the surpluses or the profits mopped up are also of not very high order. So, the obvious conclusion is that some money, unaccounted money from India flawn into that direction and what

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

has flown into those countries have come back to India for the utilization of money for purchasing of shares. Now, these transactions have taken place.

It is my information that now they may take technical shelter that the Reserve Bank of India has not given the report. Sometimes the RB does not send the report, but send certain observations, send certain strictures, certain appreciation and certain criticism. Has the RBI sent certain observations which are critical about investments that have been made in purchasing shares by Mr. Paul ? Whether the previous Attorney General—because in one of his speeches Mr. Paul has said—has already given him the advice that his activity of purchasing shares is perfectly all right. If his statement is correct that the previous Attorney General has already given him the advice, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister in which capacity the former Attorney-General has given the advice ? Is it correct that the new Attorney-General has already given the advice to the Government of India and has indicated that all these transactions and purchase of shares by Mr. Paul are in violation of certain legal procedure ; they are very wrong and they are not advisable.

I am one among those who believe that it is perfectly in order for the public sector financial institutions to feel that if they give credit/loan, provide capital to certain companies, in that case, they must have share ; in the prosperity of those companies ; there is nothing wrong. Therefore, I am one of those who justify convertibility clause that is imposed by the public sector financial institutions. But I would like to go a step further and say that whenever a fear was created that Paul was likely to make capture bids to take away certain companies, it was indicated, do not be frightened ; after all, the public sector financial institutions have also taken companies ; and they said that we will side the management and try to foil any effort of capture bids of ygood management. But there are ver interesting aspects. Is it corrrect—I would like to prove to be incorrect—that they are utilising this power that is in the hands of the financial institutions as some sort of a amocle's sword ? Are they going to make a general declaration that as far as the representatives of the financial institutions are concerned, they will prevent any capture bids ? Are they going to tap these various companies ? When there is an indication that certain companies are prepared to oblige some person, in that case, those companies will be defended and protected. So, it will be used as a black-mailing agency to threaten some companies and protect some other companies rather than set up certain norms on the basis of which the attitude of the financial institutions towards all these will be decided.

Sir, Mr. Swaraj Paul's sources of income also must be investigated. In fact, I have demanded. investigation. This is the last point to which I am making a reference.

He cannot claim to be a big industrialist. He can claim to be a big trader. False takeover bids are attempts by commercial capital to swallow the industrial capital. All that he has done is, he has borrowed money, he has drawn money, and one does not know what are his sources, one does not know what type of guarantees he has produced, against what he has given the guarantees, and that money is being utilised to purchase shares. It is a new phenomenon in the capitalist world, it is commercial capital that is trying to swallow the industrial capital, and therefore I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister that to all the various queries that I have made in the course of this discussion, he may give us complete clarifications so that we will be able to have a useful and meaningful debate which has been started by Swaraj Paul.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE ((Jadavpur) : What we are discussing to-

day is not doubt assumed importance and what we are witnessing today in the industrial scene is a bizarre drama full of fun and mischief, where not only actors on the stage, but those who are behind are taking the country and the people for a ride.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are all actors.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : A person of Indian origin who renounced deliberately his Indian citizenship, but who was rewarded with Padma Bhushan for his so-called invisible service to our country, is now strutting the stage of the corporate sector like a buccaneer trying to grab what are called, well established industries as if they were lollipops, under benign dispensation.

One of the conditionalities of IMF loans has been liberalisation of imports and inflow of foreign capital into this country and we have seen that priority has been given to what I may call foreign Indian capital. Yes, you cannot get rid of IMF.

In his last Budget speech the hon. Finance Minister has said that with a view to encourage investment by non-resident Indians, he was offering a packet of concessions and incentives to non-resident Indians including persons of Indian origin. Incentives are to be given for certain specified investments and the specified investments include not only investment in shares, but also debentures of companies, deposits, Unit Trusts, in Government securities and other assets which might be notified by the Government. We do not know and we would like to know from the hon. Minister how much money has come to our country under the special provisions which have been invested, let us say, in deposits in companies, or debentures in companies or Government securities or Unit Trusts or any other assets that might be specified; because they would not give a good return to any honest *bona fide* investors in India and I mean those who are non-Indians or non-resident of Indian origin.

18.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I had given an amendment to the Finance Bill to that clause. I said, why are you importing this concept of a foreign Indian ? A non-Indian may be a person of Indian origin; but he has renounced his Indian nationality. *(Interruptions)*. Kindly hold on; have patience.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They have not renounced. What about East African Indians ? They have not given up Indian citizenship.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Prof. Ranga, of all the persons, you should not be impatient. You should be a model of patience to all others.

The hon. Minister's reply was I have got his reply with me—that there may have been many reasons for their giving up Indian citizenship.

But we do not want to stop them from investing in these companies. But what we find is that except one person, really one person, whose name is everyday in the papers these days and who is holding lunchoun meetings, dinner meetings press conferences, hardly we hear any other person taking advantage of this provision. Where are those non-residents of Indian origin ? What is the total investment made since the budgetary provisions has been made and by how many of them ?

One thing is very important. It has come out in the papers. But I am making it very clear that I have no personal knowledge and I am not a speculator also. But it has been stated in various publications including economic journals that even before the concessions were announced in the Budget, there had been quite a noticeable spree in the purchase of shares of certain companies which are treated as well established companies in this

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

country. It is also very significant that before a Budget, a speculator or an investor in shares becomes cautious because nobody knows what the Budget will provide. In this case it is stated—I leave it to the hon. Finance Minister to accept or reject or modify what I have found in the papers—that here there was a spurt in the purchase of shares of two or three big companies. Did the Government have knowledge about this ? Was it a sort of retrospective approval of purchase of shares ?

It is alleged that they had an inkling or knowledge of the change of policy that was going to come about in the Budget speech. That is why we find significantly that the investments up to the Budget are supposedly only in the shares and not in other firms which are more secure and more safe and with a certainty of a proper return on the investments like Unit Trust, Government securities, deposits in companies, etc. But investment is only made where there is doubtful return namely shares in joint stock companies. Therefore, the contention is that an important policy decision was taken by the Government and a law was enacted with a view to enable repatriation of funds locked up in foreign countries which would otherwise not have been available in this country and in the same process to aquire control of what are generally known as well established concerns in this country. These two objectives, it appears from a survey of the industrial scene now in this country, are sought to be achieved through one individual, this Padma Bhushan, whose closeness to the power bloc of this country is admitted by this gentleman and not denied by others. Mr. Swaraj Paul has declared jehad against feudalism in industry and against dynastic succession in industrial management by persons who according to him, hold minority shares. Persons with minority share holding should not have perpetual control over the companies. This is his objection because that amounts to dynastic succession. But he does not object to dynastic succession in the political set-up by persons with minority popular support. That is the difference.

We do not support on principle dynastic succession either in industry or in politics. We have no illusions *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the sons of CPM leaders ?

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER : His knowledge is so limited.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Nor have we any illussions about the Nandas, Bharat Rams, the Reliance people, Ambhani or for that matter Swaraj Paul. We know from our experience, and that is unfortunately the situation in this country, that a handful of people enjoy all the benefits, or the proponderant benefits and privileges; all the comforts and advantages of royal standard of living are being appropriated by them. While their profits are increasing even with the minimal percentage of shareholding, the ordinary people are getting more and more impoverished. They are issuing more and more bonus shares while denying bonus to the workers. This is the position in the country today.

In this context, we have to think of one aspect. 11 industrial houses in this country are controlling, or are enjoying public financial institutions to the extent Rs. 27,000 crores, when ordinary people have to run after big bosses in the banking sector, and unless the palms are greased nothing comes out. Security has to be provided even by unemployed people to get loans while these people are being provided all these facilities.

Necessarily, on some issues Shri Swaraj Paul seems to be on very good wicket, very appealing to the hon. Members on the other side, who are so much concerned about the refusal of registration of shares. I am not supporting either, because there is nothing to choose between them, but bedlam has been let loose. The so-called established industries in our country are today in jitters and the Government is deliberately playing cool. I say that it is taking a stance of aversion against destabilisation—all these

words have come into the industrial sector now. They say that there will be no de-stablisation of established and well-managed concerns. But I have no manner of doubt that it is nothing but a war of attrition and, ultimately, the favourites will win. I have no doubt about it. The laws will be bended if necessary further amended, so that finally a legal shape can be given to what has been conceived a long time back. In the mean time, Nandas and Bharat Rams will try to ingratiate themselves to the powers-that-be, because in this country even industry has to thrive with political patronage. But I give a warning to Bharat Rams and Nandas; that today they may think that the Government is on their side, but their deys are numbered.

The key to the solution is in the hands of the Government. The big companies are running with public funds. Public financial institutions are holding the majority of shares in each of those big companies. They can make or unmake any management, they can select the management today. But what we find is that a situation is being created as if it is a fight between Nandas and Bharat Ram on the side and Swaraj Paul on the other and so on and so forth. Why is the Government not coming in a big way in this matter ? Why is it that the concessions are being given in driblets ? From Rs. 1 lakh it was changed to one per cent and then to 5 per cent. The Reserve Bank regulations have been violated and the Government does not wake up. The Punjab National Bank, one of the biggest nationalise banks, has permitted this money being remitted through it.

Moneys have been made over in violation of the exchange control rules. If our information is incorrect we would like to be corrected by the hon. Minister.

Sir, he says a mountain is being made out of a mole-hill. Whose creation is this ? I specifically had raised the question during the discussion on my amendment to the Finance Bill as to how you can be sure about the source of the money, whether this will be tainted money, whether this has been earned by smuggling or out of trafficking in drugs or heroin. I remember having used those expressions, I read it in the debate today again. What was the hon. Minister's reply ? A frank confession. He said : "Yes. Day in and day out we are told that non-residents have money, we make conditions conducive for their investment and today if you want to know whether this money is black, white or yellow, whether this money is tainted or not, we do not have any machinery to know. I do agree with that. Nobody has it."

Therefore, a scheme was evolved where the money which is to come here for investment—the Finance Minister admits on the floor of this House that there is no machinery to find out whether it is earned out of smuggling or out of repatriation in the other way, of money which had gone from this country or been earned elsewhere coming back to this country. That is yellow probably. What is the source of this money ? All the questions that are being put as to the Caparo or whatever the pronunciation is, how these companies of this group acquired so much of funds when the companies they are supposedly running, the companies which have supposedly provided funds are absolutely either a tottering organisation or a losing organisation, they have no money, no reserve, no borrowing has been shown and the Finance Minister says, 'I am not concerned, I only want the foreign exchange.' Therefore, today, if someboby goes from this country for one year outside, an Indian, somehow manages to take black money from here and brings it as white money, you are extending your arms to welcome him. That is your philosophy. To those who have cheated the Income-tax Department and have earned black money, you have given the Special Bearer bonds. That is the difference between you and us. Today the war is on. From the battle of words it will probably for a while become a battle of legal wits for the time being. But as I said, the die is cast. The future is of Pauls because they have the clout. There-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

fore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what information the Government has about the sources of money that has come to this country under this non-resident scheme, were the exchange control laws violated or not ? I would like to know about the Government's action and the views on the role of the Punjab National Bank. I would alo like to know on what basis and prinsciples the Government changed its policy by increasing the foreign share-holding of companies from 1 per cent to 5 per cent. I would like to know what is the attitude of the Government with regard to the share transfers. Sir, the Government under the Companies Act—there is law for companies (*Interruptions*). You know that, very good—provides that if any proposed transfer of shares is against public interest or against the interest of a company the Government can stop the transfer of shares. Why are you not utilising the power ? Section 180 is there is investigation possible under Section 247 and so on and so forth, which also provides for stopping of registration of transfer of shares. Why is the Government—not utilising it but trying to create an uncertain situation in the minds of those people who are supposedly keenly concerned about India's future because in regard to these companies, today the condition has become certain ? I would like to know whether the Government is thinking on that.

I have an answer of the Company Affairs Department. It is very important. They say :

> "No specific permission of the Government is required under the Companies Act for registration of shares unless the acquisition is to the extent of 25 per cent and more of the shares of an MRTP Company. Hence, there has been no occassion for laying down any policy or guideline under the Companies Act for registration of shares in Indian Companies purchased by non-resident Indians and non-residents of Indian origin. However, specific permission is required for acquisition of shares of Indian Companies by non-residents under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act."

I am reading from the brief prepared by the Company Affairs Department. Whether foreign exchange regulation permission was taken by any of these persons for acquisition of shares ? I would like to know what is the role of the financial institutions in this matter ? We are not touching anybody. We are keeping our options open. We shall not disturb well managed companies but who will decide ultimately which is a well managed company or not ? Therefore, what is the role of the financial institutions in this respect ? I would like to know the role of the Department of Company Affairs and of the Finance Ministry in this. One thing is very important. Paul's Family is in India—he has got brothers who are well established in business with track record which Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has shown, notting to be proud of. But they are one of the top people supposedly in this country because they have money. They can purchase shares. No bar. They are Indian residents, Indian nationals. That will be added to these 5%. Therefore, this family can control both these companies without violating any law. I would like to know the policy of the Government in this matter.

I would end by making one demand. Our demand is all these companies in which the public financial institutions have majority or controlling share should be treated as Government companies. Law can be easily changed in a jiffy and the so-called efficient Board of Directors who are treated to be expert Managers, I do not want them to lose their job, they should be treated as paid Managers of the Government companies so that the so-called feudalism and dynastic succession may be abolished from the Indian industrial scene even if private capital is permitted, as such as people are concerned to have it abolished from the political scene.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are about twelve hon. Members to speak from both sides. Even if every hon. Member takes ten minutes it will take two hours. The Minister may be able to reply at 9 O'Clock. Therefore, I would make an appeal to all the hon. Members not to take more than seven to ten minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you are prepared to sit, I will accommodate everybody. When the reply is given, the House must be full. When the reply is given I do not find many Members. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members to take the briefest time possible.

Shri Deen Bandhu Verma.

SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : (Udaipur) : I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to participate in very important discussion of public importance. We all know that in our country corporate business will be guided by the Company Law and the basic objective of this Act is to safeguard the interest of the share holders. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. N G. RANGA : Why do you want twelve more Members to speake ? Did we not have sufficient debate ? I do not understand this procedure.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Please reduce some speakers.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : Sir, I want to make submission. There is also a half-an-hour discussion in the agenda...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why I am calling only one Member from each Party. I am not calling more than one. Already 5 Members from all Parties have participated in the debate.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Just because everybody gives his name everybody should speak ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Half-an-hour discussion may burn the midnight oil.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please decide about the time.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I concede that it is the function of the chair to see whether there has been or there is reasonable debate. But it does not mean that every one who simply sends his name to you should be allowed to speak and we should be condemned to wait for hours and hours together.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why I said that they should not take more than five minutes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga) : Before you took the chair, we saw that the Speaker was very very strict—even the person who opened the debate was to finish within a very short time. He was cutting short. Therefore, we could take the view and have an impression that the debate would be closed very quick. The House will be prepared to sit for long if the matter concerned is so vital and of national importance.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : It is important.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : According to you. Somebody has purchased the shares. Transfer must be done or not that is the issue, and the points have been raised. This was a matter for the calling-attention and it was later converted into this discussion so that some other Members may also like to take part. If the matter is of such great national importance sweeping the entire country, we can certainly sit and burn the midnight oil. This is not such a matter at all.

[Shri C.M. Stephen]

The principal Opposition Parties have spoken. There may be group and all that. It is different. We cannot treat every group as a principal Opposition Party. The principal Opposition Parties have spoken. Now, we want to know what exactly the Government will have to say. We are awaiting only to here the Government's view. All the points have been brought out. We cannot remain sitting like that until all the 12 people speak, 12 minutes each or 5 minutes each and all that.

Now, it is 7 O' clock. Half-an-hour discussion is also to take place. The debate will have to be closed and I will have to move for closure. It cannot be continued. It cannot be permitted. (*Interuptions*)

Two-hour has been allotted. We are not prepared to wait for five minutes more. Within the two hours debate have to be closed and concluded. It started at 5 O'clock. Now, the debate should close and the Minister has got to reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is more aggressive than Mr. Swraj Paul.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am on a point of order.

I do not understand this ferocious tantrum that is being displayed here. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M STEPHEN : What is this "tantrum" ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I do not listen to your **

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : ** What do you mean by that ? ** Don't speak ** (*Interruptions*) Shadow Party is sitting here. Two fellows are sitting here. We are not prepared to hear the Party. Here is the Party of two fellows. We are not prepared to listen.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Don't make it an issue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is that you want ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This debate is taking place. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Other hon. Members may please sit down.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : ** should be expunged. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why don't you please sit down ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This debate is taking place in the context of an agreement that was reached -I do not want to say that—in the Business Advisory Committee where the Speaker has agreed and he is also a party as well as Chief Whip is the party. He is not the Chief Whip ; he may be a general secretary of the Party. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has said that it will be a full-fledged debate where Members will be allowed to express themselves adequately. It is not a question of the spokesmen from the Opposition Parties or from the other side and then applying for a closure. This is the agreement and there is no question of going back from the agreement.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, I rise on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

This is discussion under rule 193. The caption is described as "Short Duration Discussion" and the time is prescribed for that. The time prescibed is 2 hours. We are now sitting beyond the prescribed

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

time for this discussion. As a member of the House I am entitled to demand that I shall not be forced to sit here beyond the time that has been prescribed or allotted for this discussion. Please take note of the fact that this is a discussion under rule. 193. Please read the heading of that particular rule. It is not a long discussion that is permitted at all. It is a short discussion and the time is prescribed. The debate must conclude within that time. The debate can be extended beyond the time prescribed only with the unanimous permission of the House, not otherwise. I do object to taking it beyond the time that was allowed. I cannot be forced to sit upto mid-night. I am prepared to sit for 2 hours, not a minute beyond 2 hours. Therefore, I object to the debate being extended beyond the prescribed time and, if it has to be, you have to take the permission of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : There is one solution. He can go home and read the reply of the hon. Minister in newspapers. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we have already exceded 2 hours. I think, only 4 members have spoken. If we go on like that, if there is no time limit fixed for members, how can we cunduct the proceedings of the House ? Every member shall take not more than 10 minutes. There are 12 members wanting to speak. Everybody must be given a chance as you desire, and you say that it is an important discussion and all that. But when I make an appeal and ring the bell, you do not stop and it goes on upto 10 O' clock and 11 O' clock. The Minister has also got to reply.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : You have got to take the sense of the House.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You expunge Mr. Stephen from the House.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: That they did; not Stephen but Stephen's leader they did expel. Please remember those days.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That was before your defection.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The discussion has been allowed. The Business Advisory Committee has taken a decision about it. We will decide how long we are going to sit.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I do not want to sit beyond 8 O' clock.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : (Calcutta) North East) : In that case let them remember that when the Government business is there, we will not sit for so long. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members. I have understood the sense of the House. The discussion will be allowed upto 8 O' clock. The Minister will reply 8 O' clock. Every member is requested not to take more than 7 to 10 minutes. *(Interruptions)* I have given my decision.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : How can you give a decision like that ?

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The discussion will go on up to 8 O' Clcock and the Minister will then reply.

(Interruptions).

We will work out on that. That is what I am telling.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Why the discussion not begun at 4 O'Clock ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the Members will not take more time. I have suggested a so ution. And it will go on.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Let me be very firm about this. I heard you saying 'It will go on.'

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I do not agree with you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have said that it will go up to 8 O'Clock. The reply will be given at 8 O'Clock.

Shri Deen Bandhu Verma will speak now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : The House will not run on the advice of Mr. Stephen.

SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA (Udaipur) : Sir, We all know that in our country. corporate business activities are being guided by Company Law Act, 1956. The basic objectives of these regulations are to safeguard the interest of shareholders and partners in the business and to enforce the proper performance of duties by the management of the company and to empower the Government to intervene and investigate into the affairs of any company which is being managed in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the share-holders or to the public interest.

Company whether in private or public sector has great economic and social importance. In India, it has played a central role in the rapid industrialisation and fast economic development of our country, The growth of joint stoek enterprises in our country since 1936 has been so rapid that now it covers such large an area of industrial and commercial field in the private sector of the country's economy that the structure and mechainsm of company management has now become a subject of importance of overhauling and changes.

The company form of organisation did not grow in India but was imported from Great Britain. When India became free after partition, we had 25,583 companies with Rs. 479 crores paid up capital and in 1948 the figure rose to 22,675 with paid of Rs. 570 crores.

Since the commencement of first five year plan in 1951, we are steadily growing in this field and till today we are having paid-up capital of Rs, 16,962.1 crores in 70,000 public limited companies approximately. It has today the central position in the economic qevelopment of our country but when the shortage of foreign exchange has become a regular major constraint in the economic development of our country, then naturally our Government thought to go to tap the resources available with the non-residents and I must extend my full appreciation and congratulations. to the Finance Minister and the government.

The Government of India, since Independence, has for the first time, extended an inivation to the Indians living abroad to cooperate for the overall development of our country.

Under the circumstances, our friends living abroad tried to invest in the equity capital of Indian Companies. Then certain controversy was raised by the industrialists in our country which were actually unwarranted. I do not know the reasons thereof. The Chairman of the FICCI, Shri Jain himself extended an invitation in London on 10th of August'83 to our people living abroad to invest in the equity capital of the Iudian Companies. But, the same person is now objecting about the investments made by them. However, I do not want to go into details of this controversy, But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister as well as the Minister for Company Law /Affairs to som of the basic issues which I want to raise in this august House which are as follows :

To-day, in the present circumstance as, shareholder is a silent spectator. He knows the king of his industrial empire but the kind does not know him. You know, our country is a democratic country and we believe in the principle of democracy but in the Company Law Act, no adequate status with powers has been

given to a shareholder. For years together, he waits for the return of his investment made by him but one day after years of waiting, he comes to know by registered letter that his company has gone into liquidation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : you only ask for clarifications.

SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : if the poor man invests, for example, in a bank, he gets double of this amount from the banks by way fixed deposite. Some fixed deposit schemes have also been started by Government. But, when he invests the same amount of his hard earned money in these companies, one day, he gets a very disapponting behaviour from public Limited companies.

That is the fate of a shareholder in India to-day. My second point which I want to place before you is that almost in all public limited companies in private sector, promoter, and directors are controlling the companies and hardly with 15% of their investment and rest-comes as a loan from the financial institutions or as a subsidy from the Central Government or State Governments and also as equity from the public. This major contribution is by other public and Government sources but even then the sons and grandsons of the promoters and directors are being automatically made Managing Directors and the same is being approved bp the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

To check this dynastic control of these public limited companies, my suggestions are as follows :

1. We must have a Board like the Public Enterprise Selection Board which selects the Chairma and Managing Directors of Govt. undertaking, there should be a similar Selection Board constituted for these private limited companies also so that the prescribed election and proper nomination of the managing directors and Chairman can be made.

(2) This Selection Board should be judiciously constituted from reputed industrialists, shareholders, union leaders, public men and seniormost government officers.

With these, I conclude with the suggestion that the interests of the shareholders should be safeguarded by the hon. Finance Minister.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो चर्चा हो रही है, यह उद्योगपतियों के विषय में होती दिखाई पड़ रही है। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बार-बार अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि हमने नान रेजीडेंट इंडियंस को इसलिए इन्वाइट किया है—फार द एक्सपेंशन एण्ड बेटरमेंट आफ इंडस्ट्री।

अगर आपकी यह मंशा थी तो इस मंशा में यह बात साफ हो जानी चाहिए थी कि जो वेल एस्टेबिलस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, आर्गेनाइजेशंस हैं, कंसर्न हैं, जो प्रोफिट में चल रही हैं उनमें इनके इन्वेस्ट करने की क्या जरूरत है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जब आपका यह मंशा है कि आप अपने औद्योगिक ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए यह इन्वाइट कर रहे है तो आपको न्यू वेंचर्स में इन्वेस्ट करने के लिए उन्हें इंवाइट करना चाहिए था।

जब आप विदेशों में गये थे तो आप से लोगों ने कहा था कि आप इंटरनेशनल मोनिटरी फण्ड से पैसा क्यों ले रहे हैं, हम ही आपको देने को तैयार हैं तो आपके दिल में यह बात आई कि जो पहले कभी भारतीय थे, जो ओरिजनली भारतीय हैं अब वहां के सिटीजन बन गये हैं, किसी देश के बन गये

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

हैं तो क्यों न उनसे भारत में इंवेस्टमेंट कराया जाए। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आप जो नान रेजीडेंट इंडियंस से इन्वेस्टमेंट कराने के कदम उठा रहे हैं तो इन्वेस्टमेंट वेल एस्टेबिलशड इंडस्ट्रीज में क्यों करा रहे हैं ? इसमें ईन्वेस्टमेंट कराने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। नये वेंचर में आप इन्वेस्टमेंट करायें।

जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता बता रहे थे कि अगर आप इस इन्वेस्टमेंट को नहीं रोकेंगे तो आपकी सारी इंडस्ट्रीज क्रैक कर जाएगी। अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को बचाने के लिए ही, अपनी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने के लिए ही आपने कानून बनाया कि हम मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज को इन्वाइट नहीं करेंगे। अगर सरकार की यही मंशा है तो यह मंशा तो अगर आप नान रेजीडेंट इंडियंस को न्यू वेंचर में इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के लिए इन्वाइट करते तो उससे पूरी हो जाती। वे न्यू वेंचर्स में न्यू इंडस्ट्रीज में पैसा इन्वेस्ट करें।

स्वराजपाल के बारे में जो स्थिति है, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगा। लेकिन स्वराजपाल के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो चर्चा उठाई है उसमें कहा गया है कि जो भी पैसा लगता है तो आखिर उस पैसे का स्रोत कहां है, वह कहां से आता है। जो ब्लैक मनी है अगर उसको फिर से वापस कर देश में इन्वेस्ट करना है तो उससे सही मायनों में ब्लैक और व्हाइट का धंधा फिर शुरू हो जायगा। यह सारी बात है। मैं तो किसान हूं, व्यापार के बारे में कम ही जानता हूं। लेकिन मोटी बुद्धि से मुझे लगता है कि इसमें गड़बड़ है। एस्कोर्ट्स वालों और डी० सी० एम० वालों ने भी कहा है कि इसमें इर्रेगुलेरिटीज हैं। मैं फेरा कम्पनीज की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं जिनमें कि रजिस्ट्रेशन करने की इर्रेगुलेरिटीज पैदा हुई हैं। स्वराज पाल का यह कहना कि देश की सारी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज में गड़बड़ है। मेरा ख्याल है कि गड़बड़ी के कारण जो सिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें उन्होंने इन्वेस्ट नहीं किया है। वेल एस्टेब्लिस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज में उन्होंने शेअर लिये हैं। वे बनी-बनाई चीज को ही वेन्चर कर रहे हैं जिस पर कि सरकार को प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर यह चर्चा उठाई कि ये सोर्सिज कहां से आये हैं, अगर हम यह पूछने लगें तो हो सकता है कि लोग इन्वेस्टमेंट न करें। लेकिन इसमें यह बात भी साफ होनी चाहिए कि इससे कहीं देश के आर्थिक ढांचे पर चोट न पहुंचाई जाए। अगर उनका मंशा यह है कि देश की इंडस्ट्रीज में गड़बड़ है और वे आने वाले दिनों में इनको टेक ओवर करना चाहते हैं तो फिर आपके सामने कांस्टीच्युशनल प्रश्न भी उठ खड़े हो सकते हैं। इसलिए आप उनके हाथों में खेलने का प्रयास न करें।

जहां तक मेरी राय है आप इस बारे में विचार करें। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया वालों ने एस्कोर्ट्स वालों को कहा है। उसके बारे में आपको रिपोर्ट मिली है या नहीं ? इस बारे में मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे। उसमें क्या कमियां हैं, क्यों इन्होंने इसको रोकने का प्रयास किया। इसमें आप देखिए कि नान रेजीडेंट इंडियंस के बारे में लिखा है—

FERA defines 'persons resident in India' and 'Persons resident outside

India', A 'Person resident outside India' is defined as a person who is not resident in India; and a 'Person resident in India' is defined basically as a citizen of India who has been staying in India at any time after March 25, 1947.

यह तो इसका परिभाषा है। दूसरी बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि कल को बंगलादेश और पाकिस्तान में रहने वाले लोगों का मामला भी उठ सकता है। जिन लोगों ने वहां की नागरिकता ले ली है पर कभी इस देश में रहते थे। इसमें देखिए—

The book "Non-resident Indians : An investment guide" Published by Indian Investment Centre, a Union Government Organisation, lays down seven criteria.

इसमें क्राइटेरिया दिया हुआ है—

An Indian citizen who has made his permanent home outside India and acquired foreign citizenship.

इसलिए इसमें पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश के लोग भी आ सकते हैं और पाकिस्तान का होस्टाइल एटीट्यूड हमारी तरफ रहता ही है। वे भी इन्वेस्ट करेंगे। आपने उनके लिए भी इजाजत दे दी है।

इस तरह से यह नान रेजीडेंट इंडियंस का मामला पेचीदा है। यह हमारे लिए खतरनाक हो सकता है। आने वाले दिनों में यह देश के लिए खतरनाक हो सकता है। ये हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति हर चोट कर सकते हैं। इस मामले में सरकार को बहुत सतर्कता बरतनी चाहिए। सरकार आज भी नान रेजीडेंट इंडियंस को इन्वाइट कर रही है तो इनके लिए यह नियम बनाया जाना चाहिए कि सिर्फ सिक इंडस्ट्रीज और कहीं कोई नई शुरुआत करनी है तो उसमें ये सहयोग कर सकते हैं। अगर वैल सैटल्ड आर्गनाइजेशन में इनका सहयोग लिया जाएगा तो देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिए ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनाबेआली, मैं दो ही बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। माननीय सदस्य तो आपस में ही कई बातों में फंस गए और एक दूसरे पर आरोप लगाने लगे। मैं सिर्फ दो ही बातें कहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार ने जब यह सिस्टम बनाया था तो 5 परसेंट की रिस्ट्रिक्शन लगाई थी। ठीक है, फारेन मनी की सरकार को जरूरत पड़ती है। इसके लिए दो ही रास्ते हैं। या तो कर्जा लिया जाए और या नान रेजीडेंट इंडियंस को कहें कि वे इन्वेस्ट करें। चाहिए तो यह था कि उनके डिवीडेंट को भी यह लगवाने (इन्वेस्ट करने) की कोशिश की जाती मगर हम उनके बाप-दादा की हिस्ट्री सही या गलत में फंसकर हमारे दोस्तों ने बहस में कंपलीकेशंस पैदा कर दी। इसमें कांग्रेस पार्टी का भी नाम लिया गया। ए० पी० जे० का काम बंगाल में ज्यादा हो रहा है। जिन केसों का जिकर हुआ वह बंगाल में ही चले होंगे। इन्हें पता नहीं है कि क्या फैसला हुआ है वह सी० पी० एम० वाले जाने। सी० पी० एम० वालों के यहां सब मुकदमे चलते थे, हमारे यहां नहीं चलते थे। हम यह नहीं कहते कि ये अच्छे हैं या बुरे हैं। बात यह है कि रुपया आना चाहिए या नहीं आना चाहिए। कर्जा लेंगे तो इंटरनेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के रास्ते बंद हो गए हैं। ओपन माकट में 20-21 परसेंट सूद से कम नहीं मिलेगा। विदेशी मुद्रा लानी है या नहीं लानी है इसके बारे में पालिसी साफ होनी

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

चाहिए। साफ न होने से किसी को लाभ नहीं। कानून बना है तो उसकी वजाहत भी होनी चाहिए। टेंटिड मनी है या नहीं दूसरे मुल्क में जाकर आप कैसे पता लगा सके है, इस तरह से इस बात को भी आपको देखना चाहिए। कोई बाहर का देश अपनी घरेलू बातों में दखल नहीं देने देगा। अपने देश में लेकिन देख नहीं पाते हैं तो दूसरे मुल्कों में आपको कौन जाकर देखने देगा? अपने घर में तो पता नहीं लगता है दूसरे मुल्कों में जाकर आप किस तरह से इनवेस्टीगेशन कर सकेंगे, कैसे पता लगा सकेंगे और क्या दूसरे मुल्क आपको वहां इनवेस्टीगेट करने देगा।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : यहां का काला धन जा कर सफेद हो—कर यहां वापिस आ रहा है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : आप तो इकोनोमिक्स के प्रोफेसर हैं। काला धन सरफेस पर आ जाए तो तमाम समस्या हल हो सकी हैं? सारी दिक्कत तो यही है कि यह सरफेस पर नहीं आता है। इसमें सारी दिक्कत है। उसको आप कंट्रोल में लाने की कोशिश भी करते हैं। छापे भी मारते हैं। आप इकोनोमिस्ट होकर इस तरह की बात करते हैं जैसे एक बाजारू पालिटिशियन करता है. यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है। मैं काले धन के टोटली अगेंस्ट हूं। टोटली इसको गवर्नमेंट को कंट्रोल में लाना चाहिए। कंट्रोल में नहीं करेंगे तो कुछ नहीं होगा। लेकिन यह कंट्रोल नहीं हो रहा है, गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल नहीं हो रहा है, कंट्रोल में लाने की बात सोची जानी चाहिए। आपको भी रास्ता बताना चाहिए कि किस तरह से इसको बाहर लाया जा सकता है। हमारे व्हाइट रुपयेकी पूरी कीमत बाहर नहीं मिलती है तो ब्लैक की कौन देगा?

दूसरी बात मैं स्टाक एक्सचेंज मार्किट की कहना चाहता हूं। कोई कम्पनी वैसे कह सकती है कि उसके शेयर बिक नहीं सकते हैं इस वक्त क्या हो रहा है? स्टाक एक्सचेंज मार्किट में क्राइसिस पैदा हो गया है। कोई आदमी नहीं जानता है कि शेयर उसने खरीद लिए तो वे ट्रांस्फर होंगे या नहीं? शेयर होल्डर अपने शेयर्ज को बेच सकता है या नहीं बेच सकता है? अगर कोई बेचता है तो ट्रांस्फर होने से कैसे रोकेंगे। पालिसी इसके बारे में क्लीअर होनी चाहिए। मालूम होना चाहिए इसके बारे में। बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज किसी कम्पनी के किसी शेयर के बारे में कहेंगे कि ट्रांस्फर हो सकेंगे और किसी के कहेंगे नहीं हो सकेंगे। यह प्राबलैम है इसको आप कैसे हल कर रहे हैं यह हमें मालूम होना चाहिए। शेयर अगर शेयर-होल्डर का है शेयरहोल्डर जिसको चाहे बेच सकता है जिस कीमत पर चाहे बेच सकता है। कोई जस्टिफाई कर रहा है, कोई नहीं कर रहा है और गवर्नमेंट हैल्पलैसली देख रही है। स्टाक एक्सचेंज का जो बिजिनेस है यह पुराने वक्त से चला आ रहा है। जैसे चटर्जी साहब ने कहा इस में रेजीडेंट और नान-रेजीडेंट में फर्क नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह जो चीज है इसके बारे में सफाई होनी चाहिए। इसका सारे बिजिनैस पर और सारे इंडस्ट्री पर असर पड़ रहा है, इनवेस्टमेंट पर असर पड़ रहा है।

मामला साफ है पालिटिक्स लाकर इसमें कनफ्यूजन खड़ा कर दिया है या जान बूझ कर यह जो कनफ्यूशन पैदा कर रहे हैं या दिमाग में कनफ्यूशन है, बरहाल इसको साफ

किया जाना चाहिए । यह एक छोटा इशू है और आपको देखना चाहिए कि क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है । आपको अपना माइंड मैकअप करना चाहिए । यही मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you may kindly recall that the subject which the House is discussing just now was, some days ago, listed for discussing under Calling Attention Motion. But when all the Members belonging to the whole House, from every party and group, demanded a full discussion, the hon. Speaker agreed to convert the Calling Attention Motion into a Motion for discussion under Rule 193. The discussion was going on calmly and quietly, Suddenly, at about 7.00 O'clock, there was a tremor in this House that we should not sit beyond that and then the gentleman moved a closure motion. The idea was not to move the closure motion, but the idea was only to have the time restricted. And, Sir, you announced latter on that the debate would go on up to 8.00 O'clock. The purpose was served, closure motion was not pressed and the hon. gentleman quietly moved out of the House. This is exactly what is happening in the corporate world. Somebody came into the Indian corporate life under the Government scheme for inviting investments from non-resident Indians, created a stir, some people made a loud protest and ultimately he has left the country...*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What is this ? You should be reasonable.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has only mentioned it as an analogy.

PROF. N G RANGA : Any analogy should be reasonable. I have the right to do that ; I am entitled to do that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am the last person...*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I have the right to ask for closure, and I insist upon moving the elosure motion. I have already told you that beyond 8 O'clock, I am not going to sit here....*(Interruptions)*. There must be some limit. Why do you waste your time over this introduction ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I was only drawing an analogy......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already announced that we will go upto 8.00 O'clock.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I am present in the House for almost all the time. You have seen that. There must be some limit...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I never made a mention about Prof. Ranga. If anybody has the highest regard from me in this House, it is Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You want me to sit till 9.00 or 10.00 p.m. I have been sitting here during the whole day... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It was a reference to Shri Stephen and I was drawing some analogy on that basis, that he treated a tremor as Swaraj Paul has created, and he should take that in humour and joke.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You cannot have humour at my expense.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am so sorry and I regret very much. I had absolutely no reference to Prof. Ranga. It was only to Shri Stephen...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, he has referred to Shri Stephen and not to Ranga Ji.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as a matter of fact, this issue should have been debated in this House long back. This was debated in the Rajya Sabha on 2nd August, 1983, and I think, the Finance Minister had made his position very clear in that House. In this House, some arguments have been put forward by my learned colleague, from the Congress side, that the corporate world or the persons ruling that corporate life in this country are leading a very luxurious life, and then Prof. Lakkappa read a question answered in this House and said 'Look here, Nanda and Escorts have squandered away Rs. 1.12 crores over the purchase of furniture and fixtures.But, Mr. Lakkappa, you should not forget that the so-called socialists, progressive elements in this House like him have not raised this question ; it was an answer to my question. Anyway, I do not want to go into all this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It was my question ; I will read it out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whose question was it—I will give my ruling tomorrow. I will go through the records and tell you tomorrow.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, is Lakkappa a Professor ? If so, in which subject ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : On such an important issue there is so much paucity of time that I cannot do justice to the subject as a matter of fact. Whatever facts have been brought on regard by my esteemed colleagues ; Mr. Somnath chatterjee or Prof. Dandavate or Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, I don't want to repeat all that. In this particular case a lot of things are being said with regard to the Management of the Corporate Sector in this country. I am in one with them that there is something to be done with regard to improving functioning of the Corporate Sector. And I have never lagged behind ; Mr. Lakkappa can vouch for it, as Chairman of the PAC, in the Committee itself, and outside in the reports, in the questions, in the debates in the House, wherever I have brought out such a great research which the CPM people should have done that all these private companies and establishments, where the wealth tax was imposed in 1957 and was suspended in 1960. I did the whole research and persuaded the Hon. Finance Minister to re-impose the wealth tax. So, that way I am in one with him. But if we have so improve our own Corporate Sector, the Fiinance Minister should do the job. He is the husband and they are the wife. Why do you want some outside villain to take advantage and improve the functioning of your wife, who is untruly, indisciplined, obstinate in your house ? Never permit the outsiders to inter-meddle in your affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the Finance Minister has to be husband of some other wife, he has to take the permission of wife.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it possible ? I think the permission is impossible. There will be Morchas.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am sure the permission will be refused.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, under the law he cannot have second wife even with the consent of the wife. There is no consent diverce.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is why I said this. But he said other type of wife.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is only applicable to Mr. Mukherjee, not to Mr. Bhagat. He does not need it.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : If it is the

law, it applies equally to you, details are superfluous.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Now, my only objection is that when this controversy arose, the course is open. If the transfer is not resisted, go in appeal. If you are not successful, go to the High Court, if not successful, go to the Supreme Court. I fail to understand why one single individual, a non-Resident Indian, a British national belonging to the APJ group,—I don't want to go into all the history—should be given concessions. Why should the Government of India permit a man, whom we want to benefit out of tax concessions for certain investments in this country, should be allowed to carry on a crusade against the entire corporate sector. If the government has got certain information, I am at one with them, you take stringent action against them. We have so much heavy investment of the financial institutions that some Members have demanded probe and all that. I am sorry to say despite the heavy investment by financial institutions like IDBI, IFCI, ICI, CI and all that, in all these private sector companies, the Government control is minimal; Parliament's control is not there; they are outside the purview of audit, outside the purview of CAG audit, Auditors are not appointed by the CAG as it should be the case in the companies having more than 40% Government equity participation. These are the rules and guidelines. If in consulation with the CAG an auditor should have been appointed, all these irregularities may not have been committed. But the Government is not doing all that. If that would have been done, then the Audit Report would have been placed on the Table of the House. Then some of the Parliamentary Committee may have some access to look into the administrative and financial mismanagement of these companies. These basic things have not been done by the Government.

But now the Finance Minister unnecessarily should not worry at all. If the shares have not been transferred, it should not hurt him, it should not pinch him. As he expressed his feeling of hurt in the Rajya Sabha, I don't expect that from him now. As a matter of fact, the course is open, the doors are open. Let them go in appeal to the High Court; let them go to Supreme Court. Why should the Finance Minister unnecessarily permit his name to be dragged into all this controversy of Reliance Textiles Swraj Paul, etc.? That should not be the case. (*Interruption*).

So far as this scheme is concerned, it was somewhere around 14th April 1982 that there was a ceiling of 1% or Rs. 1 lakh, whichever is less. You modified it later on, you removed the ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh. Later on, in 1983, you announced concessions in taxes. Then started the whole trouble. The ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh was removed probably on 20th August 1982—1% or Rs. 1 lakh was your scheme, your Government's scheme. The Reserve Bank's circular was working very well. I do not know for what consideration you removed that ceiling—1% or Rs. 1 lakh, whichever is less. Then you gave certain concessions in 1983. Then started all the trouble.

I would request the Finance Minister to consider this calmly and quietly. "Why don't you restore the position of 14th April 1982? You have 1% ceiling; and if you are not satisfied with it, there was this Rs. 1 lakh. You can mak it Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 2 lakhs. I leave it to your discretion. But why don't you restore the position as on 14th April 1982? That is, the scheme that you had, so faras the ceiling on investment, *viz.*, 1% or Rs. 1 lakh? That particular thing can be made applicable."

Secondly, in this country; in order to check the concentration of economic power in fewer hands, we have got the MRTP Act, etc. This expansion is very much prohibited and regulated. Does the Government not feel—this Swraj Paul is par of Apeejay group; he has got certain investments here also. I don't have that much of time to show all that—that all these companies constitute a particular group, as we have in India with respect to the expansion of, and

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

investment in MRTP houses ? Whenever we consider expansion, establishment, licence or any other Letter of Intent to any MRTP house or a group of companies in that particular house, we take the total MRTP house as one unit ; and we don't permit all that. That is a Government policy, in order to regulate, check and prevent the concentration of economic power in fewer hands. Then, in that particular case there may be a particular company outside India which is associated with, affiliated to or connected with any MRTP house in this country. If there is a particular group like the Caparo group, and whether there are 13, 23 or 33 companies in it, that particular Caparo group will be deemed to be one unit entitled to 1% investment, so far as that particular group is concerned.

There are establisments of Tatas and Birlas outside India. I wish to warm that if we do not take preventive measures might now, then it may be possible for Birlas, Tatas or any other industrial house in this country which is not permitted to expand more, to make certain investments in the Indian companies through this particular scheme, through their own establishments outside the country., whereby you have permitted 60% non-resident share and 40% foreign share. According to me, it should be stopped. All these 13 companies should have been clubbed ; and the Caparo group as one controlling 13 companies is entitled only to 1% non resident investment under this Portfolio Investment Scheme—not all the 13 companies, 1% each. That goes up to 13%. That is the one suggestion I have to make.

In this particular context, some reference has been made with regard to an RBI enquiry, investigation or probe. You may call it by any name you like. You assured in the Rajya Sabha also that with regard to the eligibility of this particular Caparo group, the matter was being looked into by the Reserve Bank. We would like to know the findings of the Reserve Bank with regard to the eligibility of these 13 companies belonging to the Caparo group.

I would also like to know what has been the opinion of the Attorney General, Mr. Parasaran, which was sought by the Law Ministry on this particular issue. If you keep all these things in cold storage somewhere, it unnecessarily creates some doubts. As a good friend of yours, Mr. Finance Minister, I would like to advise you not to conceal, but to reveal much more; because if you have got nothing to grind out of it, you must plainly say : 'Here is the opinion of the Attorney-General; here is the opinion of the Reserve Bank of India'.

Now fortunately for this country, the RB is the appex body. We have got an agitation in Punjab. Reports are appearing in the newspapers that the RB Governor, Mr Man Mohan Singh is being sacked, There is a difference, there is a rift between the Finance Minister and Mr. Man Mohan Singh ; may be unfounded But this will not help, this will not help the economy, this will not help the banking institutions, this will not help the financial institutions and this will also not help bringing normalcy in Punjab. So, for God's sake such things should not appear, should not be permitted to appear. You should immediately issue a contradiction, should try to patch up, should try to have some sort of a reconciliatory approach with regard to all these problems. It is not a question of Mr. Paul. Do not get angry on that score. It is a question of the economy hereafter. Please for God's sake do it. I have given certain suggestions with regard to grouping of the 13 companies into Caparo group with one per cent entitlement, eligibility with regard to control.

If certain units are not managed well, if moneys spent, if lavish living is there, then you have got the financial control ; your Directors are there, your nominees are there ; they can take care of them. Please do not keep things in the lunch ;

that this will be done, this will not be done. Have clear cut guidelines that wherever there is mismanagement, no non-residents will be permitted to take over the company, the government will take over the company. You permit them to have venture in investment in other technocrats, doctors lawyers, chartered accountants; various schemes are there. They should take advantage of them. This whole scheme was intended to invite doctors, engineers, technocrats, chartered accountants, etc. It was meant to give them benefits, attract their capital. That would have much more. It was not to invite a person like Mr Swaraj Paul who has abused everybody in this country including the Members of Parliament. We are ashamed of all that; and then he has got scot free to England. After all, it is not desirable.

With these words, I am not opposed to the scheme as such, but I wish that necessary amendment in this particular scheme should be brought. I have made some suggestions and I am sure that the Finance Minister will consider them calmly and quietly.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो 5-6 परसेंट शेयर-मनी वाले लोग करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति पर अपना अधिकार जमा लेते हैं, इस व्यवस्था को निश्चित तौर पर ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा कि यहां पर बताया गया है, 27 हजार करोड़ रु० में से मोनोपोली हाउसेज का केवल 150 करोड़ से भी कम इन्वेस्टमेंट है। इसके बाद भी अगर वे इतनी बड़ी रकम पर अपना अधिकार जमा लें और गवर्नमेंट कोई व्यवस्था न करें तो इसको दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण ही कहा जायगा। मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से ये लोग पब्लिक मनी का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, जिस तरह से ये लोग फाइनेंसशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से फायदा उठाते हैं उसको रोकना नितांत आवश्यक है। कई दफा फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से ये लोग 85 परसेंट तक लोन के रूप में ले लेते हैं और उनका अपना या शेयरहोल्डर्स का 15 परसेंट इन्वेस्टमेंट ही रहता है। उस 85 परसेंट में से ये लोग गड़बड़ी करके पैसा निकाल लेते हैं और इस तरह से अपनी एक पाई भी इंवेस्ट न करके करोड़ों रु० की सम्पत्ति पर अपना अधिकार कर लेते हैं। इस प्रकार की स्थिति को अवश्य रोका जाना चाहिए। वहां पर अधिकतर पैसा तो आपको फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस का ही रहता है—वह चाहे आई० डी० बी० आई का हो, दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशंस का हो या बैंक्स का हो। यहीं से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा लेकर ये लोग कम्पनियां खड़ी करते हैं जिन पर भारत सरकार का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। उसके बाद उस पैसे को बर्बाद करके, उन यूनिट्स को सिक करके दूसरी यूनिट्स खड़ी कर लेते हैं और इस प्रकार काला धन पैदा करके सम्पन्न बनते हैं।

इस व्यवस्था को निश्चित तरीके से रोकने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी ने बड़े-बड़े मोनोपोलिस्टिक हाउसेस को कहा था कि अपने आपको मालिक मत समझो एक ट्रस्टी के रूप में काम करो। इस रूप में काम कर के देश के उपयोग में लाओ, ताकि यह देश ज्यादा से ज्यादा आगे बढ़ सके। लेकिन उन्होंने इस पैसे को अपना पैसा समझकर और उसके मालिक बनकर उसका उपयोग कर रहे हैं। उस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का कोई कंट्रोल भारत सरकार नहीं कर रही है। इस बारे में अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है। इसलिए आपको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिसमें मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर या दूसरे प्रकार के लोगों को

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

स्थापित करना चाहिए जिससे वे खुद कम्पनी को ठीक प्रकार के संचालित कर सकें। आज ये कम्पनियां इसका दुरुपयोग कर रही हैं। अपने घरों को ज्यादा से ज्यादाव्यवस्थित करनेमें लगी हैं। यदि इस व्यवस्था को ठीक प्रकार से संचालित कर लिया गया तो बहुत बड़ी सम्पत्ति हमारे देश की बढ़ सकती है। ये लोग खुले रूप में शोषण कर रहे हैं, जिस मर्जी फैक्ट्री को चाहते हैं, लॉक-आउट कर देते हैं, तालाबंदी कर देते हैं, लेकिन उनके ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। भारत सरकार ने कह दिया है कि कोई इन्स्टीट्यूशन सिक होगा हम उसको अपने हाथ में नहीं लेंगे। इससे इन पूंजीपतियों को और प्रोत्साहन मिल गया है। उन्होंने सोच लिया है कि भारत सरकार सिक यूनिट होने के बावजूद भी अपने हाथ में नहीं लेगी, तो उन के उपर क्या व्यवस्था निश्चित तरह की सरकार नहीं कर रही है। आपकी उस घोषणा से किस प्रकार का प्रभाव मानोपोलिस्टिक हाउसेस पर पड़ा है। उस प्रभाव को आज निश्चित तरीके से रोकने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी के साथ-साथ ये जो पोलिटिकल, पार्टियां, भारतीय जनता पार्टी (व्यवधान) असली बात तो यह है कि जिसके बारे में मैंने कहा ही नहीं। सी० पी० एम० पार्टी, ये खुद पूंजीपतियों से मिले हुए हैं। कलकत्ता में जाकर देखिए, जितने पूंजीपति हैं, ये सी० पी० एम० वाले उनको एजेंट्स के रूप में काम करते हैं। बराबर उनसे शेयर प्राप्त करते हैं। भारत सरकार के ऊपर जो भी बातें कही हैं, वे बिल्कुल गलत काम कर रहे हैं। ये पूंजीपतियों के एजेंट्स के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था में इन लोगों का हाथ है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is no time for elaboration on any point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only clarifications.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I simply want to mention a few things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already announced that I will call the Minister at 8 O' clock.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I have already told you that your announcement has got to be accepted by everybody. I could not accept it. Please excuse me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that I will call the Minister at 8 O' clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that. You will have to wait.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Till 8' o'clock or 9 O' clock ? It is not possible.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, this controversy between Swraj Paul and Caparo on the one side and Shri Bharat Ram and others on the other side has given an opportunity to this country and to this House to review the working of our financial institutions and improve them. It looks as if the thieves have fallen out and they are forcing it on both the sides. We are not interested in industrialisation of the country or in the national well-being, but, I am worried about the confusion set in Government Departments. I want to read out the reply given by the Finance Minister

in the Rajya Sabha and the Government's handout given to the press on 10th August :

> "The Central Government has asked stock exchanges to advice companies not to refuse the transfer of shares lodged with them by non-resident Indians, reports UNI.
>
> However, in exceptional circumstances, the companies can hold them back "when it is felt that the transferee is not a desirable person from the larger point of view of the interest of the company as a whole.
>
> The stock exchange division of of the Finance Ministry, in a communication to heads of stock exchanges, said recent moves by some companies to reject the transfer of shares has "negatived" the efforts to encourage non-resident investment in India."

So, there are three points. Has it been negatived ? If so, that the Government has given up or is going to give up this plan. If it is not negatived, what are the implications of the above statement of the Government's spokesman ? With regard to desirability, who is to decide ? the companies whose shares will be purchase or the Government or the Finance Ministry or the Reserve Bank or the stock exchange or some political strings behind the scene, decide the desirability or otherwise of this ? The Finance Minister has said that in order to attract foreign exchange this scheme was initiated. Many persons have said, yes. I would also like to emphasis without elaborating it that even now one condition can be attached that this can be limited to new ventures, new technology and to the field in which we are lacking and we need investment and not to the spheres where we do not require any outside help.

Another factor is that a limit has been put on the shares to be purchased. But he is not in a position to enquire into the sources of the investors. There are legal hurdle also. In such a situation, if multi-nationals or giant foreign companies through some other names of non-resident Indians, fake names invest upto 5 per cent each and in this way get control of most of the industries in the country, what will happen to our economy ? Where will we stand ? What is the guarantee or *modus operandi* by which Government can protect the national industry ?

Our private sector including MRTP houses depend upon public financial institutions. They are squandering public money like anything. Is the Government going to implement the convertibility clause and acquire the possession of those companies in which it has got major investment ? Or has it decided to put it in the cold storage ? If the Government is very fond of some Bharat Rams and some Tatas, let them be made Managing Directors after nationalising TISCO, DCM and other giant monopoly concerns on the basis of the majority shares that the Government has got.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मान्यवर, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था इस सरकार से नहीं सम्भल सकती है, क्योंकि जो भी इन्वेस्टमेंट किया जाता है, 100 रुपये में से 70 रुपया खा लिया जाता है, 30 रुपये का काम होता है। अब जो यह 70 रुपया गया, वह ब्लैक मनी हो गया और लोट-फेर कर उन्हीं कामों में लगाया जाता है और बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां खड़ी की जाती हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपका ज्यादा समय न लेकर केवल दो-तीन बातें आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं। यह ठीक है कि आपने आई० एस० एफ० की शर्तों के हिसाब से बाहर से पैसा अपने यहां लगाने के लिए मंजूर करा लिया और मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसे बियेरर बौंड्स का हश्र हुआ था और उसमें आपको पूरी सफलता नहीं मिल पाई थी तो

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

आप यह बताइए कि इस पौलिसी को रिलैक्स करने के बाद, कन्सेशन्स देने के बाद कुल कितना पैसा फारेन से आया हमारे यहां लगाने के लिए। सिर्फ स्वराज पाल का ही पैसा आया या और किसी का भी आया, इस बात को आप साफ कीजिए ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो फारेन से पैसा आएगा वह इंडियन आरीजिन का हो या दूसरे का या आप जानें लेकिन जो भी पैसा फारेन से आएगा, वह वेल- इस्टाबिलिस्ड फार्म्स में लगेगा या नये उद्योग-धन्धों में भी लगेगा ? जो हमारे यहां चलते हुए उद्योग हैं, वह एस्कोर्ट्स हो या डी० सी० एम०, मुझे कुछ लेना देना नहीं है, क्या कल को बिरला, टाटा और जो दूसरे अच्छे कन्सर्न चल रहे हैं, उनका मैनेजमेंट टेक-ओवर करने की कोई योजना आपने बना रखी है और उसको दूसरों के हाथों में देने की कोई बात है ?

तीसरी बात मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कैमरों का आर्गेनाइजेशन है, जिसमें 13 कम्पनियां हैं और जिनसे 2 पौंड से लेकर कई लाख रुपये तक का इंवेस्टमेंट है, तो मैं ये जो 13 करोड़ रुपये के शेयर लिए हैं, उस वक्त उन 13 कम्पनियों की जमा पूंजी क्या थी और क्या उनकी हैसियत थी ?

आपने राज्य सभा में कहा है कि इन सब चीजों की जांच हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है और क्या इसमें कोई बगलिंग हुई है, कोई गड़बड़ी हुई है और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया के जो नियम हैं, उनका उल्लंघन हुआ है, विदेशी मुद्रा अधिनियमों का कोई उल्लंघन हुआ है। कितना पैसा उन्होंने लगाया है और कितना लगाना चाहिए था। इसके बारे में जो राय आपने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया से मांगी या विधि मंत्रालय से मांगी, वह राय क्या है, यह बताने का आप कष्ट करेंगे।

मैं अपने इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर चाहता हूं।

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It would be unfortunate, if Parliament were to treat the question of non-resident investments in the same manner...

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: Sir, you cannot treat the House like this. Sir, you made a very solemn declaration and you should stick to that. I do not agree to this all. You gave a solemn commitment to the House. Please listen to me. I do not agree to it at all. I am on a point of order. You cannot change this without the concurrence of the entire House. You gave a commitment to the House......

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You call the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. There should be some agreement. You cannot treat the House like this.......

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.M STEPHEN: I am a member of this House... *(Interruptions)* I move for closure. I am not prepared for it. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not required for this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are almost sticking to the time. Onlyt wo speakers are there.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: Let me have my say. On a point of order I am rising. Let me have my say. For me to raise a point of order no Parliamentary Affairs Minister is necessary. I am on a point of order. You gave a definite commitment to the House that at 8 O'clock the Minister would be called. Subsequently, when he was called, then also you repeated

the commitment that at Eight O'clock the Minister would be called. What I object to is, if you want to change the time, there is a method of doing it. When you called Mr. Unnikrishnan, it was 8.05 If the time has got to be extended, the concurrence of the House has got to be obtained. Calling one by one—it cannot be don e. *(Interruptions)*. I said, I have got a rght to say that the Minister must be called at Eight O' clock. I am here interested to hear the Minister. I take it that the Minister will be called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I uphold your point of order. You said this, and you are right. It is a fact that I have already announced. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What Mr. Stephen said was that I must take the permission of the House. Definitely I have failed to do it. Therefore, now I take the sense of the House. I had already announced that the Minister would reply at 8.00 p.m. and Mr. Stephen has raised a point of order. There are only two speakers for the information of the House. As the Presiding Officer I have got to put it straight. Therefore, I would say, there are only two speakers whom I have requested not to take more than 3 to 5 minutes each, that means about 10 minutes. After that the Minister is going to reply.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : It is now 8.10 p.m. When are you going to call the Minister ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call the Minister after these two speakers to whom I am giving only 10 minutes. Therefore, I will be calling the Minister at 8.20 p.m.

Now, Mr. Unnikrishnan may speak. Mr. Unnikrishnan, you kindly take only five minutes.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I Will take about ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want to deprive any hon. Member from participating in this discussion. Hence my request to Mr. Stephen also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Stephen, there is a telephone for you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May be a wrong number.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has given up the telephone.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir, it would be unfortunate if the Parliament were to treat this important question of non-resident investment in the same sensational manner that the mass media has focussed attention over it, as a kind of tycoon war. It is as though a kind of Mohammad Ali had descended on the reign in the person of Mr. Swaraj Paul and I should say, I rather envoy him for the kind of media coverage that he has cornered for himself. Even persons who have been in public life including Mr. C.M. Stephen and Prof. N.G. Ranga, have not been able to get the kind of coverage that Swaraj Paul has managed during the last six months.

Sir, let us leave Mohammed Ali to the corporate would aside. The most important thing that the Parliament should concern itself on this question is the implications of the new policy of investment and also investment decisions of the public financial institutions and also the question of family managements. These are closely related questions to the whole question of the objectives of our national economy, and I know, in spite of the professed objectives of socialism which has almost disappeared from the political lexicon of the Ruling Party under the grip of successive dynastic messaiahs, it has even moved away from the concept of a mixed economy. And if so, what we are witnessing to-day is a deliberate dismantling of the regulatory framework that we have been building over the years. Certain implications follow. But the question now before us whether you follow even the

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

rules of this game. It is not only the question before the Government, it is the question before the whole country as well as the question before the so-called big houses. In the capitalist framework with its pretentions of free democratic norms, stock exchange is an essential ingredient. One of the former Finance Ministers Shri T.T. Krishnamachari threatened to close down the stock exchanges. There was furore in the country. The captains of the industries said that heads would roles. But in the Indian contex and the developmental goal that we have had, these stock exchanges remain speculative instrument. They have not been able to gather capital. They have not been able to do anything constructive in the whole economy. But these gentlemen continuously talk either of FICCI or of ASSOCHAM of activising the stock market. I do not know what they mean by activising this stock market. They essentially mean attracting further investment. But what I want to say is, what the record of the stock exchanges four or five, that we have in the country for attracting investment for the corporate sector.

Now a question has been raised by some people about destabilisation. The hon. Member from Amethi has been speaking from the house-tops about the dangers involved. Danger to whom? So, stability is being threatened. What kind of stability is it?, Is it the stability of the graveyard that we see in the corporate world? In a wider democratic set-up we set up we have regular elections when people get in and get out. That I suppose is not destabilisation. Similarly, exponents of free economy have been claiming that they have the final weapon of Annual General Meeting and they say it is superior to socialism. It is superior to communism. It is a kind of instrument we have posed. But what happens if the shareholder is not allowed to express his views. This is very important question. If the shares themselves are not registered as is being threatened of, whether it belongs to KAPARO or XYZ is a different question. Shri Somnath Chatterjee referred to it if that is so, we have a right to know why it is not being registered. We have also right to know the source of funds for investment. Who are these people coming in and under what guise, we have to know? The private sector in this country wants the Government to intervene, for what. To protect themselves and essentially not to protect the private sector or not for the aims and objects of the economy, but to preserve their own family managements.

Now the question is, what is the value of share if it ceases to be a negotiable instrument? It is a very important question which strikes at the very root of the kind of system that we have. I do not subscribe to that system. I am opposed totally to the system. But if you have the system, then the question has to be answered—what is the value of the share if it ceases to be a negotiable instrument and also related with whose money they are running the business—whether it is ESCORTS or Apeejee or any of these groups? But I want to invite your kind attention to certain things—in the Kohinoor Mills of Kapadias, with assets of 15.82 crores, 71.68% are held by the public financial institutions. The hon. Finanance Minister knows what happened some time ago and how they preferred the Kapadia management. In KIRLOSKAR with assets of Rs. 28.26 crores, 60.42% of equity are held by public financial institutions. In Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, with assets of Rs. 108 crores, 66.4% are held by the public financial institutions not to speak of Escorts. Sir, in terms of equity multiple index, that is the amount invested against the assets cornered, it is 45 with Birlas group, 47 with Tatas, 66 with DCM and 102 with Escorts. Whose money they are building up? An answer has to come forward from the Minister.

Sir, now Shri George Fernandes is not here today. He raised the question. That was the trouble with the Janata Government that they had raised many good questions but did not answer them. It is the question of family management. What is the attitude of the present Government to the family management?

It is a matter of fundamental consequence for the entire policy.

Similarly, I want an answer from the Finance Minister that under Section 619-B of the Companies Act, when the President of India holds more than 51% shares, they become "deemed Government companies" where the C&AG audit can be done. Now, I would like to know what is the attitude of the Government. What is the policy being followed on the question of public financial institutions towards these "deemed public or Government companies?"

Sir, as early as 1968 the Dutt Committee reported 29 large houses have between 50 to 90% assistance with options to convert. Sir, it was a question and it is exactly what is being opposed today. It is, convertibility clause in the name of opposing non-resident involvement.

I am not interested in choosing between Rams or Pauls or Nandas and just naming them. It is a kind of shadow boxing that is going on. But it is equally important if a policy instrument is to thought of and be framed. If I have to choose between going and begging before the imperialist instruments like IMF and non-resident investments, I would rather attract non-resident investments than going and begging before IDA World Bank and commercial borrowing from the West in preference. But the trouble is they are doing both. There are about 10 millions of non-resident Indians abroad. Even if they are to remit thousand dollars each a year, it would come to a fabulous amount of 10 billion dollars. That is 20-time as much as the IMF loan.

Now, Sir, from our State, Kerala, nearly quarter millions of people have gone abroad to the Gulf countries as carpenters, masons, coolies, apart from machanics, technicians and various kinds of people. I regret to say, what is the treatment this Government has given to them. What is the kind of reception they get in the airports and in the customs? Is it the kind of reception that is given to Swraj Paul and others ? Those who have brought in Rs. 50 crores and 50 crores have created a kind of complete upheaval in the economy and in the mass-media. It only underlines the kind of close link ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please conclude. Shri Chitta Basu is waiting here. Otherwise, I will be in trouble.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You will not be in trouble. I am just concluding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, Shri Chitta Basu cannot speak.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : There is an inherent danger that Prof. Dandavate has pointed. This relates to the kind of laundering of black money by using this non-resident investment provision. Similarly, there is a danger in the definition -definition of the non-resident Indian and people of Indian origin in the Finance Act. Similarly, there has been no concomitant changes in the FERA. If after the Finance Act, changes in the FERA and with the proper amendments also in the Exchange Control Manual have been made, this difficulty would not have arisen. So, primarily, these questions will have to be considered and understood in this context.

I conclude by posing a question to the Finance Minister. There have been reports appearing, prominently displayed in a section of the press, that the Reserve Bank Governor, Dr. Manmohan Singh has resigned due to policy differences with the Finance Ministry on this question. The House is entitled to know and, I hope, he will take the House into confidence as to what are the differences, if any, between the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Minister of Finance and the Ministry of Finance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What has it got to do here ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is better I sit down.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Finance Minister to reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : You will not allow me Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not helped you. I cannot oblige. The Finance Minister has to reply. I have already called the Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sir as regards the subject for discussion on which a number of hon. Members have participated, first of all, I would like to express my disappointment in the sense that I expected that some new points will be thrown because this discussion took place in the Rajya Sabha during the early part of the session and I reply to the points made there and, unfortunately, the same points have been raised here almost in identical language. I think, some sort of better coordination between the two Houses could save the time of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Joint session.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : First of all, I would like to explain instead of going into the question of persons and individualities, what was the object of the scheme and whether, as a result of certain developments, the scheme is going to be affected or not. The scheme was first introduced in the Budget of 1982. The scope of portfolio investment was opened to the non-residents in the Budget of 1982. A circular was issued by the Reserve Bank of India on 14th April, 1982. What was done in 1983 is the question to be kept in mind because still many an hon. Member, including the learned hon. Member like Prof. Dandavate has misgivings and he even went to the extent of bringing a privilege motion against me that I have divulged Budget secrets to a person to help him to invest in a particular way.

What were concessions and what were the additionalities announced in the Budget of 1983-84 ? Certain tax concessions were announced, apart from the flat rate of 20 per cent plus surcharge for individuals and, apart from that, there were concessions in wealth-tax and estate duty. These are the exemptions from tax which were permitted in the Budget of 1983-84. Now, Prof. Dandavate's conclusion is that these concessions are eligible even to the corporate bodies and he has depended on the text of my speech at the time of presentation of Budget. If he could have range me up, I could have supplied him a copy of the Finance Act which is the legal document and he could have checked up the definition of "non-resident". There also I have used the same words. But the definition is not given in the speech ; the definition is given in the Act itself. Even now, I can refer p. 25 of the Finance Act to him and I made it abundantly clear. The memo which was given to him indicated that corporate bodies are not entitled to these concessions. Individuals are entitled to these concessions. If these concessions are not entitled to the corpotate bodies, how can you come to the conclusion that the corporate bodies took investment decision after knowing the Budget ? On 28th February the Budget was announced. Investment started taking place. The first communication came sometime on 4th March and after 28th April, the share purchases and other things were made. They are not entitled to have the concessions. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee dwelt on it. Mr. Satish Agarwal also dwelt on it that there should be investment decison because of certain concessions. What prompted them to take investment decision, it is for them to decide. It is for them to explain. I am not in a position to explain.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your assessment. ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : There is no question of assessment. I can just

give the fact. The fact is that they are not entitled to tax concession and if they are not to have concession, then you cannot claim that the concessions announced in the Budget prompted them to take the investment decision. This is a simple point I am making.

So far as the scope of investment is concerned, it is known on 14th April, 1982. Therefore, if they take the decision on 14th April when they came toknow that they are entitled to have portfolio investment and take the investment decision after 10 or 11 months, there is nothing unusual. What is unusual is that you try to point out that you announced concessions on 28th February, 83. These people took the investment decisions in March and April. But that point does not stand the test of scrutiny and factually it is not correct.

Secondly, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has pointed out that these companies are of Caparo group and that there are only two applications from them. Even he has not taken the trouble of listening to Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan. In his speech he has quoted. For your information, this information is on record. That is why I am saying that even if you have taken the trouble of going through the proceedings of Rajya Sabha, you could got all these points. As many as 114 applications were received up to 30th January.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: According to rules, we cannot take cognizance of the other House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Once a matter is discussed in one House, is not to be discussed in the other house.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Senior Members like you should take the trouble and bring new points. That is the only point. It is all right.

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN: Gordon Woodroffe of Madras has already been taken over by non-residents.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As many as 114 applications were received up to 30th June, 83 and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee wanted to know what is the area of investment we have got. What is the idea of the scheme? It is to attract foreing exchange and it is not merely the portfolio investment. We are encouraging them to invest in new areas, areas of new technology, new companies, new series of the existing companies and also existing equity shares. Why are we doing so? I made it abundantly clear at the time of Budget and at the time of replying to the Finance Bill that I would give him wide option to invest because I require money. He has wider scope of investment. When he is staying abroad, he can invest and take the investment decision in India only if he finds that investment decision in India is attractive to him. Forget about patriotism and other things. These are the monopoly of ours. But as a prospective investor, you will be guided by profit motive and simply you cannot put him in a straight jacket. If you want money from them, you will have to earmark the areas, where it can be invested. At the same time, we shall have to take care of certain things and protect the interests where there is no speculative bid. You are repeating almost the same thing. What assurance Government can give, except what we have already given. We would not permit this speculative takeover because the institutions have a commanding position. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan had come to the conclusion that Government is in collusion with Mr. Swaraj Paul. Why should I be in collusion with anybody or, for that matter, even with you? When I have 54% of the shares, if I want to take over, I need not be in collusion with anybody. Simply, I can take it over because I command the share. Therefore, if I want to take over, there is no question of having any collusion.

While making references, I am really a little shocked, that in a serious debate like this, the hon. Member did not ever take the trouble—he said that the Prime

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Minister's Secretariat issued a press report—of seeing the contradictions being issued in the same paper by that office. An impression is being created that the Prime Minister's Secretariat issued a certain news item. But, when the contradiction comes, you do not take cognisance of it. Then, am I to come to the conclusion that you have to read newspapers only of one day and you do not read the newspapers of next day ? Particularly, in a situation like this, when a news item is quoting the Prime Minister's Secretariat's expressing its displeasure with the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, you do not take the trouble of finding out the truth. You simply want to make a political point out of it. If you feel that any stick is better to beat the Government with, it is for you to come to the conclusion. There is a news item in regard to the appointment of a Deputy Governor. I have the Telex with me that the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has congratulated the appointment of Shri Kaul. He is also Chairman of NABARD. I was told in Calcutta by the press that the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri Kaul, when he was to enter into that office, was prevented. I told the press people that I did not know. He was my Additional Secretary. Still he is the Additional Secretary of the Banking Department. I shall have to release him to take over that new office. I do not know when I have released. You all know that I have to release him. But it is said that he has gone to enter into that new office, some persons had prevented him from entering into that office. Can these things be discussed in the house without just looking into whether there is an iota of truth or not ? This is a simple thing to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Members. Shri Chatterjee also wanted to know what has been the investment apart from the applications received. As I mentioned to you, we have increased the interest rates in the non-resident external account both in the rupee account as well as in the foreign currency account. And we are getting money. What has been the result of these schemes ? One can understand that I announced this schemes on the last day of February After that if you just take the total aggregate since the beginning of the scheme, the amount at the end of February stood at Rs. 1,744 crores and, before that, that is, at the end of January 1983, it was Rs. 1,685 crores, So, from there, it increased to Rs. 1,744 crores I am not taking into account the point figure. Otherwise, 489 or so is there. I am taking only the round figure. From January to February it is just Rs. 59 crores. When this new scheme was announced with the interest rate, tax exemption etc—the interest rate was anounced earlier also and, as a matter of fact, it started from 1982 onwards—this also had a big jump from Rs. 1,744 crore it had increased within one month to Rs. 1,886 crores From March to April, the latest figure, which I have, shows that as Rs. 1,960 crores. So, above Rs. 100 crores we are getting every month. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the scheme has been formulated just to facilitate one or two individuals to invest in one or two companies and to create destabilisation. So far as this is concerned and so far Government policy is concerned, I made it quite clear that here, the Government or the institution is to be treated as a shareholder. As a shareholder, if I have the confidence in this management of a company, I will support him. If I do not have the confidence, in him, I shall not support him. So, it is not that the institution did not intervene earlier. Many hon. Members will recall that there was a speculative bid to take over the IISCO. When it was in a private sector, some industrialists wanted to take over the IISCO. Institutions like LIC, which were quite important institutions at that time, intervened and prevented it. Therefore, it is not correct. Prof. Dandavate said that we will utilise the institutions to blackmail the organisation or blackmail the assistance units. Where is the question of blackmailing ? These institutions have a role to play. These institutions have not come up suddenly today. There is no question of black-

mailing.

You could say, as has been said from this side, that the institutions are not playing a more effective role and the institutions have gone with the management--that is the complaint we were expecting—but you have gone to the other extent and said that at some point of time the institutions will be utilised to blackmail the company to follow a particular course of action. There is no question of blackmailing.

Sir another question has been raised as to why we did away with 1 lakh of rupees or 1 per cent whichever was less. Hon. Members know the whole history of this scheme. This scheme was first suggested by the Association of non-resident Indians. Thereafter, I appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Malhotra, the then additional Secretary Economic Affairs to look into it. This committee made a service of recommendations and I accepted the entire body of the recommendations and I incorporated it in the budget proposals of 1982-83. Sir, thereafter I got representation that you do not put this 1 lakh and you keep 1 per cent. There is no confusion between 1 per cent and 5 per cent. Some hon. Members have mis-understood it and there is a migiving. Now 1 per cent is so far as one individual is concerned. If 20 individuals wanted to invest they can invest upto 20 per cent of the paid up capital. What I have done is that I have put 5 per cent aggregate ceiling and restricted it to only 5 persons at the rate of 1 per cent they can invest in one company. So, by putting aggregate ceiling of 5 per cent I have further restricted the scope of non-residents investment in one company. Before 5 per cent ceiling was put the situation was that if 20 non-resident Indians wanted to invest at the rate of 1 per cent the total investment in that company could have gone upto 20 percent in aggregate. Now, it cannot go beyond 5 per cent. The principle of first come first served would be applicable here. Therefore, I have not widened the scope. Rather I have restricted the scope of investment by putting the aggregate ceiling of 5 per cent.

Another issue has been raised—why cann't we restrict the investment of the non-residents in the new areas and new companies. As I mentioned even in the matter of interest rate hon. members will appreciate how fluctuations have taken place in the international world. As one point of time their interest rate was more effective and I increased here the interest rate. Then I found their interest rate were lower and now again there is an upward trend. So, you cannot switch on and switch off your policy too often.

Sir, if Parliament decides that we do not want investment from non-residents and we do not want money, that is a completely different preposition but when Parliament approves the proposal that we want investment from abroad then you cannot restrict it to the limited area. So far as take-over bid is concerned, I have made it abundantly clear but I am not here to give the assurance that individuals will rule the companies for generations. They must have the confidence of their shareholders and if they have that confidence definitely there would be no problem and so far as the speculative bid is concerned, institutions will not support the speculative bid and that position I have made clear on earlier occasions also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about the condition for 60% equity?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Prof. Dandavate referred to eertain cases. He asked, what is the condition. The condition is this. The organisation may be a trust, it may be a company, it may be an association, it may be a corporate body it must be owned by non-resident individual to the extent of 60% of it. The word which we have used in the circular is 'Predominently owned by the non-resident'. And what is the criterion for determining predominant ownership?

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The ownership must be to the extent of 60%, as I pointed out. It is the responsibility of the Reserve Bank to see whether in each case the ownership is 60% or not. Wherever the permission has been given, it is there. Wherever the permission has not been given or withheld, those are being examined. But wherever the permission has been given the first eligibility criteria is that they must be owned predominantly by the non-resident and predominent ownership cannot be less than 60% Therefore in each case that has been examined on the basis of that approval is given.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are they satisfied with the conditions of 60% ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Wherever permission is given, in each and every case they will have to see. You will have to see whether the applicant is eligible to invest. That is the first criteria. So, you have to find out the eligibility of the applicant, You will have to find out whether he is a non-resident, whether the company is owned by non-resident to the extent of 60%. He has to supply the form. He has to appeared one certificate of the Auditors. And on the basis of that, decision will be taken.

Now, another question is this. I think hon. Members have a little misunderstanding. When I said in the other House that I am not going to question the source of investment, in the context in which I mentioned it, it is relevant, so far as this source is concerned. I am not going to look to the source of investment. (An hon. Member : Why ?) About 'Why', I am coming to it. If I want to look into the source, nobody is coming to invest. But I have a law. I have the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. I have the COFEPOSA. The Directorate of Enforcement is there. Simply you are saying that money is going from here, money is being laundered, and so on. But it is your conclusion. If you have evidence, you give it to me. If you are convinced about it, then, why don't you pass on the information to me ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you have any evidence to the contrary, you can tell us.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Why should I ? I have got the machinery to check, long before the establishment of the scheme, to tackle the foreign exchange racketeering and to tackle black money. All those Acts are there in operation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You have no machinery to check whether the money that has been brought here has been illegally acquired in a foreign country. You have no machinery for that. This Foreign Exchange Regulation Act will not apply to the acquisition of funds in a foreign country.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have got your point. While replying to your amendment on the Finance Bill I referred to this. Is the non-resident subject to my Municipal law ? If I want to investigate into the sources of his income he will not come. He will say, 'Thank you ; I am not interested in any investment in your country.' Earlier somebody said, money is going out, there is under-invoicing and over-in-voicing etc. To tackle black money ; as I pointed out, there is the existing machinery, there are exchange laws.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Those companies do not observe all these things and obviously the investments are not legal.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not going to be guided by your advice because I know it. With a very small capital base.

Many companies have expanded and they have expanded honestly. Therefore, by looking into the original capital base,

don't rush to the conclusion. I have not mentioned the name of the associations. How are they coming? Whether they are coming through loans, how am I interested in? My limited question is: why are you interested in my asking him to invest here, in my asking him "if you invest, you are entitled to have this concession and this will be your area of investment?" If I don't want his investment, I will tell him I don't want him to invest. But why should be subject himself to this scrutiny? He is giving me money and he is not taking money from me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore you have said that you are not concerned with the sources.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as this thing is concerned, if I have the information, it is no use of saying... if you have the evidence give it to me. (*Interruptions*) This is an area where I am saying that except politicalising the whole thing, there is no other case. You have no other case except politicalising it. If you have the evidence that this is black-money, the safer course would be to say that this is my evidence and I am passing it on to you and you have the mechinery and you investigate it. You have read out by quoting some questions in Parliament in 1968-69 conveniently forgetting that many of these people were in Government at that time, you shared power with them including the then Congress men. Yes, it was in 1968-69. The then Cabinet Minister, the Congress President whom you referred to in 1967-1968 and 1969 none of them are sitting here today. Most of them set with you between 1977 and 1978. So, let us not go into that aspect.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Whether Mr. Desai was the Finance Minister or anybody else was the Finance Minister, that does not make any difference. That does not matter. Why are you saying so? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The limited case to which you referred is still going on. It is known to everybody. That still case is going on. That is known to everybody. That steel matter has been from the days of 1960. So, it is not that Apeejay is not an industry. If Apeejay is an investor in this country, why are you not interested in it? If they want to look at the history of the Indian corporate sector, I know the reason and there I agree with that. Some hon. Members may say that these are the two sides of the same coin. Therefore, let us not try to make distinction between who is good and who is bad. But unfortunately the way you are projecting the case, I am pretty sure that the case which you are reading...(*Interruptions*) I am not yileding.

Two more points that I would like to clarify are that Mr. Satish Agarwal has referred about my difference of opinion with the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. This is absolutely fantanstic non-sense. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is unparliamentary.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not talking about anybody's as non-sense. But I am talking about the newspaper report as non-sense. I am saying that it is totally baseless.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Senseless.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I agree that it is totally senseless. I consider him that he is one of the topmost economists in this country and it is not for the first time that I am working with him. Even earlier when he was the Chief Economic Adviser, he worked with me. Neither he nor I knew that there was any difference between him and me. We had to know it from 'The Tribune' that there was difference of opinion and even they went to the extent of telling that he had desired his resignation. He

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came to discuss with me certain issues not merely non-residents because we had to discuss so many issues like CRR issues, banking expansion. etc. Shri Somnath Chatterjee went to the extent that IMF's conditionality is to encourage the foreign investment. I think, now you should stop talking of IMF. I will tell you why I am saying this. The document which your Party secretariat has brought out for fighting against the Central injustice contains one of the important demands, which you are now raising, that you must get the share of international Institutions all money coming through the international Institutions including IMF should be proportionately shared between the Centre and the State. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He should not try to give that impression occupying that position. What he said was : that you are bringing in money, using it and monopolising ; you have no control over IMF......

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You have contradicted yourself. I am fully justified what I am saying, because even the beginning has a beginning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is like saying : Do not drink, but if you drink, share with us.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Exactly. For the information of the House, I would like to tell how the radical concept of the Marxists changes so frequently. Let us go back to the days of 1969. IMF money was so black, tainted that they decided that the world Bank President. McNamara would not be allowed to visit Calcutta. Money was so black, that apart from not to talk of touching his money, he should not be allowed to visit Calcutta. We had some protest for that. But today money is no longer black, money is white. The only point is that I should give them the larger share. Whether I would give them the larger share or not is a matter to considered.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In spite of our protests, you have borrowed and equandered away the money.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : And now you want to share that money. Apart from drinking, he is also asking to go and commit a dacoity. Only, the share of dacoity should be shared with him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; It was money in black, it, would have turned red now...(*Interruption*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You abuse us, but give us money.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You know, how much I have given you. Shri Bhogendra Jha has referred to the circular issued for the stock exchanges. One point is that there is instability in the stock exchange. It is not merely that these two companies have refused to transfer shares, certain other cases have come to our notice where they have refused to transfer shares. And I am told, it is not merely confined to non-residents' investments, it is so in the case of residents also. After all, if some sort of uncertainty continues ; Government will have to intervene at some point of time. And the share market does sometimes indulge in all sorts of speculations. In the past also, we had to intervene and recently also, that circular was issued to clarify the position that normally the companies should not refuse to transfer the shares, Even in 1971 there was a court case in the Supreme Court, Bajaj Vs Ferodia. There it was pointed out that refusal to transfer the shares should be backed by reason. In regard to this particular case, as I mentioned on the floor of the other House, we are considering the various legal implications. Definitely we have received the opinion of the Attorney-General.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Of the previous one and the new one or both ?

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SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I don't know,, previous or new.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Because Swaraj has said that he received the advise in his favour, the new Attorney-General was supposed to give advice against him. That is why I am asking.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : At the point of time when I got the advice of the Attorney-General, so far as I remember, the Attorney-General at that time was Mr. Lal Narain Sinha. And the man who was the Attorney General at that time and when I got his opinion that opinion is the opinion of the Attorney-General, at that time. Therefore, I have received the opinion of the Attorney-General. I am not talking of the ex Attorney General, when I received the opinion, when I referred the matter to the Attorney-General, who was the Attorney-General at that point of time, he gave the opinion and I got the opinion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Did he lose his job for that ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I don't know, because you know his term was for three years and he completed his term.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is the opinion ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I cannot discuss the details of the opinion, because still we are examining the implications of it, because this is legal point. Somebody has suggested whether these thirteen companies would be treated as one company, one block ? Perhaps Mr. Chatterjee, who is a lawyer, may be knowing that there is the concept of 'piercing the veil'. If horizontally one, two three, four, five companies can invest one per cent and if one company pierce the Corporate veil, it is the pierce the veil concept. But we have not come to the conclusion because it is a matter where the Law Ministry will have to give us the opinion. Here we will be guided By the opinion of the Law Ministry. After getting the opinion of the Law Ministry, the Reserve Bank will also have to be consulted. Th s decision is to be taken after looking into all legal aspects and legal implications of it and I would not like to commit myself either way by passing any judgment on it, because I am not competent to interpret the rules of the legal positions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In one word tell us whether he was justified that or he was opposed to it ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am sorry. Mr. Chatterjee will bear me out, you cannot interpret it legally so affirmatively either this side or that side. And what lawyers cannot do, probably I cannot venture to do that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You do only lawless things.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You are doing lawless things and I am only trying to rectify it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chatterjee, I will go through the records and see whether lawless things can be discussed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : रिजर्व बैंक से परमीशन ली थी या नह ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, the Hon. Member does not understand the scheme at all. After the Reserve Bank giyes the permission, then only the transaction becomes eligible. That whole exercise is going on.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस में जो मैंने पढ़कर सुनाया है, अप्रैल 1982 से 2 मई, 1983 में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है उसमें ग्रुप के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is why it is not there, because decision has not been taken. What has been approved, we have given that in the list. But which cannot be approved and if we give, then you will yourself catch me. You will say the Reserve Bank has not permitted it. You will show that in Parliament Question my hav.ng said that permission has not been granted. How can I do it ? That is why, in order to avoid that, we have not given. The list which I have given you, there the decision has been takn i.e. the Reserve Bank has given the permission.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The attitude of the deemed companies.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Here, Sir, I would like to point out not merely with reference to the queries made that in deemed companies where we are having 51% share, whether we can have total shares also ? Not only that, I do feel that the institution should play a more positive role in the units in which they are assisting. And particularly the role of the Nominee Directors require

21.00 hrs.

much improvement. On a number of occasions on the floor of this House and the other House, mention has been made that they should be more alert and active, and should look into all these aspects. One Member has said that we are going to dilute the convertibility clause. Perhaps he has forgotten the day when FICCI people met me and suggested that we should do away with that clause......

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On the contrary, we are opposing the FICCI's point of view.

SHRI PRANAB MTKHERJEE : I told them that the convertibility clause was provided after a good deal of deliberations ; and the complaint was that it was not being properly utilized. I am going to appoint a committee, and I have actually appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the former Secretary (Economic Affairs), Mr Narasimham, and that committee will look into it. *(Interruption)*.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Is it not a fact that the Government of India had issued instructions, not now but 10, 12 or 15 years baek, asking the institution-appointed nominees in the board of directors not to act, not to interfere in the administration...I am referring to LIC. Please check up your records.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not aware of such a thing, *viz.* whether 15 years ago any such circular was issued. But one point I still remember about the time when I was piloting the IDBI Bill. In the Joint Select Committee at that time—I think it was in 1974-75 ; those who were members in it would remember—we rather revised the guidelines. But still it was thought that it was not adequate. That is why I have appointed this committee to look into it, and to make recommendations to me as to what appropriate measures should be taken.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I want just to seek two clarifications. Firstly, what is the assessment of the Minister, in view of the refusal by Escorts and DCM of registration of the shares purchased by Capro Group ? Does the Minister feel that this refusal will adversely affect the further investment of non-resident Indians in view of this refusal ? Is the Minister going to take steps to clarify this, so that there may not be any confusion, for future investment by non-residents ? Otherwise, your non-residents scheme will become useless and ineffective ?

Secondly, in view of this Swraj Paul vs all other Indian industrialists—so many allegations and counter-allegations have been made—is the Minister going to appoint a high-power committee to see that the corporate sector in India functions within the framework of the objective

which we have decided, so that they may not misuse because of their malfunctioning—the money which the public institutions have ivested in them ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE ! far as the first part is concerned, I am afraid it is already affecting the climate If there is so much of hullaballoo anb so much of resistance—after all people would like to make money, and not give charity or show petriotism. If they find that people are not interested, and that shares cannot be transferred, it will have its adverse effect. But I do hope that with the settlement of this issue, the position would be clarified. We are asking the various Investment Centre officers and others to make propaganda.

One point is quite clear : we are not going to abandon this scheme. It will continue. We are encouraging investment, and we would like to do so whatever be the pressure or otherwise.

In regard to the second point, I am not going to immediately appoint any committee ; but about the committee which I have appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Narasimham, the terms of reference which I have given to them will cover some of the issues which the hon. Member has raised.

21.05 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Ban on Advertisement of Artificial Milk Food

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up half-an-hour discussion.

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : एडवर्टिमेंट्स जो बेबी फूडज के बारे दिए जाते हैं उ पर बेन लगाने की बात को भारत समेत 120 देशों ने सिद्धांत रूप में स्वीकार किया हुआ है। डब्ल्यू० एच० ओ० की तरफ से एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया था। उस में बहुत से देशों ने जिन में भारत भी शामिल है कहा था कि इनको बंद कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे देश ने फिर भी इस चीज को बन्द नहीं किया। चूंकि बन्द नहीं हुए इस वास्ते इसका एक बहुत बड़ा नुकसान खास तौर से छोटे बच्चों को होता है जो इसको पीते है और बहुतों की मृत्यु भी हो जाती है। जिन देशों ने इन एडवर्टिजमेंटस पर बैन लगाया है उन में कुछ हैं लेसोटो, नार्वे, स्वीडन, अल्जीरिया, मोजाम्बिक, श्रीलंका, तनजानिया आदि। न्यू गिनी ने कानून बनाया है कि बिना डाक्टर के नुस्खे के बेबी फूड लोगों को नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन भारत सहमत होने के बावजूद भी इन एडवर्टिजमेंट्स पर बैन नहीं लगा रहा है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी जेनेवा में एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिस को मैं नोट करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा था :

> "Hard sell advertising and publicity makes us victims os habits which are ecnomically wasteful and wholly contrary to good health, Indira Gandhi on the marketing of baby foods, World Health Assembly, Geneva, May 1981.

फिलिपाइंज में इनको बन्द कर दिया गया है। उसका लाभ यह हुआ हैं कि बच्चों की जो मृत्यु हो जाती थी उस में 65 परसेंट की कमी आई हैं। साथ ही डायरिया में 71 परसेंट की कमी आई हैं। हमारे देश में रोक लगाने के बारे में सरकार के सामने क्या अड़चन आ रही है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

वी० एस० शाह जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं उनको मैं इंडिया टू डे से जो 15 मार्च 1983 का है, कोट करना चाहता हूं :

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

"That his organisation would delete the picture of a smiling infant from the can. But a new can put a few months ago carries an even larger picture of a plump, smilling infant to counter the effect of the statement : "Mother's milk is best for the baby."

इन्होंने फैसला किया था कि हम हंसते हुए बच्चे का फोटो कैन पर नही लगाएंगे । उससे यह इम्प्रेशन मिलता था कि यह दूध पीने से बच्चे बहुत स्वस्थ होते हैं और जो कि गलत बात है बल्कि उससे हानि ही होती है, इस वास्ते उन्होंने यह बात कही थी । लेकिन क्या हुआ ? इसका उल्टा हुआ जब दूसरी बार बेबी फूड के बैन बनाए गए तो उससे भी बड़ी पिक्चर उन पर बनाई गई । डा० वर्गीज कुरियन जो चेयरमैन ग्राफ गुजरात कोओप्रेटिव मिल्क मार्किटिंग फैड्रेशन हैं उन्होंने जब उन से पूछा गया कि शा ने ऐसा कहा था और उल्टा क्यों हुग्रा तो कहा :

"If Shah accepted this suggestion then he must have been weak. It was not our intention to stop putting the child's picture on the can... you don't expect me to put a picture of an elephant on a baby food tin."

उसी ग्रार्गेनाइजेशन के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर एक बात कहते हैं और चेयरमैन दूसरी एडवर्टिजमेंटस को बैन न करने से धीरे धीरे काफी नुकसान हो रहा है । यह स्थिति क्यों बनने दी जा रही है ?

गिफ्ट कमोडिटीज भी आ रही है, मिल्क पाउडर और बटर आयल भी बाहर से ग्रा रहा है । इसको दूध के साथ मिलाया जाता है । मिल्क पाउडर जो यहां तैयार होता है, बेबी फूड जो यहां तैयार की जाती है, उसको इस में मिलाया जाता है ।

बेबी फूड में जो ऐड किया जाता है उससे हानि होती है क्योंकि यह पुराना भी होता है जिससे मिल्क फूड तैयार होता है । और टाइम लिमिट लिख देते हैं कि इतने साल तक काम कर सकता है, जब कि वह पहले ही पुराना होता है । सैम्पिल चैक नहीं किया जाता है ठीक से । एक बार मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया था कि तीन सालों में तीन बार सैम्पिल चैक हुए तो यह बहुत ही खतरनाक बात है और साथ ही जो ग्रापका पी० एफ० ए० है उसके रूल्स के खिलाफ काम किये जा रहे हैं । लेकिन जो लोग इसको कर रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ग्राप इस प्रकार का काम करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ जो कि आपके पी० एफ० ए० रूल्स को वायलेट कर रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us make history by concluding this half-an hour discussion within half-an-hour.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am concluding.

SHRI CHARANJIT YADAV : We can do it within fifteen minutes also.

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर : इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ग्राप ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे जो पी० एफ० ए० रूल्स को वायलेट करके इन चीजों को मिला रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज मैंने पहली मर्तबा बहुत ही ऐक्टिव इस सदन के मैम्बर को बहुत ही लाचारी में कहते हुए सुना है। लेकिन जो डिस्कशन उन्होंने मांगा है वह इम्पोर्टेन्ट हैं। यह बात सही है कि जो डब्लू० एच० ग्रो० और यूनीसेफ की मीटिंग हुई 1979 में उसमें उन्होंने प्रस्ताव किया जिसमें भारत भी शामिल था उन शुल्कों में जिन्होंने उसका समर्थन किया। और उसके बाद मिनिस्ट्री आफ सोशल वेलफैयर ने एक वर्किंग ग्रुप इस पर कायम किया जो इसको देखे। क्योंकि हमारे यहां न कोई इस तरह का कोड है काम्प्रीहैंसिव, न लेजिस्लेशन हैं जिसके तहत बेबी फूड पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकें इसलिये एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बैठाया गया मिनिस्ट्री आफ सोशल वेलफैयर द्वारा जो इनडेप्थ स्टडी कर के सुझाव दे कि क्या करना चाहिये।

यह बात सही है कि बेबी फूड और इस का जिस तरह से ऐडवर्टिजमेंट होता है तो उससे ब्रैस्ट फीडिंग की इम्पोर्टेन्स कम हो जाती है, जब कि बच्चों के लिये बहुत ही जरूरी है पहले चन्द महीनों में मां का दूध मिलना, क्योंकि उससे उसका सही डेवलमेंट और नरिशमेंट होता है और एक इमोशनल डेवलमेंट भी होता है। जिन बच्चों को मां का दूध नहीं मिलता उनमें बहुत से काम-प्लेक्स पैदा हो जाते हैं साथ ही इन्फेंट वार-टेलिटी और कई तरह की बच्चों की बीमा-रिया उनमें पैदा हो जाती हैं क्योंकि बेबी फूड में जो कंटेंट हैं वह मां के दूध का बदल नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन ऐडवर्टिजमेंट ऐसा होता है कि जैसे डिब्बे का दूध का बदल है। जो पढ़ी लिखी मातायें नहीं होती है वह उसको बनाकर देती हैं और सफाई का भी ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता है। तो इस तरह से बच्चों को दुगुना नुकसान होता है। इसलिये हमारा जोर है कि इस तरह के एडवर्टिजमेंट बन्द हों। मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फोर्मेशन ने रेडियो और टी० वी० पर ऐसे एडवर्टिजमेंट लेना बन्द कर दिया है और कहा गया है कि उनके कंट्रेक्ट्स रिन्यू न किये जायें और नए कंट्रेक्ट्स न लिये जायें।

इसमें तीन चीजों का ख्याल होता है। एक लेबलिंग का, दूसरे ऐडवर्टिजमेंट का... क्वालिटी का। इन तीनों चीजों पर ध्यान देते हुए हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री, सोशल वेलफैयर डिपार्टमेंट और इन्फर्मेशन मिनिस्ट्री, तीनों मिलकर काफी जोर दे रही हैं और जल्दी ही इसका कुछ नतीजा निकलेगा। यह बात भी सही है कि कोड की जो इनकी रिकमेंडेशन थी, उनको हमारे यहां के वर्किंग ग्रुप ने मानने की बात भी कही है और इस बारे में जल्दी ही हमारी मिनिस्ट्री, ला मिनिस्ट्री से सलाह करेगी और जैसे ही सारी चीजें तैयार होंगी आपके सामने आयेंगी। हमारी भी कोशिश होगी कि यह एडवर्टाइजमेंट जल्द से जल्द बन्द होने चाहिए। इससे बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है। इनकी रिकमैंडे-शन पर पूरी तरह से विचार हो रहा है और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया भी इसकी तरफ अधिक ध्यान देगी।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपा-ध्यक्ष महोदय, आधे घंटे की बहस में जो सवाल उठाया गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहिबा के जबाब से यह ज्यादा गंभीर बन गया है। इन्होंने 2, 3 चीजें स्वीकार की हैं।

पहला इनका कहना है कि इससे बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान मुल्क में हो रहा है, इससे इनकी मिनिस्ट्री और सरकार वाक्फियत

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

रखती है। दूसरा कहना है कि गलत तरीके से विज्ञापन हो रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You know that the Minister to reply is also a mother.

SHRI CHARANJIT YADAV : I appreciat her concern as a mother.

इन्होंने इस बात को तसलीम किया है कि जो विज्ञापन निकलते हैं उससे लगता है कि मां के दूध के बदले में उतनी ही इसकी खूमासियत है, यह अच्छा है। इस तरीके से लोगों को गुमराह किया जाता है, यह भी एतराज की बात है।

तीसरे इन्होंने यह कहा कि इसके बनाने में पूरी सफाई का और दूसरी चीजों का ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता है इससे हमारे बच्चों पर इसका अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है।

जब खुद इन तमाम बातों को इन्होंने तसलीम कर लिया कि इस तरह की बातें हमारे बच्चों के साथ हो रही हैं, जिन पर देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है, जिसका डबलू० एच० ओ० और यूनिसेफ ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फोरम पर तसलीम किया है, इसके बाद भी 3 साल लग गये, यह अपने आप में अपराध है। यह साबित करता है कि सरकार की मशीनरी कैसे फंक्शन करती है इतने बड़े सवाल पर, जिसका बच्चों से सीधा सम्बन्ध है। 3 साल हो गये सरकार इसे रोक नहीं पाई है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सरकार पर बहुत बड़ा आरोप है, सरकार की इसमें हिस्सेदारी है।

क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार महज अपनी इच्छा ही नहीं, बल्कि क्या यह कहेगी कि हमारी कोशिश होगी, और क्या वह अगले सेशन में कोई कानून बनाने के लिये बिल यहां पेश करेगी कि इस तरह के विज्ञापन, जिसको सरकार गलत समझती है, उसको रोक दिया जाये ताकि हमारे बच्चों की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ न हो सके? जब तक यह कानून नहीं बनता है, तब तक और कौन से प्रभावकारी कदम सरकार उठाने जा रही है, जिससे बच्चों का नुकसान न हो सके?

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल को देखने से स्पष्ट होता है कि इसमें दो मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं और दोनों के अलग-अलग जवाब दिये गये हैं। मैं उसे पढ़ देना मुनासिब समझता हूं इससे मंत्री जी को जबाब देने में आसानी हो जायेगी।

"(1) कृत्रिम दुग्ध आहार से मरने वाले बच्चों की संख्या के बारे में कोई निश्चित अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता, तथापि, यह देखा गया है कि जिन बच्चों को बोतल से दूध पिलाया जाता है उन्हें अतिसार सम्बन्धी रोग और श्वसन तन्त्र के संक्रमण हो जाने का खतरा अधिक होता है।

(2) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन पर बच्चों को बोतल से दूध पिलाने सम्बन्धी विज्ञापनों पर पहले से प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों। संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को ये हिदायतें जारी कर दी हैं... इत्यादि।

कृत्रिम दूध से लाखों बच्चों की मौतें हुई हैं। सवाल में कहा गया है कि लगभग दस लाख मौतें प्रति-वर्ष होती हैं। परन्तु मंत्री महोदय ने स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं बताया है कि कितनी मौतें हुई हैं। उन्होंने गोल-मोल ढंग से जबाब दे दिया है। सरकार ने इस मामले की छान-बीन की है और इसकी गंभीरता को समझा है और कहा है कि हम इसके प्रचार पर रोक लगाएंगे। अगर सरकार ने इसकी गंभीरता को समझा न होता, तो मंत्री महोदय जल्दी यह बात कहने के लिए तैयार न होते।

मुझे बताया गया है कि पहले व्यावसायिक आधार पर बाहर से मिल्क पाउडर मंगाया जाता था। इसके बंद होने पर गिफ्ट के रूप में मिल्क पाउडर और मक्खन आ रहे हैं। जब ये चीजें बाहर से गिफ्ट के रूप में आती हैं और गरीबों के लिए आती हैं, तो क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया हैं कि क्या किसी गरीब बच्चे को मिल्क या मक्खन दिया गया है, अगर दिया गया है, तो कौन से माध्यमों से दिया गया है और अगर नहीं दिया गया है, तो ये चीजें कहां गई हैं? क्या यह सही है कि यह मिल्क पाउडर बड़े बड़े डेयरी फार्म्ज को दे दिया गया है और उन्होंने उसको बेचा है ? जब मुफ्त में आया, तो उसे बेचा क्यों गया ? मेरी जानकारी है कि उन फार्म्ज द्वारा अपने यहां का 20, 25 प्रतिशत दूध और बाकी का यह मिल्क पाउडर — जो तीन चार साल पड़ा रहता है — मिला कर सुखाया जाता है, उसे नये डिब्बों में पैक किया जाता है और मैनुफैक्चर तथा एक्स-पाइरी की डेट बदल दी गई है। यही मिल्क पाउडर बच्चों को हानि पहुंचाता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह पता लगाएंगी कि किन फैक्टरियों को यह मिल्क पाउडर दिया गया और उन्होंने क्यों इसमें मिलावट की और इसको एक पोष्टिक आहार के बजाए जहर बना दिया ? क्या मंत्री महोदय उनको कोई सजा देंगी ?

अगर यह बेबी फूड बाहर से मंगाना बद कर दिया जाए, तो सरकार उसके स्थान पर क्या व्यवस्था करेगी ? वास्तव में यह बेबी फूड वगैरह सब शहरी बच्चों के लिए है। गांवों के बच्चों के लिए अभी तक अच्छा दूध, रस या जूस देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। जब यह बेबी फूड नुकसान कर रहा है और इसके कारण लाखों बच्चे मर रहे हैं, को सरकार शहरी बच्चों को कौन सा पोष्टिक आहार देगी, या केवल मां के स्तन-पान से जीवित रह सकेंगे ? यदि इस बारे में कठिनाई होती है, तो बच्चों के लिए बकरी, गाय और भैंस का ताजा दूध मुहैया कराने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि जब तक गांवों में गरीब व्यक्तियों के दरवाजे पर दुधारू पशु आप नहीं बंधवा पायेंगे तब तक गांवों के करोड़ों बच्चों को आप कोई पौष्टिक आहार नहीं दे पायेंगे, शहरों में चन्द बच्चों को आप बेबी फूड वगैरह दे दें। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि देहात के उन करोड़ों बच्चों के लिए आपकी क्या योजना है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी एक गाय जो आधा या एक किलो दूध देती है वही सभी दरवाजों पर बंधी रहेगी या उनकी नस्ल सुधार के लिए भी सरकार कुछ विचार कर रही है यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जैसे पहले विदेशों से आप खरीदकर मंगवाते थे और अब भीख में आ रहा है, उनके ऊपर ही आप निर्भर करते रहेंगे।

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Government has realised the importance of banning requirements about artificial milk foods because every year one million babies die in the developing countries. India is one amongst them.

Sir, just now the Minister stated that she gave instructions to ban the advertisements on the radio and television. I do not know whether they have excluded newspapers because even till today radio and TV are confined to a limited population; the mass media is newspapers. Apart from this, I do not think the Indian women by and large need education to feed their children with their own milk. The India women are held in high esteem because they secrific a lot for their children and therefore, unless they do not have their own milk, generally they try to feed their children with their own milk. When I go through all these things, it is quite amusing for me to know that when we want to build a healthy child, the Government is concentrating on limiting the babies and also banning advertisements adout artificial milk foods. I do not think it is a solution at all for having a healthy baby. First of all, the Government has to concentrate on producing good and adequate baby food and they must also see that they are properly distributed. Actually, the advanced countries instead of restrseting the advertisements, advertise in a massive way about foodstuff required for men, women and children and also animals, Therefore, the Government have to concentrate on the production of good and adequate foodstuffs instead of banning the arteficial milk foods. If it is really harmfull, they may also stop it, but that is not a solution. The real solution lies in taking proper care to see that necessary and adequate baby foods are produced and if necessary, they should be widely advertised in order to help the people to know that adequate baby food is available in this country. This would solve the problem. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she has any problems in regard to this.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने जो बात कही है उसको मैं साफ कर दूं। राही साहब ने भी कहा कि बहुत से बच्चे इस कारण मर रहे हैं लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल ही गलत है। मैंने अपने जवाब में यह कहीं नहीं कहा है कि दूध के कारण बच्चे मर रहे हैं। यह एडवर्टीजमेन्ट्स बन्द होने की जो बात है यह सिर्फ इसलिए है कि मां का दूध जो बच्चों को मिलता है उससे वे वंचित न रहें। मायें इस लोभ में आयें कि ऊपर का बोतल का दूध पिलाना ज्यादा फायदेमन्द है। इसके पीछे भावना यही है कि ब्रेस्ट फीडिंग का प्रचार प्रसार बढ़े। बच्चों को मां का दूध अच्छी मिकदार में मिले, ताकि वे बच्चे तंदरुस्त हों और एक अच्छे नेशन में रहने के काबिल बनें और नेशन को बनाने के काबिल बनें। दूसरी बात जैसा कि श्री चन्द्रजीत जी ने कहा ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mother do not want to breast feed their own children. They want to give powder milk.

श्री मोहसिना किदवई : यह बहुत गलत बात है। कहीं-कहीं ऐसी बात होती है। अभी राही जी ने गाँव के बच्चों की बात कही, मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूं कि यह पौष्टिक आहार की बात नहीं है, डिब्बे की दूध की बात है। उसका एडवर्टिजमेंट बंद होना चाहिए और बच्चों को मां का दूध ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए। जैसा कि चन्द्रजीत जी ने कहा कि हम क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ? यह बात सही है कि अभी कोई लैजिसलेशन नहीं बना है, लेकिन लॉ-मिनिस्ट्री जल्दी ही कोई

लैजिसलेशन बनाएगी, जिससे हम इन चीजों को रोक सकेंगे। हमारा विचार यह है कि ··

श्री राम लाल राही : बच्चा मां के स्तन से दूध कितने साल पिएगा और उसके बाद क्या पिएगा ?

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : इस वक्त मां के दूध और डिब्बों के दूध की बात हो रही है।

श्री राम लाल राही : बच्चा माँ का दूध एक साल, दो साल तक पीता है। डिब्बे का दूध तीन-चार-पाँच साल तक वही पीता है, क्या तब खराब नहीं होता है ?···(व्यवधान)···

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : राही जी न आपने पीया और न मैंने पीया, क्यों झगड़ा करते हो।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : प्रपोजल यह है कि पी०एफ०ए० के रूल को अमेंड किया जाए, ताकि उसके जरिए हम काबू पा सकें। गवर्नमेंट के मीडिया रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर एडवर्टिजमेंट बंद कर दिए हैं। जहां तक न्यूज पेपर की बात है, न्यूज पेपर्स में बहुत सी प्राइवेट एजेंसियां हैं, उसके लिए हमें ला मिनिस्ट्री से राय लेनी पड़ेगी। जब उनकी राय आ जाएगी, तब हम उनके लिए कदम उठा सकेंगे। हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्शन्स दी हैं कि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा माताओं को शिक्षित करें कि ब्रैस्ट फीडिंग बच्चों के लिए बहुत ही बेहतर है। जब तक हम उनके ऊपर कोई प्रतिबंध कानूनी तौर पर न लगा सकें, तब तक के लिए डिब्बों में जो दूध आता है, उस पर आई० एस० आई० का मार्क जरूर होना चाहिए। इन्ग्रेडिएंट्स की लिस्ट भी जरूर ऊपर होनी चाहिए। अभी आपने कहा कि जो पाउडर्ड मिल्क बाहर से आता है, उसको मिलाकर बनाते हैं, जो कि बहुत खतरनाक होता है। यदि आपके पास कोई स्पैसिफिक वाक्या हो तो आप हमें बताइए कि इतना दूध बनाया हैं और डिब्बों का दूध खराब हुआ है। तब हम इसकी कुछ रोकथाम कर सकेंगे। लेकिन जनरल-वे में तो बहुत मुश्किल है। आपने यह भी कहा कि सैम्पल नहीं लिए जाते हैं। बहुत सी स्टेट्स में सैकड़ों की तादाद में दूध की सैम्पल्स लिए गए हैं। कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमें भी दायर किए गए है। ऐसी बात नहीं हैं कि हम सतर्क न हों। दूसरी बात यह कि सोशियल वैलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री भी इनटच है। हमारी मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से भी इसके मुताल्लिक काम होता है। राही साहब ने कहा कि लाखों बच्चे मर गए हैं, ऐसी कोई फीगर हमारे पास नहीं है। डिब्बों का दूध पीकर कितने लाख बच्चे मर गए हैं। दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान का इन्फैंट मोटेलिटी रेट बहुत ज्यादा है। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि बच्चे ऊपर का दूध पीकर मरते हैं। मदर मिल्क ज्यादा से ज्यादा बच्चों को मिल सके, उसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम टाप फिडिंग कम कर सकें। ऊपर का दूध देना ही हैं तो भैंस, गाय, बकरी आदि का ताजा दूध बच्चों को दें, न कि बच्चों को डिब्बों का दूध दिया जाए। हमारी कोशिश यही है कि बच्चों की हैल्थ बनें। जाहिर बात है कि बच्चे किसी भी नेशन की दौलत होते हैं। उस दौलत को और सही ढंग से आगे बढ़ाने में हम सब का इन्टरैस्ट है। मिल्क पाउडर के लिए एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के लिए कहा गया था। यह बिल्कुल बैसलैस बात है कि हमारे यहां जो मिल्क पाउडर आता हे वह अब फूड

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई]

मैन्युफेक्चर्स को दिया जा रहा है। कहीं से जो भी गिफ्ट पाउडर आता है वह 1982-83 में किसी बेबी फूड मैन्युफैक्चर्स को नहीं दिया गया। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में जो फ्लड के जमाने में आया था वह मिसयूज नहीं हुआ और न ही किसी कम्पनी को दिया गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAER : Now, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

21.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 25, 1983/Bhadra 3, 1905 (Saka).